1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

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The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA (Part)

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U.S. Department of Commerce Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number
[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hapanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top.
For definitions and applications of subject characteristics, see appendix (5)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Aslan or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Ngo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18			***	***		-
Class of worker	18	***	104			156	-
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
sumily type by presence of own children	- 1	2	3	4	5	8	7
ertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Tapanic origin	8, 16						-
fourehold type and relationship	- 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ncome in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
ndustry	18		***				-
lourney to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
abor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
anguage spoken at home and ability to				-			
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Warital statue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportetion to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Decupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	.::				 28	30
Residence In 1985	17	20	22	24	26		
School enrollment end type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	.1	2	3	4	5	6	
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17						30
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	3.
Norkers in family in 1989	18			"		abe	-
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32				45	14	15
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	43	45
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41 40	43	44
louse heating fuel	32	34	36	38		42	4
dousehold income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Otchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	14	15
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	144	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing fecifities.	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Cenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jnits in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jrban, rural, end farm residence (housing units).	32					ļ	
Acancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
/alue	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
/ arue / ehicles availeble	32	34	36	38	13	42	4
fear householder moved into unit			36	38	40	42	44
	32 32	34 34	36	38	40	42	44
ear structure built							

^{...} Not applicable for this report

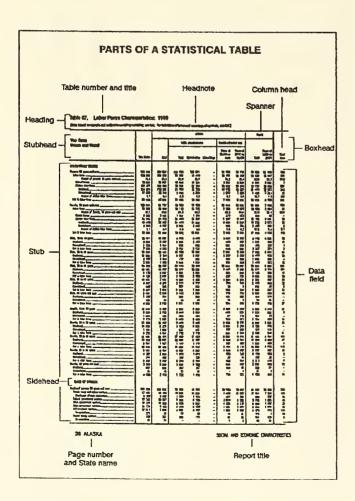
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- · TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- · VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

characteristics, see appendix B]							
Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16						
Class of worker	18						•••
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16			•••			
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18				;		
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to	17	20	20	04	06	00	22
speak English		20 2	22	24 4	26	28	30
Marital status	1 17	20	3 22	24	5 26	6	7
Means of transportation to work	18	21	23	25	27	28	30
Occupation	17	20	22	24	26	29	31
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28 28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	30
Race	8	21	23			29	31
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	 24	 26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17						•
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18						30
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32			•••			
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner	00	0.5					
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32 32	34 34	36 36	38	40	42	44
Source of water				38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32 9	34 10	36	38 12	40	42	44
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11 11	12	13 13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38		14	15
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40 40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1					42	44
EDITE AREA			•••	•••		•••	•••

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE il-1



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

USER NOTES III-1

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

D N					
Report No	o. Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA	404	B Carta NO MOA
5	Arkansa s	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California		AH	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton,	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL
	110t / Issigned	04	PA-NJ MSA		MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Haw a ii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	ldaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	lowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Ka n sas	71	Appleton Onbloom Nooneb W/		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiaria	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	, 0	radina, artimort	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		i i
26	Missississi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Mississippi Missouri	<i>←</i> 79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		6: 1 - 1: 11 - 11 - 611 KV IN
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
29	Nebraska	2.1	2 145 1404	115A	CMSA: Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A 115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
30	Nevaua	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	1136	PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84 85	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
3 3	New Mexico	65	Bellingham, WA MSA		MSA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
35	North Carolina	- 87	Billings, MT MSA		CMSA:
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon				·
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
70	. Cililayivailla	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota		Paston Lauranea Calam	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia	000	PMSA	125A	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	1230	Tott Worth Amigton, TXT Wext
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
	TTEST VII GII II A	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
51	Wisconsin				Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA



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Report	No		Aron	Deport No.	A-0.0	Danert No.	Aron
пероп			Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1		United States		56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
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3		Alaska		58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4		Arizona		59	Aguadilla, PR MSA	101	Purlington NC MSA
5		Arkansas		60	Albany, GA MSA	101 102	Burlington, NC MSA
6		California		61	Albany Cabanastady Tray NV	103	Burlington, VT MSA Canton, OH MSA
7		Colorado		01	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Casper, WY MSA
8		Connecticut		62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9		Delaware		63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedal Hapids, IA WOA
10		Not Assigned		64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11		Florida		65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12		Georgia				108	Charleston, WV MSA
13		Hawaii		66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14		Idaho		67	Anchorage, AK MSA		NC-SC MSA
15		Illinois		68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16		Indiana		69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17		lowa		70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18		Kansas		71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19		Kentucky		/ 1	MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20		Louisiana		72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		2001010110		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21		Maine		74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22		Maryland		75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23		Massachusetts	S			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24		Michigan		76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25		Minnesota		77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26		Mississippi		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27		Missouri		79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinneti Hamilton OH KV IN
28		Montana		80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29		Nebraska		81	Bangar ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30		Nevada		82	Bangor, ME MSA Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
				83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		PMSA
31		New Hampshir	re	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32		Not Assigned		85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
33		New Mexico		•••	Benningham, W/ Wo/		MSA
34		New York		86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
35		North Carolina		.87	Billings, MT MSA		CMSA:
36		North Dakota		88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37		Ohio		89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38		Oklahoma		90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39		Oregon		0.4	Diames I ND MOA		
40		Pennsylvania		91 9 2	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
				92	Bloomington, IN MSA Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41		Rhode Island		93	Boise City, ID MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42		South Carolina	l	54	Boise City, ID WISA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43		South Dakota			Boston-Lawrence-Salem,	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44		Tennessee			MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45		Texas		95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	1	Utah		95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47		Vermont		95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48		Virginia			PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49		Washington		95 <u>D</u>	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		_
50		West Virginia		95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		_		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
51		Wisconsin		06	Bradonton El MSA	129	Moline, IA-IL MSA Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52		Wyoming		96 97	Bradenton, FL MSA Bremerton, WA MSA	128 129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53		Puerto Rico		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54		Not Assigned		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55		Virgin Islands		33	Digari Conege Claudii, 17 WOA	101	Doddan in Mort

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	180 181	lowa City, IA MSA Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	,	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185 186	Jacksonville, NC MSA Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	233	Modesta, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA			234 235	Modesto, CA MSA Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187 188	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	100	Johnson City-Kingsport- Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138 139	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140 141	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA Elmira, NY MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Enid, OK MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	193 194	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243 244	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Olleans, LA WISA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New
147 148	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
149	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
		200 201	Lake Charles, LA MSA Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150 151	Flint, MI MSA Florence, AL MSA			245C 245D	Danbury, CT PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	202 203	Lancaster, PA MSA Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245D 245E	Jersey City, NJ PMSA Middlesex-Somerset-
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA		Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245G 245H	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	2451	Newark, NJ PMSA
157 158	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA Fort Wayne, IN MSA	208 209	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
160		211	Lima, OH MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
161	Gadsden, AL MSA Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	247	Newport News, VA MSA Ocala, FL MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	21.4	MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim- Riverside, CA CMSA:	250	Olympia, WA MSA
166 167	Greeley, CO MSA Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	251 252	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	252 253	Orlando, FL MSA Owensboro, KY MSA
	High Point, NC MSA	215C	PMSA Ovpard-Ventura CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		PMSA	6	MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256 257	Pascagoula, MS MSA Pensacola, FL MSA
		217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257 258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain- Middletown, CT CMSA:	218 219	Lynchburg, VA MSA Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington- Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C 172D	Middletown, CT PMSA New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
		223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174 175	Honolulu, HI MSA Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
			Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	MSA Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-		Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Pompano Beach, FL PMSA Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264 265	Ponce, PR MSA Portland, ME MSA

Portland-Vancouve CMSA: 266A Portland, OR PMS Vancouver, WA PM VA PM	a	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
266A Portland, OR PMS 266B Vancouver, WA PM 266B Vancouver, WA PM 267 Portsmouth-Dover-F NH-ME MSA 268 Poughkeepsie, NY M Providence-Pawtuc River, RI-MA CMS 269A Fall River, MA-RI I 269B Pawtucket-Woons Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick- MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur- 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More 268 Portsmouth-Dover-F NH-ME MSA 269 Providence-Pawtuc River, NA MSA 278 Redding, CA MSA 279 Redding, CA MSA 279 Redding, CA MSA 279 Redding, CA MSA 270 Redding, CA MSA 270 Redding, CA MSA 271 Redding, CA MSA 272 Redding, CA MSA 273 Redding, CA MSA 274 Redding, CA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Redding, CA MSA 277 Richmond-Petersbur- 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, MN MSA 282 Salem, OR MSA 283 Salem, OR MSA 284 Salinas-Seaside-More 285 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More	ver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266B Vancouver, WA PM 267 Portsmouth-Dover-R NH-ME MSA 268 Poughkeepsie, NY M Providence-Pawtuc River, RI-MA CMS 269A Fall River, MA-RI I 269B Pawtucket-Woons Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick-MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur- 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
267 Portsmouth-Dover-R NH-ME MSA 268 Poughkeepsie, NY M Providence-Pawtuc River, RI-MA CMS 269A Fall River, MA-RI I 269B Pawtucket-Woons Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor			_	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
Providence-Pawtuc River, RI-MA CMS 269A Fall River, MA-RI I 269B Pawtucket-Woons. Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Providence, RI PM 270 Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Richland-Kennewick MSA Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rockford, IL MSA 281 Rockster, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More 266 St. Joseph, MO MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More 266 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More 266 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salinas-Seaside-More 266 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More 266 St. Joseph, MO MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More 266 St. Joseph More 266 St. Joseph M	PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
Providence-Pawtuc River, RI-MA CMS 269A Fall River, MA-RI I Pawtucket-Woonst Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Provo-Orem, UT MS 270 Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More 289 Salinas-Seaside-More	-Rochester,	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA
Providence-Pawtuc River, RI-MA CMS 269A Fall River, MA-RI I 269B Pawtucket-Woons Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
River, RI-MA CMS 269A Fall River, MA-RI I 269B Pawtucket-Woons, Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick, MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur, Paonoke, VA MSA 279 Rochester, MN MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More	MSA	294C 294D	San Jose, CA PMSA Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AF MSA
269B Pawtucket-Woons, Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Providence, RI PM 270 Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick, MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur, 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS, 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Moi		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B Pawtucket-Woons, Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Providence, RI-MA 270 Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick-MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur- 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS, 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Moi		294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA		
Attleboro, RI-MA 269C Providence, RI PM 270 Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor			PMŠA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270 Providence, RI PM 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick- MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor				323	Tucson, AZ MSA
270 Provo-Orem, UT MS 271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick- MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur- 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Moi		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271 Pueblo, CO MSA 272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick- MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur- 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Moi	ISA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272 Raleigh-Durham, NC 273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick- MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Moi	ion			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273 Rapid City, SD MSA 274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Moi	IC MCA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-		
274 Reading, PA MSA 275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick- MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More		200	Lompoc, CA MSA	000	Minharia TV MCA
275 Redding, CA MSA 276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick- MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur- 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor	A	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick- MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
276 Reno, NV MSA 277 Richland-Kennewick- MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		299	Savannah, GA MSA	000	
277 Richland-Kennewick-MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur- 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
MSA 278 Richmond-Petersbur 279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		300	Sciamon-wires-barre, FA WSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor	k-Pasco, WA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
279 Roanoke, VA MSA 280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor	ura. VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
280 Rochester, MN MSA 281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MS/ 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA		•
281 Rochester, NY MSA 282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor				334	Wausau, WI MSA
282 Rockford, IL MSA 283 Sacramento, CA MSA 284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor	A	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Rator Delray Beach, FL MSA
 283 Sacramento, CA MS/284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-More 	A	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284 Saginaw-Bay City-Mi MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Moi	SA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	00.	monia, no man
MSA 285 St. Cloud, MN MSA 286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Moi	Midland, MI	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		145 1 5 4 TV 1401
286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286 St. Joseph, MO MSA 287 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor	4	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287 St. Louis, MO-IL MS/ 288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288 Salem, OR MSA 289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor		310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289 Salinas-Seaside-Mor	. ,	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
	Iontorov CA	311	Springheld, WO WOA	343	York, PA MSA
MSA	onterey, OA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH
10.07				344	MSA
290 Salt Lake City-Ogder	Ion LIT MCA	313	State College, PA MSA	245	Yuba City, CA MSA
291 San Angelo, TX MSA		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345 346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 troct	1980 troct
KENOSHA COUNTY, WI	
29.01	29 (pt.) 29 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts far which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "Haw to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
KENOSHA COUNTY, WI	
29	29.01



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]									Tatals for split tra	rts/8NA's in
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	ChicagaGary Lake County,					Ke	enasha Caunty, WI		Kenasha Caur	nty, WI
Allea	ILINWI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenasha, WI PMSA	Tatal	Kenasha city	leasant Prairie village	Tract 1	Tract 2
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	14 552.9 5 618.9	11 475.8 4 430.8	2 370.5 915.2	706.6 272.8	706.6 272.8	706.6 272.8	55.8 21.5	83.5 32.3	12.4 4.8	.5 .2
All persons Under 5 years	8 065 633 619 534 594 906 562 372 566 328 601 651 1 472 173 1 229 503 830 802 670 810 542 727 289 451 85 376 6 180 658 5 958 704 6 180 658 5 958 704 1 251 519 1 116 892 32.3 4 146 688 302 847 290 840 274 877 277 063 742 749 627 171 428 500 352 718 309 030 186 285 62 591 119 824 3 225 545 3 117 890 2 949 160 735 395 664 467 33.5	7 332 926 566 666 537 432 503 626 509 764 552 122 1 353 995 1 119 905 753 943 605 489 488 957 262 722 78 305 5 628 494 5 429 020 1 1 31 130 1 009 719 32.3 3 767 834 277 005 262 753 246 085 244 037 271 780 5 240 337 271 780 680 925 571 349 389 343 278 808 169 661 57 545 109 297 2 935 020 2 838 479 2 686 297 666 042 602 33.5	604 526 42 744 47 689 49 574 47 304 40 305 96 094 90 951 63 772 54 716 44 509 21 480 5 388 17 425 454 857 435 836 98 877 87 812 32.9 313 413 20 970 23 285 24 320 23 481 20 661 50 545 46 591 32 694 28 680 25 015 23 3844 8 571 240 069 230 664 217 0089 230 665 23 864 8 571 3 844	128 181 10 124 9 785 9 172 9 260 9 224 22 084 18 647 13 087 10 605 9 261 5 249 1 683 4 109 97 307 93 848 87 894 21 512 19 361 32.5 65 441 4 872 4 802 4 472 4 479 4 622 11 279 9 231 6 463 5 495 5 207 1 202 1 956 5 446 8 747 45 855 11 359 33.4	128 181 10 124 9 785 9 172 9 260 9 224 22 084 18 647 13 087 10 605 9 261 5 249 1 683 4 109 97 307 93 848 87 894 21 512 19 361 32.5 65 441 4 872 4 802 4 472 4 499 4 622 4 472 4 499 4 622 11 279 9 231 6 463 5 495 5 207 3 297 1 202 1 956 50 456 48 747 45 855 512 485 11 339	128 181 10 124 9 785 9 172 9 260 9 224 22 084 18 647 13 087 10 605 9 261 5 249 1 683 4 109 97 307 93 848 87 894 21 512 19 361 32.5 65 441 4 872 4 802 4 472 4 499 4 622 11 279 9 231 6 463 5 495 5 207 1 202 1 956 50 456 48 747 45 855 512 485 11 339	80 352 6 633 6 084 5 682 5 876 6 103 14 278 11 065 7 425 6 357 6 001 3 601 1 247 2 646 60 812 58 648 54 825 14 131 12 829 31.8 41 665 3 160 2 995 2 767 2 880 3 126 7 340 5 520 3 763 3 398 3 471 2 323 922 1 255 3 2 209 31 127 2 9244 8 504 7 800 3 30,0	11 961 778 873 885 833 740 1 804 2 005 1 641 1 131 748 362 141 339 9 232 8 899 9 232 8 879 1 749 1 527 35.2 5 947 398 406 418 399 995 792 100 170 100 170 4 647 4 486 4 272 956 849 85.8	4 044 276 254 224 224 348 791 607 444 356 343 155 22 106 3 241 3 165 3 003 691 626 33.4 2 045 128 101 122 114 172 409 311 200 189 192 194 51 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 63	834 6 5 1 4100 366 28 6 7 3 3 2 2 - - 1 821 819 9 233 2 2 20.0 412 2 2 1 1 7 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 1
Mole Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	3 918 945 31.1	3 565 092 31.0	291 113 32.0	62 740 31.5	62 740 31.5	62 740 31.5	38 687 30.5	6 014 34.6	1 999 32.6	422 20.1
All persons In hauseholder Family hauseholder Nonfamily hauseholder Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Nanrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	8 065 633 7 922 502 2 908 063 2 029 414 878 649 736 459 1 526 419 2 674 110 495 088 .318 822 .318 822 .318 800	7 332 926 7 200 908 2 645 127 1 835 093 810 034 677 071 1 378 005 2 420 466 460 975 296 335 69 455 62 563	604 526 596 017 215 907 160 395 55 512 48 465 121 489 211 560 29 818 17 243 4 344 4 165	128 181 125 577 47 029 33 926 13 103 10 923 26 925 42 084 4 295 5 244 1 332 1 272	128 181 125 577 47 029 33 926 13 103 10 923 26 925 42 084 4 295 5 244 1 332 1 272	128 181 125 577 47 029 33 926 13 103 10 923 26 925 42 084 4 295 5 244 1 332 1 272	80 352 77 951 29 919 20 779 9 140 7 704 15 576 26 213 2 861 3 382 1 190 1 211	11 961 11 860 4 196 3 366 830 679 2 971 4 021 333 339 90	4 044 4 044 1 831 1 089 742 596 854 1 042 83 234	834 48 19 14 5 5 13 16 - - 786
Persons per househald Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In househalder Nonfamily householder Living alane Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Other persons in graup quarters	2.72 3.31 917 554 868 467 582 110 268 861 257 826 184 756 87 397 14 204 45 196 3 891	2.72 3.32 829 984 785 005 525 357 244 062 233 900 165 680 80 849 13 119 41 200 3 779	2.76 3.26 71 377 68 409 46 510 20 018 19 285 15 417 5 573 909 2 921 47	2.67 3.16 16 193 15 053 10 243 4 781 4 641 3 659 975 176 1 075 65	2.67 3.16 16 193 15 953 10 243 4 781 4 641 3 659 975 176 1 075 65	2.67 3.16 16 193 15 053 10 243 4 781 4 641 3 659 975 176 1 075 65	2.61 3.15 10 849 9 866 6 885 3 452 3 361 2 261 606 1114 937 46	2.83 3.18 1 251 1 154 745 290 282 316 84 9 87	2.21 2.82 520 520 374 182 177 127 15 4	2.53 3.07 2 2 1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	2 029 414 981 192 1 882 872 1 526 419 734 053 1 428 645 389 602 206 907 388 582	1 835 093 885 262 1 699 481 1 378 005 663 609 1 291 711 353 284 185 420 348 407	160 395 79 095 151 568 121 489 57 775 112 477 30 884 18 062 33 940	33 926 16 835 31 823 26 925 12 669 24 457 5 434 3 425 6 235	33 926 16 835 31 823 26 925 12 669 24 457 5 434 3 425 6 235	33 926 16 835 31 823 26 925 12 669 24 457 5 434 3 425 6 235	20 779 10 623 20 031 15 576 7 379 14 231 4 184 2 751 5 057	3 366 1 561 2 875 2 971 1 363 2 546 134 225	1 089 472 827 854 326 603 187 125 196	14 8 14 13 8 14 -
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over Never married. Naw married, except separated Separated. Widowed Divarced. Females 15 years and over Never married, except separated Separated. Widowed Divarced.	3 010 697 1 038 970 1 630 418 60 113 79 142 202 054 3 278 124 897 900 1 606 938 88 098 387 218 297 970	2 743 211 959 248 1 475 976 56 142 71 675 180 170 2 981 991 827 760 1 452 852 81 999 351 071 268 309	219 681 65 667 126 520 3 331 6 270 17 893 244 838 58 759 126 235 5 141 30 091 24 612	47 805 14 055 27 922 640 1 197 3 991 51 295 11 381 27 851 958 6 056 5 049	47 805 14 055 27 922 640 1 197 3 991 51 295 11 381 27 851 958 6 056 5 049	47 805 14 055 27 922 640 1 197 3 991 51 295 11 381 27 851 958 6 056 5 049	29 210 9 173 16 235 451 764 2 587 32 743 7 875 16 195 723 4 298 3 652	4 680 1 163 3 047 48 99 323 4 725 854 3 048 430 339	1 596 471 885 28 36 176 1 694 408 880 28 167 211	413 393 17 1 - 2 409 392 15 - 1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals far split tracts/8NA's in Kenasha County, WI—Can.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 20	Tract 21
LAND AREA Square kilometers	2.2	2.1	2.0	70.4						-
Square miles	.8	2.1 .8	3.0 1.2	78.4 30.3	4.7 1.8	1.8 .7	3.7 1.4	1.5 .6	20.0 7.7	2.4
All persons	3 563	3 705	4 921	7 004						
ta 9 years	300 247	239 230	270 274	7 294 457 425	4 494 521 447	3 792 371 319	7 344 544	3 938 341	3 104 231	4 296 343 283
to 19 years	230 204	205 207	349 341	440 633	368 370	270 256	568 521 545	296 286	232 241	271
ta 24 yearsta 34 yearsta 44 years	273 713	208 617	319 643	824 1 236	354 798	332 741	449 1 232	258 255 734	220 201 481	286 306 749
10 34 years	467 304	483 349	665 598	1 034 800	576 433	485 381	1 221 829	623 315	541 473	573
ta 64 years ta 74 years ta 84 years	246 259	417 485	589 504	557 477	310 197	310 199	660 494	296 287	250 149	465 421 342
years and over	198 122	230 35	291 78	252 159	97 23	107 21	228 53	202 45	70 15	173 84
nd 4 yearsyears and aver	108 2 739	101 2 984	105 3 957	183 5 887	213 3 070	150	219	141	95	142
years and over	2 669 2 526	2 910 2 786	3 832 3 613	5 726 5 120	2 917 2 716	2 782 2 679	5 603 5 372	2 948 2 849	2 346 2 266	3 345 3 225
years and over	710 653	979 893	1 180 1 057	1 183 1 070	483 428	2 511 465 409	5 078 1 113	2 718 681	2 139 338	3 061 813
Female	32.3 1 846	37.4	38.5	31.6	27.3	30.1	967 33.5	622 32.4	292 34.1	735 33.4
der 5 years	131 128	1 920 124	2 597 109	3 660 221	2 341 228	1 992 174	3 694 252	2 061 175	1 493 105	2 317 178
to 19 years	109 100	104 110	113 173	217 197	212 185	176 139	264 245	135 145	111 109	158 125
to 34 years	142 368	89 110 294	159 163	329 414	176 208	121 168	279 219	126 129	101 97	146 167
to 54 years	209 154	239	330 339	600 496	452 309	408 263	625 597	376 320	244 269	394 305
o 74 years	126 148	185 228 277	319 316	365 284	227 166	196 149	419 358	165 166	218 110	250 227
ta 84 yearsyears and over	128 103	137 23	304 210	257 161	107 52	122 63	271 132	165 123	78 43	189 119
d 4 years	53	55	62 46	119 85	19 92	13 70	33 97	36 72	8 48	59 76
ears and over	1 454 1 420	1 564 1 525	2 165 2 104	2 984 2 901	1 677 1 604	1 481 1 431	2 882 2 767	1 575 1 526	1 145 1 105	1 827 1 762
ears and averears and averears and averears and aver	1 349 446	1 472 562	2 006 734	2 578 686	1 505 266	1 350 263	2 611 636	1 461 409	1 048 172	1 684 487
Male	420 33.6	513 39.6	666 42.3	628 32.3	235 28.5	239 30.5	554 34.5	375 33.5	155 34.2	443 34.7
an age	1 717 31.2	1 785 35.6	2 324 35.3	3 634 30.9	2 153 25.8	1 800 29.5	3 650 32.4	1 877 31.3	1 611 34.0	1 979 32.3
SEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All personsuseholds	3 563 3 360	3 705 3 705	4 921 4 921	7 294 6 966	4 494 4 494	3 792 3 792	7 344 7 344	3 938	3 104	4 296
Family hauseholder	1 367 857	1 451 1 102	1 944 1 331	2 724 1 774	1 551 1 180	1 401 1 080	2 603 2 108	3 938 1 505 1 095	3 104 1 083	4 192 1 629
Living alane	510 416	349 303	613 567	950 721	371 283	321 269	495 394	410 356	868 215 174	1 194 435 372
ause	586 1 079	927 1 114	1 152 1 566	1 498 1 974	707 1 742	763 1 346	1 823 2 535	843 1 303	757 1 093	881 1 398
ther relatives	122 206	122 91	143 116	178 592	237 257	149 133	203 180	147 140	90 81	145 139
utionalized persans r persans in graup quarters	193 10	_	_	299 29	_ _ _	-	_ _ _	-	-	104
ns per family	2.46	2.55	2.53	2.56	2.90	2.71	2.82	2.62	2.87	2.57
Persons 65 years and over	3.09 579	2.96 750	3.15 873	3.06 888	3.28 317	3.09 327	3.16 775	3.09 534	3.24 234	3.03 599
Nanfamily hausehalder	394 273	750 479	873 647	618 408	317 211	327 218	775 493	534 370	234 145	498 333
Living alaneause	133 128 86	178 172 223	396 390	158 153	90 84	83 83	159 152	177 174	53 52	141 136
ther relatives	29 6	45 3	182 39	172 34	71 31	80 28	207 66	128 30	68 18	121 38
utianalized persans r persans in graup quarters	184 1	- -	5 - -	268 2	4 -	1 -	9 -	6 -	3 -	6 101
ILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				-			_		_	-
Fomiliesawn children under 18 years	857 444	1 102 412	1 331 550	1 774 818	1 180	1 080	2 108	1 095	868	1 194
Married-counts families	817 586	740 927	1 019 1 152	1 462 1 498	699 1 408 707	595 1 029	1 025 1 878	562 1 022	419 786	582 994
imber of own children under 18 years	270 518	342 636	465 886	671 1 241	347 681	763 390 729	1 823 892 1 677	843 412 784	757 365	881 387
Female householder, no husband present awn children under 18 years mber af awn children under 18 years	205 135 237	128 49 73	144 70	187 110	414 323	262 179	215 96	784 195 127	693 66 33	712 276 178
ITAL STATUS	23/	/3	113	163	675	268	150	209	55	260
Males 15 years and over	1 308	1 449	1 826	2 947	1 442	1 329	2 778	1 409	1 232	1 543
ted	429 627	369 949	480 1 173	985 1 566	519 737	382 784	691 1 858	383 866	313 776	424 919
edd	23 46 183	11 39	18 45	43 81	30 28	19 24	21 44	14 44	13 19	26 48
Females 15 years and over	1 478	81 1 582	110 2 202	272 3 025	128 1 716	120 1 503	164 2 933	102 1 606	111 1 168	126 1 856
married	374 624	293 948	419 1 191	867 1 548	532 740	327 789	567 1 865	302 874	225 772	409 928
wed	35 242	14 216	23 378	39 335	79 129	37 143	42 263	33 210	772 9 76	38 245
ced	203	111	191	236	236	207	196	187	76 86	236

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]										
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split	trocts/8NA's in k	Kenosha County, W	/I—Con.	Kenosho city, Kenosho County, WI					
Aleu	Troct 23	Tract 24	Troct 25	Troct 26	Tract 1 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kilometers Squore miles	4.6 1.8	3.9 1.5	5.6 2.2	64.6 24.9	.7 .3	.5 .2	2.1 .8	2.0 .8	2.4 .9	8.8 3.4
All persons Under 5 years	5 437 300 328 358 352 297 709 744 636 563 531 410 209 121 4 379 4 029 4 044 1 427 1 313 40.1 2 996 153 150 178 176 150 376 391 333 327 325 299 168 542 484 2 401 2 313 2 441 3 6,6	4 447 222 294 341 342 235 498 768 571 464 442 225 405 100 3 524 3 369 3 200 926 835 39.1 2 308 1149 151 158 1114 247 392 280 241 273 148 34 555 1 856 1 781 1 704 5544 520 40.4 2 139	2 181 153 195 164 149 121 390 401 267 195 104 31 111 69 1 637 1 573 1 498 239 195 32.9 1 089 70 73 64 197 205 127 98 52 23 6 28 829 795 764 127 102 33.6 1 092	5 218 375 394 379 374 317 870 897 719 493 281 96 23 3 892 3 842 2 3 630 615 519 33.9 2 573 190 174 189 150 450 450 457 157 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1 670 1179 97 88 136 342 256 164 117 161 71 112 43 1 325 1 296 6 1 238 300 277 32.9 904 45 42 52 46 74 71 197 140 89 99 22 756 739 707 183 171 134.7 766 776 766 739 776 766 776 776 776 776 776 776 776 77	834 6 5 1 410 366 5 1 828 6 7 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 445 287 233 227 198 263 682 456 293 237 251 196 122 104 2 651 2 583 2 446 677 641 32.5 1 797 124 122 108 97 139 356 206 148 122 146 103 136 149 1 386 1 337 1 449 1 337 1 442 4 163 3 33.7 1 648 1 317 1 442 4 163 3 33.7 1 648 3 33.7	3 695 238 229 205 207 617 480 347 447 485 228 35 100 2 976 2 902 2 778 977 891 37.4 1 914 123 103 110 294 238 277 110 294 238 277 113 23 110 294 238 277 114 238 277 115 28 277 116 294 294 217 218 218 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219	4 893 248 273 3349 338 316 638 653 595 585 501 289 78 105 3 932 3 807 3 591 1 173 1 052 38.6 2 585 2 585 318 314 303 329 338 318 314 303 209 62 46 2 155 2 094 1 998 731 664 42.3 2 308	2 560 190 132 133 156 339 570 344 181 130 122 133 69 2 079 2 026 1 899 456 435 29.6 1 320 65 57 84 182 271 155 80 68 76 89 103 32 1 096 1 066 998 306 297 30.6 1 240 28.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters Persons per household Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In brouseholds Householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Authority Authori	5 437 5 206 2 071 1 442 629 585 1 260 1 640 1 39 96 220 111 2.51 3.11 1 150 925 702 428 424 179 41	4 447 4 447 1 690 1 258 432 399 1 103 1 468 108 78 - - 2.63 3.13 712 493 256 249 179 33	2 181 2 181 759 615 144 108 551 756 50 65 - - 2.87 3.21 146 98 38 38 38	5 218 5 218 1 812 1 483 329 252 1 309 1 764 154 179 	1 670 1 670 1 670 772 463 309 246 324 445 30 99 	834 48 19 14 5 5 13 16 - - 786 2.53 3.07 2 1	3 445 3 247 1 314 834 480 388 572 1 043 119 193 5 5 2.47 3.08 569 385 265 126 85 225 126 85 229	3 695 3 695 1 448 1 099 349 303 925 1 110 122 90 - - - 2.55 2.96 748 478 478 178 172 222 45	4 893 4 893 1 932 1 932 609 563 1 145 1 558 143 115 ——————————————————————————————————	2 560 2 232 1 058 519 539 434 401 581 45 147 299 29 2.11 2.98 385 115 94 65 65
Nonrelatives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	3 215 10	7 -	<u>-</u>	-	-	= =	184 -	3 -	5	268 2
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 442 619 1 137 1 260 530 993 148 74	1 258 553 1 028 1 103 490 923 115 47 83	615 314 589 551 290 553 44 15 24	1 483 708 1 283 1 309 610 1 126 124 70 114	463 209 357 324 116 213 121 85 134	14 8 14 13 8 14 - -	834 427 786 572 260 497 200 130 231	1 099 411 738 925 341 634 127 49 73	1 323 547 1 016 1 145 463 884 143 69	519 302 502 401 219 389 81 65
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	1 936 450 1 306 18 75 87 2 515 458 1 308 18 545 186	1 703 423 1 124 14 33 109 1 887 336 1 124 18 266 143	824 188 566 9 11 50 845 156 564 11 63 51	2 050 506 1 348 17 31 148 2 020 351 1 349 25 123 172	582 159 330 9 14 70 765 202 337 12 86 128	413 393 17 1 - 2 409 392 15 - 1	1 255 405 612 22 45 171 1 443 365 609 34 236 199	1 445 368 947 11 39 80 1 578 292 946 14 216	1 811 474 1 166 18 45 108 2 192 4 16 1 184 23 378 191	997 350 439 18 49 141 1 108 346 420 21 197 124

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenasha city, Kenasha Caunty, WI—Con.									
Area	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Troct 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16
LAND AREA Square kilameters Square miles	4.0 1.5	1.3 .5	1.4 .5	1.2 .5	.9	1.8 .7	1.8 .7	3.2 1.2	1.4	1.0
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 35 to 44 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 75 to 84 years 37 to 84 years 48 years 59 years and over 10 years and over 10 years and over 11 years and over 21 years and over 22 years and over 3 and 4 years 55 to 64 years 75 to 84 years 75 to 84 years 75 to 84 years 75 to 84 years 75 to 85 years 10 years and over 10 years and over 11 years and over 22 years and over 32 years and over 35 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 35 to 64 years 45 to 54 years 35 to 64 years 45 to 54 years 35 to 64 years 45 to 74 years 35 to 84 years 35 to 84 years 35 to 85 years 36 years and over	4 436 518 445 360 367 353 791 563 427 300 195 94 23 211 3 026 2 874 2 674 472 419 27.1 2 310 225 211 183 175 207 447 302 223 161 107 50 199 90 146 161	2 512 238 214 168 179 229 463 327 196 165 185 185 185 1792 1 678 422 387 29.7 1 273 1111 85 81 115 220 170 92 93 100 66 19	4 214 435 402 350 327 394 907 471 299 221 206 160 42 186 2 963 2 841 2 628 524 485 27.1 2 195 209 212 173 149 224 467 236 149 126 122 101 27 88	1 677 88 79 72 100 141 337 212 156 123 166 149 54 36 1 434 1 404 1 315 429 429 414 35.7 752 42 42 42 43 43 140 43 1315 44 44 45 46 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	3 830 436 369 339 258 335 736 452 239 211 197 164 94 94 2 635 2 545 2 545 567 515 27.1 1 883 212 195 169 120 158 359 188 114 102 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	4 384 454 353 307 277 344 935 549 325 294 336 164 46 198 3 212 3 094 2 932 703 29.6 2 246 173 154 165 173 185 478 254 1123 185 185 162 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	3 778 370 317 269 256 3322 738 484 380 306 199 107 20 1500 2 772 2 669 2 501 463 408 30.1 1 784 173 174 138 121 168 407 263 199 197 263 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197	6 793 520 534 492 508 409 1 149 1 137 767 584 4400 206 47 211 5 146 4 929 4 656 993 33.2 3 437 247 251 236 259 200 587 558 389 317 243 120 30 94	3 890 338 292 283 254 250 726 612 312 296 283 199 45 138 2 911 2 814 2 684 674 615 32.4 2 038 173 132 144 166 162 122 36 70 1 558	3 517 421 360 298 280 343 741 373 242 189 146 82 22 142 2 383 2 281 2 097 352 304 25.6 1 800 198 1161 167 370 225 113 97 883 48 12 73 1 239
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Mole Median age	1 652 1 580 1 481 262 231 28.4 2 126 25.7	944 912 862 235 212 30.5 1 239 28.9	1 575 1 520 1 413 317 296 27.7 2 019 26.4	639 624 588 272 268 40.3 925 33.9	1 280 1 238 1 155 323 296 27.0 1 947 27.3	1 670 1 615 1 534 409 375 30.0 2 138 29.2	1 477 1 427 1 346 263 239 30.5 1 794 29.5	2 633 2 547 2 405 572 499 34.1 3 356 32.2	1 510 1 445 405 371 33.5 1 852 31.3	1 189 1 084 195 174 26.2 1 717 25.2
All persons In households Householder Fornily householder Nonfornily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	4 436 4 436 1 530 1 165 365 278 694 1 726 236 250	2 512 2 512 951 632 319 254 413 838 136 174	4 214 4 208 1 551 1 033 518 417 608 1 540 216 293 6	1 677 1 257 689 225 464 421 115 308 58 87 235 185	3 830 3 496 1 247 758 489 382 376 1 340 217 316 205 129	4 384 4 345 1 662 1 143 519 435 805 1 484 186 208 6	3 778 3 778 1 396 1 077 319 267 761 1 345 143 133	6 793 6 793 2 385 1 940 445 359 1 688 2 379 185 156	3 890 3 890 1 487 1 081 406 353 829 1 288 147 139	3 517 3 485 1 206 852 354 266 483 1 342 191 263 32
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years ond over In households Householder Nanfamily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	81 71 31	2.64 3.19 333 333 240 118 116 79 11 3 —	2.71 3.29 408 408 286 149 141 80 36 6	1.82 3.14 369 295 258 218 218 26 8 3 48 26	2.80 3.55 455 253 181 105 101 39 17 16 192 10	2.61 3.17 546 541 362 168 163 125 45 9	2.71 3.09 326 326 217 83 83 80 28 1	2.85 3.19 693 693 437 1.45 141 186 63 7	2.62 3.09 527 527 366 176 173 125 30 6	2.89 3.37 250 247 178 82 74 50 14 45 -3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies	1 396 694 342 673 412 321	632 317 631 413 186 380 163 105 212	1 033 622 1 245 608 330 652 333 241 513	225 125 236 115 54 108 84 59 108	758 512 1 130 376 223 516 305 250 539	1 143 624 1 182 805 409 782 267 177 342	1 077 594 1 028 761 389 728 262 179 268	1 940 966 1 781 1 688 846 1 598 192 86	1 081 555 1 009 829 405 771 195 127 209	852 538 1 092 483 278 570 308 234 484
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	515 724 30 27 126 1 691 529 726 79 126	936 351 439 12 28 106 956 249 437 24 126 120	1 426 553 647 27 39 160 1 601 494 642 50 162 253	797 373 177 45 32 170 641 190 137 23 183 108	1 379 624 445 47 57 206 1 307 407 425 67 199 209	1 577 499 840 31 35 172 1 693 404 842 46 199 202	1 323 382 781 19 23 118 1 499 327 786 37 142 207	2 544 620 1 719 18 41 146 2 703 521 1 726 38 237 181	1 388 377 851 14 44 102 1 589 301 859 33 209 187	1 162 469 515 33 22 123 1 276 410 512 70 106 178

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Kenasha city, Kenasha Caunty, WI—Con.									
Area	Troct 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)			
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles	1.0 .4	1.0	1.4 .5	:1	2.3 .9	1.5	3.5 1.4	1.6			
All persons Under 5 years	2 808 256 243 254 224 152 514 450 196 183 176 120 40	2 402 188 215 207 183 159 463 373 170 170 160 100 14	2 582 187 157 158 174 133 396 415 285 222 230 155 70	12 	4 140 337 274 262 277 293 735 554 444 394 325 165 80	3 673 260 246 234 204 161 624 504 364 342 435 227 72	4 677 258 286 304 309 253 597 631 571 513 489 327 139	2 812 142 198 226 234 146 304 511 362 275 255 138 21			
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years ond over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 55 to 44 years 55 to 64 years	2 006 1 896 1 803 436 390 30.7 1 473 103 140 128 115 72 288 219 96 102 101	1 744 1 672 1 572 354 321 30.9 1 213 97 98 95 95 73 244 178 74 93 95 63	2 048 1 980 1 875 570 524 37.0 1 345 90 66 74 91 66 217 201 156 117	12 12 11 10 72.5 7 - - - - 1 1	3 216 3 101 2 939 770 697 33.1 2 233 174 153 121 140 160 386 293 2239 215 181	2 888 2 809 2 701 924 847 37.0 1 928 135 120 114 91 81 323 2255 192 198 246 131	3 765 3 628 3 475 1 210 1 107 40.5 2 583 128 131 152 162 134 318 337 301 273 295 241	2 198 2 092 1 984 545 494 38.3 1 463 76 101 96 104 77 147 264 175 144 167 95			
85 years and aver 3 and 4 years 16 years ond aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Median Median Median oge	33 34 1 078 1 011 970 270 244 31.3 1 335 29.9	8 32 902 871 814 214 190 31.6 1 189 29.8	55 32 1 120 1 080 1 031 350 325 38.6 1 217 35.5	7 7 7 6 5 74.5 5 71.8	56 74 1 759 1 697 1 619 466 425 34. 4 1 90 7 32.0	42 54 1 539 1 506 1 454 524 481 38.3 1 745 35.3	111 48 2 144 2 065 1 986 793 737 43.1 2 094 37.0	37 1 166 1 120 1 069 347 321 39.9 1 349 36.1			
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In hauseholder Family hauseholder Nonformily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	2 808 2 808 994 745 249 215 579 1 025 103 107	2 402 2 396 885 608 277 232 438 847 102 124	2 582 2 564 1 053 694 359 308 574 767 62 108 18	12 12 9 3 6 6 2 - 1 -	4 140 4 036 1 577 1 150 427 365 844 1 343 138 134	3 673 3 673 1 471 1 066 405 365 938 1 118 75 71	4 677 4 547 1 820 1 265 555 517 1 110 1 428 110 79	2 812 2 812 1 060 782 278 274 962 67 49			
Persans per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Vandramily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutianalized persans Other persons in group quarters	2.82 3.29 336 336 226 108 103 72 27 11	2.71 3.28 274 274 180 79 77 64 26 4	2.43 3.02 455 439 311 164 155 103 22 3	1.33 2.00 10 10 7 5 5 2 1 -	2.56 3.02 570 469 317 136 131 113 33 6	2.50 3.00 734 481 203 199 215 31 7	2.50 3.09 955 827 630 379 375 161 33 3	2.65 3.18 414 414 300 169 164 92 18 4			
Families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Morried-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years With awn children under 18 years Virth awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	745 436 851 579 327 662 134 94 169	608 337 663 438 232 478 140 94 165	694 302 572 574 243 481 97 49	3 - - 2 - - 1	1 150 569 965 844 377 690 270 175 253	1 066 455 833 938 394 728 106 51	1 265 536 994 1 110 458 869 130 67	782 369 688 674 328 621 80 29 52			
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over Never married	953 253 594 9 22 75 1 102 238 589 19 122	869 296 454 18 20 81 923 227 457 25 103	945 263 590 9 23 60 1 135 246 589 21 155 124	5 -2 -1 2 7 1 2 -3 1	1 482 409 880 25 45 123 1 785 391 889 36 227 232	1 374 303 953 9 42 67 1 559 245 955 20 222	1 657 367 1 148 13 52 77 2 172 401 1 147 15 440 169	1 056 272 688 11 14 71 1 190 215 689 9 178			

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenasha city, Kenash Con.	a Caunty, WI—	Pleasant Prairie village, Kenasha County, WI							
Area	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)		
LAND AREA Square kilameters	1.4	7.6	2	_	19.9	.1	1.0	2.3		
Square miles	.5	7.6 2.9	.2 .1	-	7.7	<u>"-</u>	.4	.9		
AGE All persons	910	208	282	48	3 092	156	723	1 635		
nder 5 yearsta 9 years	76 94	15 15	18 22 15	3 4	231 232	6	37 38	80 96		
0 ta 14 years 5 ta 19 years	74 54	13 14	12	3 4	241 220	9	52 42	115 108		
20 ta 24 years	41 202	8 43	27 48	5 8	201 481	13 14	41 106	89 194		
15 ta 44 years	193 73	29 29	38 27	11 3	541 472	19 21	102 64	257 209		
5 to 64 years5 ta 74 years	56 34	23 8	31 30	-	249 143	27 17	49 41	189 187		
75 ta 84 years	11 2	10 1	11	3	68 13	8 4	82 69	87 24		
and 4 years	36 650	6	6 226	3 37	95 2 334	3 129	12 588	35 1 326		
6 years and over	627	163 155	222	35 34	2 254 2 127	124 122	575 545	1 277		
1 years and aver0 years and aver	607 77	148 30	211 61	7 7	327	43 38	214 203	381 341		
2 years and aver Aedian	63 30.7	26 33.0	57 34.8	32.5	282 34.0	44.5	38.9	40.7		
Femole	447 34	103 5	1 23 3	23 2	1 486 105	84 4	399 22	845 45		
ta 9 years O ta 14 years	47 30	10	8 2	3	111 109	5	19	45 48 55 54 37		
5 ta 19 years	26 16	6	6	1 2	101 97	6 7	25 14 16	54 37		
5 to 34 years	107	22	21 16	3 6	244 269	8 12	55 50 31	100 128		
5 ta 44 years5 ta 54 years	94 35	14 13	14	ì	217 109	11 12	31 24	105 97		
5 ta 64 years5 ta 74 years	29 18	12 4	18 13	3	76	8 4	29 57	106		
'5 to 84 years 5 years and aver	9 2	6 1	7	1 -	41 7	3	57	53 17		
and 4 years 6 years and over	13 328	- 82	2 109	2 17	48 1 138	2 68	4 330	18 690		
8 years and over	315 309	78 76	108 101	16 16	1 098 1 041	65 65	326 317	661 635		
0 years and aver2 years and aver	43 37	14 13	32 30	4	166 150	21 18	155 149	217 199		
Nedian	31.6 463	33.3 105	38.5 159	33.5 25	34.1 1 606	41.5 72	44.5 324	41.7 790		
Male	30.1	32.5	30.8	30.5	33.9	49.0	34.4	40.0		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	910	208	282	48	3 092	156	723	1 635		
In hausehaldsHausehalder	910 327	208 76	282 117	48 18	3 092 1 074	156 52	622 240	1 635 630		
Family househalderNonfamily househalder	255 72	53 23	81 36	14 4	865 209	44 8	168 72	476 154		
Living alaneSpause	54 221	17 44	36 25 60 78	3 14	168 755	7 37	66 144	145 429		
Child Other relatives	318 14	62 15	78 9	15 _	1 093 89	55 7	198 25	506 41		
Nanrelativesnstitutionalized persans	30	ii	18	1 -	81	5	15 90	29		
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	11			
Persans per hauseholdPersans per family	2.78 3.17	2.74 3.28	2.41 2.81	2.67 3.07	2.88 3.24	3.00 3.25	2.59 3.18	2.60 3.05		
Persons 65 years and over	47 47	19 19	44 44	7	224 224	29 29	192 95	298 298		
Hausehalder Nanfamily householder	31 16	12	32 11	4	138 48	16 5	72 49	298 193 87 85 87 15		
Living alaneSpause	16	4 5	8 10	1 3	47 66	5 8	49 18	85 87		
Other relatives Nanrelatives	4	2	- 2		17 3	5	5 -	15		
nstitutionalized persans Other persons in group quorters	<u> </u>	_		-	=	_	87 10	_		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies	255	53	81	14 7	865 419	44 13	1 68 78	476 184		
With awn children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years	147 277	23 45	30 53	13	786	29 37	132 144	340 429		
Married-couple fomilies With awn children under 18 years	221 133	44 18	60 21	14 7	755 365	10 22	67 113	162 302 35		
Number af awn children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present	255 27	38 6	41 14	13	693 65	6	17	35 18		
With awn children under 18 years	11	4 6	6 8	-	33 55	3 7	7 12	31		
MARITAL STATUS						(1	263	647		
Males 15 years and over	330 79	82 19	117	21 6	1 227 313	61 15	76	151		
Naw married, except separated Separated	228	49 -	62	15	774 13	39	151 5	436 3 19		
Widawed Divarced	3 18	2 12	1 9	_	18 109	3	23 8	38		
Femoles 15 years and over	336	83	110	17	1 161 224	71 18	333 57	697 121		
Never married Naw married, except separated	54 226	12 49	62	15	770 9	39	154	435		
Separated Widawed	26	2 9	11	ī	73	8	104 16	9 88 44		
Divarced	25	11	9	-	85	4	16	44		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text	1									
ensus Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pleasant Prairie Caunty,	village, Kenasha VI — Can.				Remainder af Ken	osha County, Wi			
Area	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles	4.3 1.6	55.7 21.5	11.8 4.5	Ξ	.1	.1	.6 .2	69.5 26.8	.7 .3	.1
AGE Under 5 years	1 271 77 101 90	4 754 346 371 360	2 374 169 135 127	=	118 13 14 3	10 1 1	28 2 1	4 734 267 293 307	58 3 2 8	14 1 2
15 to 19 years	95 80 188 208 194 139 70 20	343 284 765 829 651 447 256 83	136 212 449 351 280 239 182 84	-	6 10 31 11 11 9 8	1 - 3 2 - - 2	3 3 5 2 3 4 3 2	477 485 666 690 619 427 347 130	3 1 7 13 6 10 2 3	3 1 1 4
85 years and over 3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and over	9 33 987 946 891 162 132	19 152 3 605 3 466 3 278 554 467	10 63 1 916 1 869 1 765 391 349	-	4 88 86 80 13	1 8 8 8 2 2	- 25 25 22 7 5	26 114 3 808 3 700 3 221 727 635	2 44 43 42 11	1 10 10 10 2 1
Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 35 to 44 years 55 to 44 years 55 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 44 years 55 to 45 years 55 to 56 years 56 years 57 years 5	35.1 642 41 52 40 47 48 90 111 92 69	34.0 2 345 176 160 182 162 134 398 403 321 225	33.8 1 141 83 59 70 68 98 212 171 111 122	-	28.5 49 7 6 1 3 3 12 3 6 4	37.0 6 1 1 - - - 1 2 -	35.0 12 1 1 - 2 1 1 1 1 2 2	33.1 2 340 131 152 140 245 232 329 341 285 216	38.5 31 3 1 2 1 1 5 7 4 5	34.5 8 1 2 1 - 1 - 1 2
65 to 74 years	34 14 4 15 501 480 455 84 65 35.2 629 35.1	123 50 111 79 1 794 1 732 1 642 277 234 34.0 2 409 33.9	97 45 5 29 919 897 838 203 180 33.9 1 233 33.6	-	2 2 35 34 32 4 29.1 69 28.3	1 - 1 4 4 4 1 1 41.0 436.5	1 - 10 10 8 8 3 2 31.0 16 36.0	181 72 16 53 1 888 1 835 1 580 380 33.1 2 394 33.1	2 2 25 24 24 4 38.8 27 36.5	- - 4 4 4 - 19.0 6 50.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In hauseholds Hauseholder Family hauseholder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	1 271 1 271 432 360 72 54 330 438 36	4 754 4 754 1 633 1 358 275 211 1 202 1 638 126 155	2 374 2 374 1 059 626 433 350 530 597 53 135	-	118 113 53 23 30 28 14 36 3 7	10 10 3 3 3 - - 2 4 - 1	28 28 12 8 4 4 7 7 8	4 734 4 734 1 666 1 255 411 287 1 097 1 393 133 445	58 58 21 15 6 5 13 16 17 7	14 14 5 3 2 2 2 2 1 6
Persans per hausehold Persans per family Persons 65 years and over In hauseholds Hauseholder Nonfamily hauseholder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutianalized persans Other persons in graup quarters	2.94 3.23 99 99 67 22 22 25 7	2.91 -3.18 358 358 223 67 65 99 35	2.24 2.88 276 276 197 89 84 69 7 3	-	2.13 3.30 10 9 8 7 7 1 1	3.33 3.00 2 2 1 1 - -	2.33 2.88 5 5 3 - - 2 -	2.84 3.09 503 503 314 93 88 156 29 4	2.76 3.00 5 5 5 3 3 - -	2.80 4.00 1 1 1 - - - -
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With awn children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years Married-cuple families With awn children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years Female hauseholder, na husband present With awn children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years	360 167 312 330 157 298 17 4 7	1 358 663 1 210 1 202 574 1 064 112 63 105	626 263 470 530 210 390 66 40	-	23 17 31 14 10 21 5 5	3 1 2 2 1 2 1	8 3 3 7 2 2 1	1 255 516 960 1 097 452 852 106 45	15 7 12 13 5 8 2 2 4	3 1 2 1 1
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	494 109 338 7 8 32 509 102 338 6 37 26	1 850 450 1 232 17 27 124 1 827 307 1 235 22 108 155	1 014 312 555 19 22 106 929 206 543 16 81 83	-	53 24 15 1 1 12 35 9 15 1 6	4 1 2 - 1 1 4 1 2 -	15 6 7 - 2 10 3 7 -	1 950 635 1 127 25 32 131 1 917 521 1 128 18 138 112	20 4 13 - 1 2 25 3 14 - 3 5	6 3 1 2 4 -3 1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder af K	Kenasha Caunty, WI-	–Con.			
Area	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 30
LAND AREA Square kilametersSquare miles	.3 .1	Ξ	Ξ	1.3	93.3 36.0	248.2 95.8	54.9 21.2	31.1 12.0	55.3 21.4
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years	269 6 12 14 25 13 35 46 35 45 24 11	-	37 5 4 2 1 3 6 11 1 1 1	256 14 8 6 17 25 62 39 39 23 17 3	3 968 279 273 327 298 246 574 707 476 337 290 139 22	6 009 476 549 452 432 334 1 008 917 707 539 357 189 49	6 083 505 497 469 361 357 1 079 938 640 481 446 253 57	5 526 440 511 436 383 315 1 083 847 556 422 308 186 39	6 384 512 526 453 409 376 994 1 001 645 576 527 281 84
3 and 4 years	2 231 221 211 59 48 42.2 134 2 5 7 14 5 17 23 16 23 15		3 26 24 3 3 3 32.5 14 3 - - - 3 4 1 1	5 224 221 204 31 26 34.2 125 9 4 2 10 11 30 20 17 11	123 3 032 2 905 2 730 612 548 34.8 1 987 135 129 160 138 112 293 368 222 179 156 84	201 4 447 4 264 4 026 839 731 32.6 2 936 2 278 2 28 2 248 1 55 5 13 4 22 3 49 2 50 1 75 1 106	195 4 532 4 380 4 188 1 002 895 33.0 3 063 262 237 238 173 181 533 451 311 237 248 161	176 4 065 3 904 3 700 764 672 31.3 2 757 204 255 214 176 158 547 418 266 214 175 106	235 4 807 4 639 4 414 1 169 1 069 34.0 3 226 271 223 194 184 4524 486 316 278 286 160
85 years and aver 3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Male Median age	2 1 118 112 105 32 25 42.2 135 42.2		2 10 10 10 2 2 35.5 23 25.5	3 106 104 97 16 12 33.3 131 34.8	11 56 1 542 1 479 1 399 338 303 35.7 1 981 33.7	30 105 2 166 2 075 1 974 428 377 32.4 3 073 32.9	31 87 2 279 2 212 2 124 559 504 33.4 3 020 32.7	24 81 2 045 1 975 1 878 420 378 31.7 2 769 31.0	58 109 2 449 2 359 2 262 635 587 34.2 3 158 33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households	269 269 101 87 14 10 75 78 9 6		37 37 11 9 2 2 6 14 4 2	256 256 103 72 31 24 63 64 13	3 968 3 968 1 394 1 105 289 237 979 1 350 122 123	6 009 6 009 2 027 1 623 404 320 1 398 2 197 180 207	6 083 6 083 2 235 1 673 562 472 1 394 2 009 231 214	5 526 5 502 1 947 1 522 425 352 1 279 1 946 158 172 24	6 384 6 311 2 277 1 757 520 447 1 519 2 137 188 190 522
Persons per househald	2.66 2.86 38 38 24 3 3 3 11 3 -	-	3.36 3.67 3 3 3 - - - - 3 3	2.49 2.94 23 16 6 6 5 2	2.85 3.22 451 451 279 105 98 131 34 7	2.96 3.33 595 595 375 135 126 159 52 9	2.72 3.17 756 756 514 225 220 188 46 8	2.83 3.22 533 525 336 143 141 132 47 10 - 8	2.77 3.19 892 841 540 230 222 227 62 12 51
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present Number af awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	87 29 44 75 25 38 9 4	-	9 5 11 6 5 11 1	72 22 28 63 18 24 6	1 105 537 1 001 979 474 904 96 50 77	1 623 800 1 642 1 398 686 1 439 146 84	1 673 795 1 546 1 394 652 1 277 195 104 208	1 522 821 1 536 1 279 674 1 290 168 103	1 757 834 1 630 1 519 712 1 421 182 99
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years ond over Never married. Now married, except separated Separated. Widawed Divarced Females 15 years ond over Never married. Now married, except separated Separated Widawed Divarced	117 28 77 1 2 9 120 22 77 -	-	16 7 7 - - 2 10 - 7 1	118 37 67 - 2 12 110 32 65 1 6	1 526 386 1 006 9 26 99 1 563 277 1 006 21 140	2 328 623 1 439 17 58 191 2 204 413 1 435 27 174 155	2 286 550 1 431 28 71 206 2 326 386 1 434 36 282 188	2 055 527 1 319 16 46 147 2 084 361 1 308 31 192 192	2 407 579 1 572 25 72 159 2 486 418 1 564 29 289

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Kenosha County	, WI
Area	ChicogoGoryLoke County, ILINWI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosha city
AGE							
All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 years 10 to 19 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors	5 772 110 403 691 384 834 354 919 353 202 404 869 1 058 658 902 402 621 982 521 662 445 218 247 211	5 192 391 364 338 342 101 312 229 311 607 365 643 964 242 814 228 558 970 468 334 399 458 223 918	460 532 30 418 34 074 34 541 33 276 30 760 73 947 70 607 50 498 43 144 36 688 18 102	119 187 8 935 8 659 8 149 8 319 8 466 20 469 17 567 12 514 10 184 9 072 5 191	8 935 8 659 8 149 8 319 8 466 20 469 17 567 12 514 10 184 9 072 5 191	119 187 8 935 8 659 8 149 8 319 8 466 20 469 17 567 12 514 10 184 9 072 5 191	72 139 5 519 5 041 4 737 5 014 5 405 12 807 10 104 6 930 5 981 5 981 3 545
85 yeors and over	73 462 159 230 4 560 465 4 423 114 4 198 399 1 029 676 923 886 34.3 2 956 071	67 323 143 108 4 113 771 3 992 691 3 793 413 927 622 832 582 34.3 2 658 959	4 477 12 471 354 859 341 694 321 641 81 026 72 328 34.1 236 218	1 662 3 651 91 835 88 729 83 345 21 028 18 976 33.3	1 662 3 651 91 835 88 729 83 345 21 028 18 976 33.3	1 662 3 651 91 835 88 729 83 345 21 028 18 976 33.3	1 227 2 215 55 871 54 042 50 722 13 684 12 470 33.0
Under 5 yeors	196 567 187 412 172 752 169 118 199 481 526 645 450 833 316 107 270 532 252 691 159 569 54 364	177 380 166 6151 883 148 625 179 793 478 439 406 951 284 447 242 934 226 909 145 038 49 944	14 878 16 578 16 873 16 460 15 433 37 800 35 204 25 484 22 334 20 670 11 269 3 235	4 309 4 218 3 996 4 033 4 255 10 406 8 678 6 176 5 264 5 112 3 262 1 185	4 ,309 4 218 3 996 4 033 4 255 10 406 8 678 6 176 5 264 5 112 3 262 1 185	4 309 4 218 3 996 4 033 4 255 10 406 8 678 6 176 5 264 5 112 3 262 1 185	2 635 2 446 2 320 2 452 2 788 6 544 5 020 3 511 3 187 3 384 2 290 905
3 and 4 years	77 610 2 366 202 2 299 760 2 193 470 605 055 550 056 35.5 2 816 039 33.1	69 757 2 133 990 2 075 512 1 981 842 546 112 496 836 35.6 2 533 432 33.1	6 122 184 579 178 151 168 153 46 729 42 076 35.0 224 314 33.2	1 731 47 637 46 097 43 475 12 214 11 144 34,3 58 293 32.4	1 731 47 633 46 097 43 475 12 214 11 144 34.3 58 293 32.4	1 731 47 633 46 097 43 475 12 214 11 144 34.3 58 293 32.4	1 041 29 642 28 727 27 078 8 251 7 598 34.3 34 657 31.7
All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	5 772 110 5 669 801 2 205 520 1 512 217 693 303 581 096 1 250 701 1 784 250 226 466 202 864 55 298 47 011	5 192 391 5 099 353 1 993 012 1 355 035 637 977 533 360 1 120 999 1 593 264 205 948 186 130 50 840 42 198	460 532 453 628 167 974 125 218 42 756 37 213 103 715 152 882 16 907 12 150 3 209 3 695	119 187 116 820 44 534 31 964 12 570 10 523 25 987 38 104 3 611 4 584 1 249 1 118	119 187 116 820 44 534 31 964 12 570 10 523 25 987 38 104 3 611 4 584 1 249 1 118	119 187 116 820 44 534 31 964 12 570 10 523 25 987 38 104 3 611 4 584 1 249 1 118	72 139 69 974 27 648 18 986 8 662 7 346 14 780 22 506 2 219 2 821 1 107 1 058
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and aver In households Householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	2.57 3.16 765 891 722 465 486 815 225 160 217 431 164 038 62 585 9 027 40 078 3 348	2.56 3.16 690 699 650 856 438 358 203 798 196 702 146 937 57 315 8 246 36 599 3 244	2.70 3.18 59 267 56 809 38 368 16 651 16 149 13 475 4 349 617 2 418	2.63 3.12 15 925 14 800 10 089 4 711 4 580 3 626 921 164 1 061 64	2.63 3.12 15 925 14 800 10 089 4 711 4 580 3 626 921 164 1 061 64	2.63 3.12 15 925 14 800 10 089 4 711 4 580 3 626 921 164 1 061 64	2.54 3.09 10 601 9 633 6 739 3 383 3 301 2 232 558 104 923 45
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-cauple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female hauseholder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 512 217 677 267 1 268 097 1 250 500 572 068 1 098 370 192 305 83 198 135 576	1 355 035 603 108 1 129 253 1 120 915 511 600 981 944 171 658 72 355 117 535	125 218 58 752 110 347 103 642 48 465 93 419 16 054 8 101 13 535	31 964 15 407 28 497 25 943 12 003 23 007 4 593 2 742 4 506	31 964 15 407 28 497 25 943 12 003 23 007 4 593 2 742 4 506	31 964 15 407 28 497 25 943 12 003 23 007 4 593 2 742 4 506	18 986 9 308 16 933 14 735 6 806 12 968 3 357 2 079 3 359
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and aver Never married Now morried, except seporoted Seporoted Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never morried Now morried, except separoted Seporated Widowed Divorced	2 229 326 691 101 1 308 948 24 575 58 530 146 172 2 399 340 565 329 1 298 272 31 474 299 779 204 486	2 010 643 631 264 1 174 899 22 432 52 724 129 324 2 163 080 5 17 066 1 164 251 28 563 270 367 182 833	173 610 47 010 107 254 1 600 4 647 13 099 187 889 38 068 107 198 2 159 23 526 16 938	45 073 12 827 26 795 543 1 159 3 749 48 371 10 195 26 823 752 5 886 4 715	45 073 12 827 26 795 543 1 159 3 749 48 371 10 195 26 823 752 5 886 4 715	45 073 12 827 26 795 543 1 159 3 749 48 371 10 195 26 823 752 5 886 4 715	26 761 8 037 15 265 359 729 2 371 30 081 6 759 15 323 523 4 140 3 336

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshald and camplementary threshald are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals far split tracts/BNA's in Kenasha Caunty, WI			Kenasha city, Kena	sha Caunty, WI		
Area	Tract 7	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16
AGE							
All persons		2 964	1 933	3 485	2 606	3 913	2 507
Under 5 years5 ta 9 years		273 254	161 151	313 295	255 172	392 290	275 210
10 ta 14 years	. 206	198	110	244	189	241	160
15 ta 19 years 20 ta 24 years		209 226	117 185	240 334	151 234	224 301	179 248
25 to 34 years	. 570	563	369	787	487	856	582 298
35 ta 44 years 45 ta 54 years	422	409 338	258 149	404 271	321 191	486 306	191
55 to 64 years	. 227	217	124	202	171	285	147
65 ta 74 years 75 ta 84 years	. 175	173 82	164 112	195 158	182 161	326 160	123 76
85 years and aver	. 22	22	33	42	92	46	18
3 and 4 years	. 117	115	59	130	95	174	91
16 years and aver	2 232 2 143	2 188 2 100	1 484 1 447	2 585 2 499	1 963 1 914	2 942 2 850	1 832 1 770
21 years and aver	. 2 025	1 983	1 368	2 335	1 79 7	2 712	1 639
60 years and aver62 years and aver	399	388 352	375 354	501 468	527 486	684 627	295 258
Median	30.5	30.4	31.3	28.9	30.6	30.4	27.7
Femole	. 1 553	1 522	980	1 801	1 290	2 021	1 258
Under 5 years 5 ta 9 years	127	124 123	81 79	153 150	122 98	196 142	123 109
10 ta 14 years	. 107	105	58	118	100	132 98	70 99
15 ta 19 years 20 ta 24 years	. 99 . 124	98 123	56 93	103 197	69 117	163	122
25 ta 34 years	. 307	302	169	391	228 127	437 222	280 169
35 ta 44 years 45 ta 54 years		205 174	132 66	197 135	90	157	83
55 ta 64 years	. 117	112	66 72	115	82	157	83 77 71
65 ta 74 years	. 96 . 44	96 42	90 65	116 99	98 96	186 98	45
85 years and aver	. 18	18	19	27	63	33	10
3 and 4 years		52	29	62	46	89	38
16 years and aver 18 years and aver		1 145 1 104	754 734	1 363 1 323	959 937	1 534 1 489	934 907
21 years and aver	1 074	1 050	697	1 245	880	1 423	835 166
60 years and aver62 years and aver	. 217 . 198	213 194	211 198	305 287	303 281	397 364	150
Median	. 31.2	31.0	31.8	29.3	30.5	30.8	28.5
Mole		1 442 29.7	953 30.7	1 684 28.4	1 316 30.8	1 892 30.0	1 249 26.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 022	2 964	1 933	3 485	2 606	3 913	2 507
In hausehalds	3 022	2 964	1 933	3 479	2 316	3 879	2 480
Hauseholder Family hausehalder	. 1 123 817	1 102 802	785 495	1 374 878	942 520	1 535 1 049	950 639
Nanfamily hauseholder	. 306	300	290	496	422	486	311 234
Living alone Spause	. 243 583	238 570	232 341	402 547	332 284	407 765	412
Child	. 1 039	1 023	595	1 161	765	1 250 150	825 106
Other relativesNanrelatives	. 154	122 147	76 136	149 248	110 215	179	187
Institutionalized persons	. -		_	-	201	5 29	27
Other persons in group quarters	-		-	6	89	27	
Persons per household	2.72	2.72	2.47	2.56	2.49	2.53	2.62 3.11
Persons per familyPersons 65 years and over	3.18 282	3.18 277	3.05 309	3.15 395	3.25 435	3.07 532	217
In househalds	_ 282	277	309	395	236 169	527	214
Hausehalder Nanfamily hausehalder	. 83	183 80	225 114	277 146		354 165 160	158 73 68 43
Living alane	. 78	75	112	139	96 93 38 14 15	160 122	68
Spause Other relatives	- 65 - 25	65 25	74 8	79 33	14	42	ĩĩ
Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons	4	4	2	6	15 190	9	2
Other persons in group quarters		_	_	_	9	5	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Fomilies	. 817	802	495	878	520	1 049	639
With awn children under 18 years	_ 434	427	233	501	318	547 987	379 669
Number af awn children under 18 years Morried-couple fomilies	. 819 . 584	807 571	443 344	912 543	620 282	764	405 228
With awn children under 18 years	. 275	270	149	282	152	37 6 709	228 445
Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husbond present	190	528 188	301 108	524 254	329 1 84	224	185
With awn children under 18 years	_ 140	138	66	174	139	140 237	130 197
Number of own children under 18 years MARITAL STATUS	252	248	115	324	240	237	177
		1.0/0	740	1 050	1 020	1 439	906
Males 15 years ond over Never married	. 347	1 069 343	749 266	1 253 472	438	431	338
Naw married, except separated Separated	_ 601	588	361 7	572	323 32	789 24	426 17
Widawed	_ 24	16 23	26	23 38	49	35	17
Oivarced	. 101	99	89	148	178	160	108
Females 15 years and over Never married		1 170	762	1 380	970 263	1 551 332	956 259
Naw married, except separated	_ 606	278 592	189 360	396 575	320	797	430
Separated Widawed	_ 39	39 99	12 111	33 155	27 183	35 194	956 259 430 34 91
Oivarced	102	162	90	155 221	177	193	142

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and med	nings af symbals, see text]				
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	ChicagaGary-Lake County, IL- IN-WI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wiscansin (pt.)	Kenasha, WI PMSA
AGE	•				
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 25 to 14 years 25 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 85 years and over 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 21 years and over 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 65 to 14 years 65 to 15 years 65 to 16 years 65 to 18 years 65 to 9 years 65 to 14 years 65 to 14 years 65 to 14 years 65 to 64 years	1 547 725 139 999 137 694 139 277 141 218 120 861 265 940 216 082 145 960 115 073 79 561 35 635 10 425 55 404 1 104 172 1 047 604 963 721 180 964 158 453 28.7 831 641 69 326 68 609 69 652 63 839 147 125 121 746 81 809 64 706 46 402 22 826 7 348	1 425 288 129 391 126 184 126 587 129 434 112 984 247 703 199 089 134 524 104 930 72 400 32 493 9 569 51 148 1 019 086 967 428 889 577 164 732 144 282 28.6 765 150 64 106 62 572 62 318 63 394 112 023 75 506 59 084 42 384 20 910 6 761	117 142 9 862 10 806 12 046 11 246 7 456 17 311 16 408 11 122 9 887 7 050 3 108 840 3 962 81 997 77 287 71 578 15 924 13 924 29.6 63 711 4 872 5 292 5 972 5 692 4 175 10 246 9 402 6 143 5 482 3 963 1 898 574	5 295 746 704 644 538 421 926 585 314 256 111 34 16 294 3 089 2 889 2 566 308 247 20.2 2 780 348 349 319 268 224 545 321 160 140 555 18	5 295 746 7704 644 538 421 926 585 314 256 111 34 16 294 3 089 2 889 2 566 308 247 20.2 2 780 348 369 319 288 224 545 321 160 140 555 18
3 and 4 years	27 432 612 491 584 460 542 689 107 771 95 140 30.3 716 084 26.6	25 325 564 419 538 923 500 243 98 442 86 974 30.2 660 138 26.6	1 964 46 390 43 956 41 020 9 157 8 028 31.0 53 431 27.1	143 1 682 1 581 1 426 172 138 21.9 2 515	143 1 682 1 581 1 426 172 138 21,9 2 515
All persons	1 547 725 1 515 594 508 317 355 930 152 387 131 116 154 754 590 855 185 121 76 547 18 040 14 091	1 425 288 1 394 721 466 486 325 842 140 644 120 683 141 030 541 594 173 584 72 027 16 929 13 638	117 142 115 767 40 312 28 923 11 389 10 158 13 319 46 856 11 166 4 114 1 050 325	5 295 5 106 1 519 1 165 354 275 405 2 405 371 406 61 128	5 295 5 106 1 519 1 165 354 275 405 2 405 371 406 61 128
Persans per househald Persans per family Persans 65 years and over In households Householder Living alone Living alone Spause Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persans in group quarters	2.98 3.61 125 621 120 463 83 746 39 862 36 784 17 334 14 924 4 459 4 695 463	2.98 3.62 114 462 109 792 76 151 36 625 33 773 15 541 13 902 4 198 4 215 455	2.87 3.46 10 998 10 519 7 487 3 185 2 968 1 772 1 005 255 472 7	3.27 3.66 161 152 108 52 43 21 17 6 8	3.27 3.66 161 152 108 52 43 21 17 6 8
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Married-to-uple families With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Pemale househalder, na husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	355 930 193 923 382 749 156 605 75 896 146 548 170 556 105 938 216 028	325 842 176 979 348 497 142 734 69 324 133 366 156 479 96 453 196 408	28 923 16 081 32 202 13 433 6 293 12 570 13 416 8 943 18 267	1 165 863 2 050 438 279 612 661 542 1 353	1 165 863 2 050 438 279 612 661 542 1 353
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Oivarced Females 15 years and over Never married Now married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Oivarced	505 282 236 137 175 687 30 139 17 738 45 581 625 473 254 211 171 253 48 220 73 339 78 450	466 972 220 144 160 759 28 493 16 225 41 351 576 154 235 562 156 521 45 358 67 231 71 482	36 853 15 262 14 443 1 583 1 483 4 082 47 575 17 821 14 290 2 718 5 999 6 747	1 457 731 485 63 30 148 1 744 828 442 144 109 221	1 457 731 485 63 30 148 1 744 828 442 144 109 221

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho County	, WI	Totols for split trocts/8NA's in Kenosho County, WI		Kenosha city, Kenosh	o County, WI	
Area	Total	Kenosho city	Troct 7	Troct 7 (pt.)	Troct 8	Troct 11	Troct 16
AGE							
All persons Under 5 years	5 295 746 704 644 538 421 926 585 314 256 111 34	5 137 727 692 630 514 399 901 567 304 243 110 344	1 279 216 167 142 131 113 197 132 81 69 21 9	1 279 216 167 142 131 113 197 132 81 69 21	446 58 49 46 50 32 68 54 40 34 15	626 112 1116 85 47 38 125 53 22 20 4 2	800 111 122 117 81 66 67 77 38 31 22
3 and 4 years 16 years and over	294 3 089 2 889 2 566 308 247 20.2	289 2 977 2 779 2 490 299 242 20.1	89 725 670 603 69 56 19.2	89 725 670 603 69 56 19.2	25 287 265 236 33 23 23.3	48 302 279 259 19 14 15.0	39 422 399 353 52 417.0 43
Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 125 to 34 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over	2 780 348 369 319 268 224 545 321 160 140 55 18	2 703 337 363 313 255 211 535 312 157 134 555 18	688 83 79 69 65 76 127 87 44 41 11 5	688 83 79 69 65 76 127 87 44 41 11 5	230 32 23 25 18 15 41 29 23 18 6	59 62 41 25 23 82 25 12 9 2	56 66 55 44 32 77 55 22 11
3 ond 4 years 16 years and over 18 years ond over 21 years ond over 60 years and over 60 years and over Medion Male Medion oge	143 1 682 1 581 1 426 172 138 21.9 2 515	141 1 628 1 527 1 393 167 136 22.1 2 434 18.6	33 445 419 381 39 31 23.3 591	33 445 419 381 39 31 23.3 591 15.1	16 147 139 130 17 9 25.7 216 20.6	26 171 161 148 9 7 16.1 285 13.8	2. 24 22 20 2 2 2 19.: 36
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persans In households Householder Family householder Nonformily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	5 295 5 106 1 519 1 165 354 275 405 2 405 371 406 61 128	5 137 4 948 1 471 1 138 333 260 384 2 367 366 360 61	1 279 1 279 386 327 59 37 100 611 95 87	1 279 1 279 386 327 59 37 100 611 95 87 —	446 446 132 108 24 18 51 192 40 31	626 590 164 126 38 32 24 317 49 36 1	800 79: 20: 16: 32: 44: 40: 77: 6:
Persons per household Persons per family Persons of years and aver In households Householder Living olone Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonfornily householder Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	3.27 3.66 161 152 108 52 43 21 17 6	3.28 3.67 160 151 107 52 43 21 17 6 8	3.29 3.43 31 31 22 7 6 5 4 	3.29 3.43 31 31 22 7 6 5 4 - -	3.37 3.63 15 15 10 3 3 3 1	3.51 4.02 8 6 5 4 3 - 1 - 1	3.86 4.14 22 22 15
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors With own children under 18 yeors With own children under 18 yeors Female householder, na husband present With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	1 165 863 2 050 438 279 612 661 542 1 353	1 138 841 2 017 416 262 588 658 539 1 346	327 240 517 102 59 111 211 172 387	327 240 517 102 59 111 211 172 387	108 65 149 53 28 59 48 33 83	126 108 292 28 20 59 88 81 217	16: 12: 33: 44: 2: 7: 100: 90: 25:
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and aver Never morried Now morried, except separoted Seporoted Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never morried Now morried, except separoted Seporoted Widowed Divorced	1 457 731 485 63 30 148 1 744 828 442 144 109 221	1 398 706 461 61 29 141 1 690 798 422 143 109 218	297 148 111 12 4 222 457 229 108 37 23 60	297 148 111 12 4 22 457 229 108 37 23 60	143 68 57 3 2 13 150 51 55 9	134 73 31 9 6 15 179 93 31 27 8 20	19: 10: 5: 1: 1: 25: 12: 5: 2: 2: 1.

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and mea	nings at symbols, see textj					
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Kenosha Caunty, WI
AGE						
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over	15 758 1 314 1 228 1 280 1 435 1 476 3 161 2 544 1 658 913 505	14 178 1 188 1 084 1 156 1 287 1 372 2 845 2 288 1 472 811 461 170	1 108 89 102 88 96 76 204 190 124 80 36 20	472 37 42 36 52 28 112 66 62 22 22	472 37 42 36 52 28 112 66 62 22 8 5	472 37 42 36 52 28 112 66 62 22 8 5
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Female Under 5 years	502 11 691 11 140 10 222 1 147 978 28.6 7 861 634	449 10 534 10 068 9 200 1 030 880 28.4 7 062 570	36 809 765 722 93 79 30.7 569	17 348 327 300 24 19 28.6 230 18	17 348 327 300 24 19 28.6 230	17 348 327 300 24 19 28.6 230
5 to 9 years	613 627 673 652 1 561 1 356 846 444 292 130 33	535 565 576 604 1 401 1 226 754 399 270 113	51 46 50 35 103 102 67 34 19 13	27 . 16 . 27 . 13 . 25 . 25 . 11 . 3 . 4 . 1	27 16 27 13 57 28 25 11 3 4 1	27 16 27 13 57 28 25 11 3 4 1
3 and 4 years	229 5 860 5 996 5 188 656 577 29.7 7 897 27.5	202 5 282 5 046 4 677 591 521 297 7 116 27.3	17 416 393 371 52 46 30.9 539 30.3	10 162 157 140 13 10 27.5 242 29.9	162 157 140 13 10 27.5 242 29.9	162 157 140 13 10 27.5 242 29.9
All persons In hausehalder Family hausehalder Family hausehalder Living alane Spause Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutianalized persons Other persons in group quarters	15 758 15 256 5 180 3 586 1 594 1 199 2 302 5 320 1 229 1 225 1 84 3 18	14 178 13 694 4 614 3 172 1 442 1 091 2 037 4 785 1 135 1 123 180 304	1 108 1 098 393 287 106 75 188 372 74 71	472 464 173 127 46 33 77 163 20 31 3 5	472 464 173 127 46 33 77 163 20 31 3	472 464 173 127 46 33 77 163 20 31 3
Persans per househald Persons per family Persons 65 yeors ond over In househalds Hauseholder Nanfamily householder Living alane Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persans in group quarters	2.95 3.49 749 726 483 253 232 99 119 25 16	2.95 3.51 675 653 435 234 213 87 108 23 15	2.97 3.47 59 58 37 13 11 8 2 2	2.82 3.20 15 15 11 6 6 1 3 -	2.82 3.20 15 15 11 6 6 1 3 -	2.82 3.20 15 15 11 6 6 1 3
FaMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-cauple families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years	3 586 2 076 3 866 2 287 1 307 2 544 965 606 1 005	3 172 1 823 3 445 2 000 1 142 2 255 873 539 903	287 170 291 198 113 211 69 48 65	127 83 130 89 52 78 23 19 37	127 83 130 89 52 78 23 19	127 83 130 89 52 78 23 19
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 yeors and over	5 949 2 482 2 529 196 134 608 5 987 1 823 2 565 268 458 873	5 358 2 297 2 228 175 122 536 5 392 1 672 2 279 245 413 783	403 125 209 112 9 48 426 100 205 16 36 69	188 60 92 9 3 24 169 51 81 7 9	188 60 92 9 3 24 169 51 81 7 9	188 60 92 9 3 3 24 169 51 81 7 9

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Kenosho County, V	WI
Area	Chicogo—Gary—Loke County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Total	Kenasho city
AGE							
All persons Under 5 yeors	256 050 20 078 20 940 20 276 20 696 19 559 47 022 47 379 30 094 15 414 9 984 3 848 760	251 665 19 740 20 547 19 848 20 285 19 253 46 419 46 527 29 527 15 111 9 851 3 801 756	3 716 266 334 378 350 248 506 737 488 251 112 43 3	669 72 59 50 61 58 97 115 79 52 21 4	669 72 59 59 50 61 58 89 77 115 79 52 21 4	669 72 59 50 61 58 97 115 79 52 21 4 1	448 51 38 32 39 43 70 79 46 32 14 3 1
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Medion	8 193 190 718 182 426 169 918 21 496 18 668 30.7	8 043 187 576 179 443 167 171 21 189 18 420 30.7	119 2 667 2 527 2 327 264 215 31.0	31 475 456 420 43 33 28.6	31 \ 475 456 420 43 33 28.6	475 456 420 43 33 28.6	323 310 282 32 25 27.5
Female	129 764 9 819 10 268 9 913 9 953 9 542 23 927 24 747 14 898 8 281 5 737 2 231 448	127 388 9 645 10 048 9 716 9 760 9 391 23 569 24 253 14 605 8 095 5 662 2 200 444	1 996 136 184 174 163 123 298 427 244 154 63 27 3	380 38 36 23 30 28 60 67 49 32 12 4	380 38 36 23 30 28 60 67 49 32 12 4	380 38 36 23 30 28 60 67 49 32 12 4	259 26 26 17 20 21 40 44 31 22 8 8 3
3 ond 4 yeors 16 yeors ond over 18 years ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 years and over 62 yeors ond over Medion Mole Medion oge	4 083 97 839 93 851 87 840 12 313 10 722 31.6 126 286 30.0	4 009 96 092 92 176 86 284 12 122 10 571 31.5 124 277 30.0	59 1 468 1 407 1 306 163 130 33.0 1 720 27.9	15 279 268 250 28 21 30.5 289 24.8	15 279 268 250 28 21 30.5 289 24.8	15 279 268 250 28 21 30.5 289 24.8	12 189 181 168 21 16 29.5 189 25.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	256 050 251 962 72 775 58 263 14 512 11 541 53 040 92 251 25 932 7 964 344 3 744	251 665 247 654 71 621 57 358 14 263 11 337 52 004 90 588 25 624 7 817 337 3 674	3 716 3 652 969 765 204 169 890 1 416 257 120 4	669 656 185 140 45 35 146 247 51 27 3 3	669 656 185 140 45 35 146 247 51 27 3	669 656 185 140 45 35 146 247 51 27 3	448 435 122 96 26 18 99 164 36 14
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonformity householder Living alone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Nonrelotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	3.37 3.84 14 592 14 410 5 699 1 974 1 890 1 898 6 541 272 145	3.37 3.84 14 408 14 231 5 637 1 956 1 875 1 886 6 444 264 1 440 37	3.31 3.81 158 155 57 16 13 9 83 6	3.16 3.70 26 24 5 2 2 3 14 2 2	3.16 3.70 24 5 2 2 3 14 2 2	3.16 3.70 26 24 5 2 2 3 14 2 2	3.21 3.69 18 16 4 2 2 2 2 10 - 2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-couple fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	36 234 69 308 49 508 32 928 63 948 5 608 2 525	57 358 35 638 67 979 48 740 32 405 62 734 5 504 2 468 3 942	765 513 1 129 659 455 1 036 77 42 71	140 83 200 109 68 178 27 15	140 83 200 109 68 178 27 15	140 83 200 109 68 178 27 15	96 59 130 70 46 113 23 13
MARITAL STATUS							
Moles 15 years and over	32 846 58 035 971 1 111 2 029 99 764 26 740 60 898 1 396 7 330	93 551 32 329 57 182 956 1 986 1 988 97 979 26 332 59 756 1 371 7 211 3 309	1 236 442 731 12 15 36 1 502 346 969 18 100 69	205 75 122 3 - 5 283 62 173 7 19	205 75 122 3 - 5 283 62 173 7 19	205 75 122 3 - 5 283 62 173 7 19 22	137 52 80 1 - 4 190 47 113 6 12

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and mean	nings af symbals, see t	text]							
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicaga-Gary				Vh- WI	Kenasha Car	unty, WI	Kenasha city, Kenash	a Caunty, WI
	Lake Caunty, IL INWI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wiscansin (pt.)	Kenasha, WI PMSA	Tatal	Kenasha city	Tract 9	Tract 11
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 60 years and over 18 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 56 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over 18 years 19 to 19 years 10 years and over 11 years and over 12 years and over 18 years and over 18 years and over 19 years and over 19 years and over 19 years and over 20 years and over 20 years and over	893 422 100 327 92 932 84 938 86 894 96 624 180 472 115 735 62 889 41 605 20 479 8 399 2 128 39 142 565 749 508 309 49 552 41 417 24.2 422 376 49 285 45 235 41 716 82 162 54 497 30 517 20 640 11 001 11 001 11 001 15 202 1 334 19 568 278 399 262 882 238 164 26 791 22 818 22 38 164 26 791 22 818 22 33	839 458 94 996 87 115 78 910 81 366 92 489 171 386 108 510 58 836 37 866 18 446 7 621 1 917 37 409 563 515 532 383 477 950 44 668 37 365 24.2 395 584 46 629 42 376 38 738 36 708 39 386 77 539 50 993 28 501 18 766 9 967 4 759 1 222 18 485 260 661 246 238 222 981 244 278 20 730 24.2	48 384 4 573 5 105 5 391 4 950 3 624 8 116 6 538 8 116 6 538 1 901 730 200 1 852 22 57 30 220 27 583 4 574 3 798 25.7 24 097 2 2 688 2 365 1 804 4 176 3 185 1 878 961 1 879 961 1 879 1 879	5 580 758 712 637 578 511 970 687 301 235 132 48 11 281 3 370 3 146 2 776 310 254 20.9 2 695 388 353 290 298 226 447 319 140 125 73 29 7 149 140 125 125 137 146 147 147 148 148 148 158 168 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 17	5 580 758 712 637 578 5111 970 687 3011 235 132 48 11 281 3 370 3 146 2 776 310 254 20.9 2 695 388 383 390 298 226 447 11 125 73 73 149 140 125 73 77 149 1 605 1 484 1 316 170 141 20.4 2 885	5 580 758 712 637 578 511 970 687 301 235 132 48 11 281 3 700 3 146 2 776 310 254 20.9 2 695 388 353 290 298 226 447 319 140 125 73 29 147 149 140 125 148 157 168 176 176 176 176 177 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	4 732 642 603 533 505 433 820 580 201 116 40 9 237 2 866 2 663 2 352 268 221 221 22.9 2 290 3 250 261 187 369 369 66 65 61 10 66 62 65 66 67 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	699 100 102 84 81 81 65 124 69 23 26 15 9 1 42 405 369 321 38 34 19.1 365 61 54 39 40 31 64 34 13 16 7 6 - 28 206 190 165 19 18 18.9 334 19.3	798 98 111 99 855 77 148 977 300 13 3 - 37 473 446 381 300 23 20.3 346 49 49 49 16 16 16 17 19 189 176 157 14 11 18.66 452 20.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	24.2	24.1	25.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.4	19.3	20.9
All persons In households Hauseholder Fomily householder Nonfamily householder Living alane Spause Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutianalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	893 422 883 935 227 760 187 817 39 943 28 934 130 676 371 057 99 132 55 310 3 589 5 898	839 458 830 293 212 722 175 485 37 237 26 724 121 974 346 601 95 656 53 340 3 425 5 740	48 384 48 118 13 667 11 191 2 476 2 042 7 970 21 842 3 051 1 588 137 129	5 580 5 524 1 371 1 141 230 168 732 2 614 425 382 27 29	5 580 5 524 1 371 1 141 230 168 732 2 614 425 382 27 29	5 580 5 524 1 371 1 141 230 168 732 2 614 425 382 27 29	4 732 4 681 1 162 967 195 144 606 2 219 386 308 27 24	699 699 169 141 28 20 77 342 71 40	798 788 174 144 30 21 86 368 84 76 4
Persons per hausehald Persons per family Persons 65 years ond over In hausehalds Househalder Nonfamily hausehalder Living alane Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	3.80 4.11 31 006 30 329 17 377 6 681 6 280 4 847 7 129 976 565	3.82 4.13 27 984 27 362 15 489 6 058 5 693 4 259 6 717 897 511	3.40 3.80 2 831 2 787 1 783 584 550 559 372 73 44	3.69 3.97 191 180 105 39 37 29 40 6 10	3.69 3.97 191 180 105 39 37 29 40 6 10	3.69 3.97 191 180 105 39 37 29 40 6	3.73 4.04 165 154 91 37 35 23 35 5	3.93 4.27 25 25 15 8 7 5 5 5	4.14 4.43 16 13 7 5 5 1 3 2 3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									144
Fomilies With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Morried-couple fomilies With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	187 817 126 691 290 115 131 231 93 379 217 834 36 054 24 633 55 695	175 485 118 895 271 671 122 306 87 773 204 517 33 511 22 875 51 386	11 191 6 996 16 295 8 163 5 072 11 943 2 266 1 551 3 658	1 141 797 2 149 762 534 1 374 277 207 651	1 141 797 2 149 762 534 1 374 277 207 651	1 141 779 2 149 762 534 1 374 277 207 651	967 683 1 821 628 446 1 118 251 189 600	141 106 279 81 58 137 48 41	144 110 311 83 63 179 41 37 110
MARITAL STATUS									200
Moles 15 years and over Never married except separated Separated Widawed Oivarced Females 15 years and aver Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Vidawed Oivarced Oivarced Oivarced	329 085 139 365 161 914 7 785 3 845 16 176 286 140 91 305 145 498 11 798 15 433 22 106	310 596 132 619 152 218 7 499 3 531 14 729 267 841 136 321 11 319 14 166 20 314	16 680 6 025 8 807 238 299 1 311 16 635 5 025 8 415 398 1 169 1 628	1 809 721 889 48 15 136 1 664 559 762 81 98	1 809 721 889 48 15 136 1 664 559 762 81 98 164	1 809 721 889 48 15 136 1 664 559 762 81 98	1 542 624 746 43 11 118 1 412 479 628 72 89	202 89 96 5 2 10 211 80 79 15 14 23	289 140 115 8 5 21 201 666 93 16 10 16

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

{Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Kenosho Cor	unty, WI	Kenosha city, Kenos	ho County, WI
Area	ChicogoGory Loke County, IL INWI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosho city	Troct 9	Troct 11
AGE									
All persons Under 5 yeors	5 378 333 360 402 344 475 318 981 318 506 3365 534 980 595 851 392 592 461 499 229 432 980 142 043 4 292 816 4 168 757 3 966 955 1 000 205 878 953 35.0 2 767 593 175 096 167 644 155 150 153 497 182 648 490 379 426 608 301 560 259 408 246 028 156 105 53 470 69 046 2 239 706 2 179 417 2 082 889 588 917	## 826 553 ## 323 734 ## 328 333 ## 329 279 671 ## 328 338 ## 890 448 ## 766 952 ## 531 733 ## 891 ## 891 ## 893 ## 66 090 ## 127 022 ## 84 778 ## 891 215 ## 810 234 ## 901 215 ## 810 234 ## 901 215 ## 810 234 ## 901 215 ## 810 234 ## 901 215 ## 835.1 ## 828 ## 135 809 ## 134 338 ## 163 950 ## 444 336 ## 135 809 ## 134 338 ## 163 950 ## 187 326 ## 18	435 557 28 153 31 512 31 823 30 790 28 988 70 157 67 235 48 388 41 093 35 471 17 604 4 343 11 533 337 956 325 823 307 094 78 158 69 907 34.5 223 767 13 747 15 336 15 520 15 270 14 565 35 845 33 559 24 421 21 317 20 038 10 989 3 160 5 639 176 117 170 186 160 822 452 452 452	116 223 8 515 8 268 7 799 8 045 8 213 19 990 17 205 12 340 10 045 8 992 5 158 1 653 3 488 90 082 87 082 87 082 88 7082 18 812 33.6 59 390 4 083 4 020 3 821 3 821 3 889 4 133 10 174 8 499 6 094 5 189 5 066 3 242 1 180 1 640 46 756 45 282 42 741 12 105	116 223 8 515 8 268 7 799 8 045 8 213 19 990 17 205 512 340 10 045 8 992 5 158 1 653 3 488 90 082 81 812 20 832 18 812 33.6 59 390 4 083 3 821 3 389 4 020 3 821 3 821 1 832 1	116 223 8 515 8 268 7 799 8 045 8 213 19 990 17 205 12 340 10 045 8 992 5 158 1 653 3 488 90 082 81 877 20 832 18 812 33.6 59 390 4 083 4 020 3 821 3 889 4 133 10 174 8 499 6 094 5 189 5 066 3 242 1 180 1 640 46 756 45 282 42 741 12 105	69 798 5 194 4 727 4 463 4 796 5 215 5 6 796 5 872 5 759 3 520 1 220 2 089 54 479 52 740 49 556 13 522 12 333 33.4 36 291 2 464 2 286 2 174 2 339 2 698 6 361 4 880 3 442 2 134 2 379 901 968 28 949 901 968 28 949 28 084 26 495	3 138 276 235 198 213 312 713 368 261 188 183 150 41 1116 2 383 2 308 2 160 472 441 29.5 1 617 119 90 185 354 181 127 107 110 94 27 51 1 259 1 225 1 154 290	2 384 2 21 141 154 128 219 452 300 177 161 180 159 92 82 1 844 1 803 1 702 517 478 31.6 1 185 102 78 84 59 110 217 117 83 79 98 95 63 38 913 38 944 842
62 years ond over	536 130 36.2 2 610 740 33.8	484 266 36.4 2 342 117 33.8	40 813 35.4 211 790 33.6	11 051 34.6 56 833 32.6	11 051 34.6 56 833 32.6	11 051 34.6 56 833 32.6	7 516 34.7 33 507 32.0	272 30.0 1 521 28.9	278 31.5 1 199 31.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Nonfomily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Other persons Other persons in group quarters	5 378 333 5 280 219 2 100 996 1 429 169 671 827 564 888 1 188 814 1 624 241 186 563 179 605 53 670 44 444	4 826 553 4 737 587 1 896 266 1 278 294 617 972 518 381 1 063 948 1 445 873 167 727 163 773 49 259 39 707	435 557 428 746 160 918 119 502 41 416 36 087 99 292 141 707 15 408 11 421 3 171 3 640	116 223 113 886 43 812 31 373 12 439 10 420 25 574 36 661 3 428 4 411 1 240 1 097	116 223 113 886 43 812 31 373 12 439 10 420 25 574 36 661 3 428 4 411 1 240 1 097	116 223 113 886 43 812 31 373 12 439 10 420 25 574 36 661 3 428 4 411 1 240 1 097	69 798 67 659 27 081 18 522 8 559 7 264 14 455 21 367 2 067 2 689 1 098	3 138 3 132 1 284 807 477 387 507 990 126 225	2 384 2 098 901 485 416 326 260 647 86 204 1199 87
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	2.53 3.11 746 758 703 884 475 453 220 369 212 894 160 712 58 998 8 521 39 793 3 281	2.51 3.11 673 537 634 022 428 237 199 454 192 588 144 030 53 974 7 781 36 337 3 178	2.68 3.16 57 418 54 977 37 200 16 233 15 753 13 077 4 122 578 2 401 40	2.62 3.11 15 803 14 685 10 016 4 682 4 553 3 605 902 162 1 055 63	2.62 3.11 15 805 14 685 10 016 4 682 4 553 3 605 902 162 1 055 63	2.62 3.11 15 803 14 685 10 016 4 682 4 553 3 605 902 162 1 055 63	2.52 3.07 10 499 9 538 6 677 3 356 3 276 2 215 543 103 917 44	2.48 3.07 374 374 264 138 132 74 30 6	2.42 3.17 431 234 169 96 93 38 13 14
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies	1 429 169	1 278 294	119 502	31 373	31 373	31 373	18 522	807	485
With own children under 18 yeors. Number of own children under 18 yeors. Married-couple families With own children under 18 yeors. Number of own children under 18 yeors. Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 yeors. Number of own children under 18 yeors.	625 691 1 143 956 1 189 902 532 607 1 001 896 178 064 74 291	555 164 1 014 518 1 065 185 474 943 892 730 158 445 64 088 98 022	55 503 102 139 99 177 45 919 86 934 15 168 7 557 12 133	15 024 27 299 25 540 11 745 22 232 4 451 2 646 4 162	15 024 27 299 25 540 11 745 22 232 4 451 2 646 4 162	15 024 27 299 25 540 11 745 22 232 4 451 2 646 4 162	9 003 15 986 14 428 6 606 12 381 3 238 1 999 3 060	447 770 504 254 457 228 153 263	292 520 262 137 272 176 132 209
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	2 084 772	1 875 692	164 905	44 175	44 175	44 175	26 047	1 154	947
Never morried Now morried, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Separated Never morried Now morried, except separated Separated Divorced Novorced	632 340 1 236 135 21 412 56 494 138 375 2 269 703 527 025 1 230 357 26 979 291 320	575 876 1 107 316 19 391 50 875 122 234 2 043 073 481 510 1 101 415 24 244 262 663 173 241	43 987 102 488 1 501 4 470 12 459 179 164 35 617 102 541 2 015 22 834 16 157	12 477 26 347 520 1 149 3 682 47 466 9 898 26 401 720 5 823 4 624	12 477 26 347 520 1 149 3 682 47 466 9 898 26 401 720 5 823 4 624	12 477 26 347 520 1 149 3 682 47 466 9 898 26 401 720 5 823 4 624	7 758 14 914 341 722 2 312 29 367 6 528 14 995 498 4 085 3 261	431 526 19 36 142 1 275 360 535 26 147 207	406 296 29 46 170 921 248 296 25 181

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]					-									
Census Tract or Block Numbering	ChicagoGary-					Ker	Kenosha Caunty, WI			Tatals far sp	Tatals far split tracts/BNA's in Kenosha Caunty, WI	Kenosha Caunty	, WI	
	Lake Caunty, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiana (pt.) W	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PM5A	Tatal	Kenosha city	Pleasant Prairie	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
While While Block American Indian, Eskima, or Akeut Asian or Pacific Islander Asian or Pacific Islander Asian Indian Combadian Combadian Hange Combadian Controller C	8 065 633 1 547 725 1 557 725 1 557 725 1 577 110 2 56 633 2 58 605 2 605 3 5 705 2	7 332 92 6 1 172 3 31	200 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	128 119 187 5 225 4 225 4 472 4 472 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45	128 119 1187 119 1187 119 1187 119 1187 119 1187 119 1187 119 1197 1197	119 181 5 295 7 295 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	50 772 137 297 297 297 297 297 297 448 88 88 104 104 107 22 22 22 22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007	46. 2002 44.68. 57.7. 86.68. 1.1. 1.4. 1.4. 1.4. 1.4. 1.4. 1.4. 1.	2007 2008 2008 2011 2012 2014 2	33.56. 25.56. 25.56. 27. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	80,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,	4 4 4 709 148 148 148 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
All persons cores Hispanic angin (at any race) Mexican Puero Rican Cuban Cuban Cuban Hispanic arigin	8 065 633 893 422 616 293 152 480 17 334 107 315 7 172 211	7 332 926 839 458 877 045 142 195 16 923 103 295 6 493 468	604 526 48 384 35 127 9 621 9 351 3 285 556 142	128 181 5 580 4 121 664 66 735 122 601	128 181 5 580 4 121 664 664 60 122 601	128 181 5 580 4 121 664 664 122 601	80 352 4 732 3 525 573 39 75 620	11 961 237 177 177 14 14 15 1724	4 044 118 63 17 2 3 926	834 13 3 3 823 823	3 563 215 153 32 3 28 3 348	3 705 51 34 34 12 3 654	4 921 125 60 23 23 42 47 47	7 294 133 97 97 11 2 2 2 7 161
White Hispanic arigin Hispanic arigin Anterior Inflamment and Hispanic arigin Hispanic arigin Hispanic arigin American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Hispanic arigin American Indian, Eskima and American Indian, Eskima and Marianic arigin Asian or Pacific Islander Hispanic arigin Asian ariginal Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic arigin	8 065 633 5 772 110 5 378 373 5 378 333 1 547 725 2 0 086 1 527 639 1 5 758 1 5 758 2 5 6 050 2 6 9 49 4 73 990 6 8 49	7 332 926 5 192 391 6 192 391 1 425 838 1 425 288 1 406 663 1 4 178 1 1 105 2 1 1 105 2 1 4 178 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	604 528 460 532 24 953 24 557 113 1042 115 786 117 786 1182 3 716 3 716 22 028 23 028 23 028	128 181 1 19 187 2 964 1 16 223 5 225 5 190 5 190 6 19	128 181 19 187 2 964 116 223 5 295 5 190 5 190 6 49 6 69 2 2 558 2 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	128 181 119 187 12 23 116 223 12 223 5 295 5 105 5 105 6 43 6 43 6 43 6 43 6 43 6 43 6 43 6 43	90 352 72 3139 72 3139 72 3139 5 1370 5 1370 5 1370 5 293 7 294 7 448 7 448 7 448 7 448 7 448 7 448 7 488 8 2 2 333 8 2	1 1707 1 1707 1 1707 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 4 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8334 752 742 742 66 66 12 12 13 13	3 5 5 3 5 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5	23 504 20 50 20 50 20 50 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

		A, W	/I PMSA		CENSUS TRACTS AND
[far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	While While All persons While American Indian Eskima, ar Aleut American Indian Eskima Again Chines Filipia Chines Filipia Jopanese Asian Indian Korean Chinese Chinese Chinese Filipia Jopanese Asian Indian Korean Chinese Chinese Chinese Tipia	HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons All persons All persons All persons Analyzing Cubon Cubon	Mine Marie Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mi
		Tract 7	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 494 373 275 63 63 4 121	4 494 2 202 2 202 2 202 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Tract 13	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 792 138 138 23 23 17 3 654	3 3 628 828 839 88 83 539 88 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Tract 14	7 7 7 8 7 8 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	7 344 130 196 14 5 7 214	7 34 7 110 7 108 7 028 9 1 9 1 10 6 7 6 7 7 6 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	Tatals far split fro	Tract 15	80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0	3 938 145 109 109 2 2 3 793	3 9938 3 724 2 724 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	Tatals far split tracts/8NA's in Kenasha Caunty, WI—Can	Tract 20	86.000 1 1888 - 2 - 7 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 046	3 3 3 4 1 2 4 1 3 2 3 4 1 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1
	asha Caunty, WI-	Tract 21	44 122 123 123 124 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	4 296 198 136 13 13 19 40 40 40	4 236 1 4 235 2 9 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	-Can.	Tract 23	8.62 2.42 2.42 2.42 2.42 2.43 3.88 2.42 2.43 3.43 3.43 3.43 4.43 4.43 4.43	5 437 96 57 21 1 1 1 1 5 341	5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
		Tract 24	\$48. \$4.5. \$	4 447 88 61 61 16 16 2 2 2 4 359	44 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
		Tract 25	800.5 800.5	2 181 23 11 11 2 158	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
		Tract 26	8 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5.218 152 126 9 9 17 5.066	8 2 2 4 9 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	3	Tract 1 (pt.)	573.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 8	1 670 61 26 10 10 25 1 609	1 670 572 573 538 60 60 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
	Kenasha city, Kenasha Caunty, Wl	Tract 2 (pt.)	4820 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880	834 1 1 3 3 3 3 4 8 2 3 5 5 5 5 6 7 8 8 2 3 3 8 8 2 3 9 8 2 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	834 1052 107 742 66 66 66 112 112 113 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115
	sha Caunty, WI	Tract 3 (pt.)	80 253 254 254 254 254 255 255 255 255 255 255	3 266	3 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 1 1 2 2 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

Tract 4 (pt.)

3 654 3 654 3 654 3 635 19 10 12 12 12 12

3 645 34 34 3 644 3 644

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

The deminions of ferrins one medinings of springer, see feet												
Census Tract or Block Numbering					Kenos	Kenosha city, Kenosho County, Wi—Con	unty, WI-Con.					
	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7 (pt.)	Troct 8	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16
RACE While Slock All persons American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4 893 4 681 148	2 560 2 401 116	4 436 2 964 1 279 17	2 512 1 933 446 17	3 48 3 485 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 677 1 366 1 92 2 52	3 830 2 606 626 15	3 913 232 232 23	88 88 114 88	6 793 6 565 92	3 890 3 769 49	3 517 2 507 800 12
American Indian Estimo Aleut Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander Asian Chinese Filipion	5 1 1222-	y 0∞ ∞ − 4	<u>~</u> 1 <u>92</u> 00	<u>-</u> 110011	8 1 5 ⊏ 14	ซ์ i เออี๊๊๊ัั	5 22	23	= 1 18820	8 12% =	_	<u> </u>
	∞ <u>-</u> -+111	[W4-111	-1001111	m-111;1	1114	- I M I I I I	%%	- 0-v0-m	~ √∞	<u> </u>	-181111	111-111
Other Asion Portific Islander Howaiion Somoon Guomonian Other Pocific Islander Other Pocific Islander		re-1-118	160	10	355	16.111112	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	66	1611114	1 1 20 1 120 124	16.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	1 1 2 1 6 6
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
Hispanic origin (of ony race) Mexicon Puerro Ricon Cuber Rispanic Other Hispanic origin	4 893 125 60 60 23 23 47 47 47	2 56 60 45 45 2 5 2 500	4 436 372 274 63 6 4 064	2 512 228 181 23 5 5 19	4 214 699 602 56 1 1 40 3 515	1 677 146 146 20 20 - 1 531	3 630 798 602 92 2 102 3 032	4 384 358 269 35 35 4 4 4 7 6 7 7 8	3 778 138 96 96 23 23 17 3 640	6 793 122 92 12 12 5 13 6 671	3 890 140 104 104 3 750	3517 327 264 42 42 21 3 190
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
While Hispanic origin or All persons or All persons or All persons origin or All or of Hispanic origin or of Hispanic origin or of Hispanic origin or of Persons origin or or of Hispanic origin or or of Hispanic origin or or of Hispanic origin or of Hispanic origin or of Hispanic origin or Hispanic origin or or of Hispanic origin or or or of Hispanic origin or or or of Hispanic origin or or or or origin or origin or	4 4 4 893 4 4 68 1 68 1 148 148 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	86. 20	4 436 2 964 1 966 1 2 2 4 1 7 7 1 7 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	2 51 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 3 485 485 485 485 485 485 485 485 485 485	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	2 2006 2 2006 2 2006 2 384 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 384 3 4 9 1 3 4 9 1 3 4 9 1 3 4 9 1 3 4 9 1 3 4 9 1 3 4 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1	3 225 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 793 6 491 6 491 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 517 2 507 2 506 2 366 7 794 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Table 8.	or definitions of ensus Tra	Area	RACE	White	Eskima	Filipina Japanese Asian Indian Karean	Cambadian Hmang	Other Asian . Pacific Islander . Hawaiian .	Samaan Samaan Guamanian Sama Other Pacific Islander	HISPANIC ORIGIN	Hispanic arigin (of any race) Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Other Hispanic	ICE AND HISE	White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Or
Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con	[For definitions of ferms and meanings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Block Numbering			White 80 of the string of Aleut American Indian, Eskimo, at Aleut Indian, at Aleu	slander				: Islander	22	f ony rice)	RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	Minie Hispanic arigin Not at Hispanic arigin Hispanic arigin Not at a Hispanic arigin Not at Hispanic arigin
Jin: 1990—		Tract 17		2 848 2 542 157 10	1144		1111	1111	1 1 1 2		2 808 169 145 19 2 639		2 808 2 747 2 747 2 746 157 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Con.	j.	Tract 18	:	2 402 2 083 160 6	18 171 171	13		1 1-1	135		2 402 237 165 28 28 44 44		2 462 2 083 2 083 1 60 1 60 1 60 1 60 1 60 1 60 1 60 1 60
		Tract 19		2 582 2 516 35 5 5	11==	1-1-40	2111	1111	5		2 582 63 36 13 13 2 519		2 582 2 516 2 516 2 469 3 3 3 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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	unty, WI—Can.	Tract 22		3 673 3 623 10 14 14	1 1 25 25 4	o4− ~ ø	1111	1111	100		3 673 64 47 47 1 3 3 609		23 3 3 6 5 7 3 3 3 6 5 7 3 3 3 3 6 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
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		Tract 24 (pt.)		2 812 2 748 28 2 2	23.	4W <u>4</u> 1		1111	1115		2 812 68 44 15 15 2 744		2 812 2 693 2 693 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Tract 25 (pt.)		910 888 14 1	1122	1-2-	111	111	111-		910		910 888 886 886 886 886 12 12 13 13 17 17 17
		Tract 26 (pt.)		208	1100	11811	1 1 1 1	1111	1 1		208 23 21 2 2 1 185		208 1999 1836 1836 1836 1836 1836 1836 1836 1836
	Pleasant Prairie village, Kenasha Caunty, Wl	Tract 14 (pt.)		282 277 277 -	1 1 40 40	10110	1111	1111	1111		282 6 4 4 1 2 2 276		282 277 277 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 27
	lage, Kenasha Wi	Tract 15 (pt.)		84 4 1 1 1	1111		1111		7117		離 心心 I I E4		\$4.00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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3 0997 186 7723 1 6655 1 727 4 754	3 9992		Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)		Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
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Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

NOSE	Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remainder o	Remainder of Kenosha County, WI—Con	.con.			
IA, V	Area	Troct 7 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 27	Troct 28	Troct 29.01	Tract 29.02
VI P	RACE										
MSA	White	89 89	4 7	269	1 1	37	256 246	3 968 3 943	6 009 5 936	6 083 6 024	5 526 5 471
1	Block	? t	!!	1	1	s ¹	. 25				
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	L	1 1	1	1 1		40 44	23	3 54	333
	Eskimo	1	J 1	1	. 1	. 1	- 1	> 1	3 1	3-	3 1
	Aleut	1	1	1-	ı	1	1-	1 2	1 ជ	10	10
	Asian ar Pacific Islander	1	1		ı	I		2 7	71	o- a	20 G
	Chinese	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	<u>2</u> l	<u>:</u> 1	۸ ۱	о I
	Filipino	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	_	-	1
	Jopanese	1	1	-	1	i	_	_	١٩	40	4
	Asion Indian	1	1		ı	ı	1	1 -	2.0	~ ·	۱۲
	Violenmese	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1		- 1	7	- 1	7 6
	Combodian		1			1	1	1	- 1	1	4 1
	Hmong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Lootian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Thoi	1	1	•	1	1	1	4	1 -	1	1
	Other Asian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
	Pacific Islander		ı	1	ı	1		ı		1	ı
	Howalian	1	1	ı	ı	ı			1	1	
	Samoan	1	1	ı	1	1	1		1	1 1	1 1
	Other Design Islander	1		1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1			
	Other race	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	l m	2	24	81	20
							•	1	i	•	i
	HISPANIC ORIGIN										
		8	:	676		44	736	070 6		7	763 3
	Hispanic ariain (of any race)	8 -	<u> </u>	707		6	0C7	2 700 49	8		
	Mexicon		1	4 1	1		4	38	28.8	205	76
	Puerto Rican	1	1	2	ı	1	1	က	9	13	17
	Cubon	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1;	ς,	- 5	4 9
	Other Hispanic	57	- 1	267	1-1	36	252	3 919	5 929	5 991	5 417
	RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
	All persons	28	4	269	•	37	256	3 968	600 9		5 526
	White	28	14	268	ı	37	246	3 943	5 936	6 024	5 4/1
	Mispanic origin	- 63	1 2	7 770		76	245	0000	4 00 4		5 387
	Not of Hispanic origin	6	4	007		000	243				
	Historic origin		1 1	1 (1 1		וי	၇	-	o I	rı
	Not of Hispanic ariain						٠,	67	- ∝	œ	4
	American Indian. Eskimo. ar Aleut	1		1		1	-	. ''	23	24	23
US	Hispanic origin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
3	Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	ı	1	1	_	2	22	24	23
TR	Asian ar Pacific Islander	1	ı	_	1	1	_	5	_	>	20
A	Mish of Historic crisis	ı	ı	1 -	1	1 1		7 21	17	10	Ια
СТ	Other reco	1	•	- 1			- ~	50	24	78	20.0
S	Hispanic grigin			1 1		1	o (**	5	24	91	5 0
Δ	Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	1	1	1) I	1	1	2	1
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Troct 30

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Far definitions af terms and meanings af symbols, see text]							nosha Caunty, WI		Tatals far split tro	acts/8NA's in
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicago-Gary- Lake Caunty, IL-IN-WI				Kenasha, WI			Pleasant Prairie	Kenasha Cau	
All books with	CMSA	Illinais (pt.)		Wiscansin (pt.)	PMSA	Total	Kenosha city	village 4 347	1 912	Tract 2
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	3 105 919	2 824 403	230 254	51 262	51 262	51 262	31 197			
Occupied hausing units Owner-occupied hausing units Percent af occupied hausing units White Black American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic arigin (af any race)	2 908 063 1 795 833 61.8 1 517 602 195 930 2 106 39 371 40 824 90 978	2 645 127 1 613 782 61.0 1 361 011 175 050 1 778 38 602 37 341 82 193	215 907 149 683 69.3 125 084 20 482 230 650 3 237 8 139	47 029 32 368 68.8 31 507 398 98 119 246 646	47 029 32 368 68.8 31 507 398 98 119 246 646	47 029 32 368 68.8 31 507 398 98 119 246	29 919 18 547 62.0 17 836 377 50 75 209	4 196 3 693 88.0 3 633 13 15 23 9	1 831 828 45.2 810 3 6 6 3	19 11 57.9 11 - - -
White, not af Hispanic arigin Renter-accupied housing units White Black American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic arigin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic arigin	1 469 890 1 112 230 687 312 387 3 074 33 404 75 447 136 782 631 106	1 318 408 1 031 345 632 001 291 436 2 836 33 019 72 053 130 529 577 858	120 364 66 224 42 890 19 830 163 319 3 022 5 528 40 554	31 118 14 661 13 027 1 121 75 66 372 725 12 694	31 118 14 661 13 027 1 121 75 66 372 725 12 694	31 118 14 661 13 027 1 121 75 66 372 725 12 694	17 561 11 372 9 812 1 094 64 47 355 667 9 520	3 592 503 490 7 1 2 2 3	803 1 003 939 39 1 12 12 20 931	11 8 8 - - - - 8
VACANCY STATUS Vocont housing units For sale anly For rent Rented or sald, not accupied	197 856 24 674 99 081 24 641	179 276 22 416 92 931 22 655	14 347 1 912 5 377 1 744	4 233 346 773 242	4 233 346 773 242	4 233 346 773 242	1 278 171 585 142	151 20 10 23	81 3 47 6	2 -
For seasanal, recreational, or accasional use For migrant warkers Other vaccant Baarded up	11 226 119 38 115 7 014	7 715 110 33 449 5 876	1 236 9 4 069 1 103	2 275 	2 275 597 35	2 275 	72 - 308 23	36 - 62 4	10 - 15 -	- - 2 -
l roam	66 937 111 792 300 195 549 205 705 500 575 976 354 545 441 769 5.2 5.4 5.3 6.1	64 864 106 102 279 466 494 376 628 663 518 911 322 561 409 460 5.2 5.4 5.3 6.1 4.0	1 688 4 604 16 526 44 377 62 014 47 109 26 614 27 322 5.3 5.5 5.3 5.8 4.2	385 1 086 4 203 10 452 14 823 9 956 5 370 4 987 5.1 5.3 5.2 5.6 4.1	385 1 086 4 203 10 452 14 823 9 956 5 370 4 987 5.1 5.3 5.2 5.6 4.1	385 1 086 4 203 10 452 14 823 9 956 5 370 4 987 5.1 5.3 5.2 5.6 4.1	245 846 3 213 6 692 9 673 5 665 2 719 2 144 5.0 5.1 5.0 5.4 4.0	6 39 135 726 1 012 1 018 716 695 5.8 5.9 5.8 5.9	80 68 309 535 458 237 127 98 4.4 4.6 4.5 5.4 3.8	- - 4 8 4 2 3 5.3 5.8 5.2 5.4 5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 1, attached 2 a a a 4 5 ta 9 10 ta 19 20 ta 49 50 ar mare Mobile hame ar trailer Occupied housing units	1 528 319 141 139 295 386 246 844 241 375 185 862 173 204 234 063 32 679 27 048 2 908 063	1 334 334 133 384 276 451 232 357 230 261 174 405 163 795 230 974 23 881 24 561 2 645 127	159 586 6 951 13 454 12 406 9 247 9 498 7 457 2 633 7 132 1 890	34 399 804 5 481 2 081 1 867 1 959 1 952 456 1 666 597 47 029	34 399 804 5 481 2 081 1 867 1 959 1 952 456 1 666 597 47 029	34 399 804 5 481 2 081 1 867 1 959 1 952 456 1 666 597	18 327 551 4 835 1 769 1 572 1 495 1 541 456 289 362 29 919	3 530 60 141 75 14 18 38 - 449 22	737 118 73 60 248 299 298 50 29	18 - 1 - - - - - 2 19
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	2.35	677 071 763 585 446 568 403 827 204 171 149 905 2.35 2.60 1.95	48 465 63 867 39 699 35 860 17 548 10 468 2.43 2.62 2.05	10 923 14 750 8 436 7 627 3 463 1 830 2.35 2.48 2.00	10 923 14 750 8 436 7 627 3 463 1 830 2.35 2.48 2.00	10 923 14 750 8 436 7 627 3 463 1 830 2.35 2.48 2.00	7 704 9 192 5 267 4 559 2 062 1 135 2.29 2.46 1.95	679 1 364 842 810 370 131 2.57 2.64 2.16	596 678 264 196 77 20 1.97 2.27	5 5 4 4 1 1 - 2.40 2.67 1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	2 762 965 92 167 52 931 .50	2 508 864 85 314 50 949 .50	208 366 5 849 1 692 .50	45 735 1 004 290 .50	45 735 1 004 290 .50	45 735 1 004 290 .50	28 975 727 217 .51	4 135 48 13 .48	1 790 24 17 .48	19 - - .45
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	12 241 58 914 154 426 225 761 219 856 366 607 174 641 71 320 39 283 70 487 103 100	1 239 181 6 262 31 262 109 829 191 430 201 056 350 889 170 122 69 945 38 679 69 707 110 300 135 900	127 743 5 845 25 246 35 985 26 699 15 268 12 642 3 710 1 145 517 686 57 700 68 300	26 612 134 2 406 8 612 7 632 3 532 3 076 809 230 87 94 64 400 74 500	26 612 134 2 406 8 612 7 632 3 532 3 076 809 230 87 94 64 400 74 500	26 612 134 2 406 8 612 7 632 3 532 3 076 809 230 87 94 64 400 74 500	15 759 91 1 798 6 439 4 702 1 551 944 156 49 17 12 58 700 63 900	2 973 5 103 499 740 540 724 262 51 25 24 85 000 98 000	642 2 67 165 189 104 85 21 7 - 2 68 300 77 000	9 - 2 4 2 1 1 - - - - 51 300 55 000
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars) Mean contract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dallars) Na meals included in rent Na cash rent	414 438 9 597 728 1 067 888	1 023 018 422 448 9 162 730 992 579 21 277	64 744 298 306 370 693 61 505 2 869	14 273 346 347 65 577 13 804 404	14 273 346 347 65 577 13 804 404	14 273 346 347 65 577 13 804 404	11 299 336 335 35 386 10 995 269	455 386 419 3 3330 426 26	996 402 390 1 537 980 15	8 175 221 - - 6 2

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals far split	tracts/8NA's in	Kenosha Caunty,	WI—Con.			
Area	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Fract 15	Tract 20	Tract 21
All housing units	1 467	1 480	1 970	2 964	1 621	1 425	2 697	1 537	1 162	1 665
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied hausing unitsOccupied hausing unitsOccupied hausing units	1 367 770	1 451 1 255	1 944 1 346	2 724 1 5 27	1 551 748	1 401 825	2 603 2 147	1 505 1 170	1 083 970	1 629 1 093
Percent of occupied housing units White	56.3 746	86.5 1 247	69.2 1 323	56.1 1 506	48.2 636	58.9 813	82.5 2 100	77.7 1 151	89.6 950	67.1 1 055
8lack American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	4 5	1	10 5	4 7	97 1	4 2	15 7	9 3	5 6	12 2
Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race	4 11	4 2	3 5	5 5	1	4 2	11 14	7	6 3	14 10
Hispanic origin (af any race)	26 7 31	9 1 241	31 1 299	15	34	10	29	21 1 137	14 939	37 1 029
White, nat af Hispanic arigin enter-occupied hausing units White	597	196	598 549	1 496 1 197	616 803	806 576	2 085 456	335	113	536 495
8lack	565 8	192 3	43	1 123 52 7	487 289	535 28	427 21	316 9	111 1	32
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	5 1		1	8	5 1		6	2	1	6
Other race Hispanic arigin (of any race) White, not af Hispanic origin	18 35 549	7 186	3 6 546	7 27 1 103	21 45 464	11 28 521	9 420	7 13 310	- 1 110	3 22 476
VACANCY STATUS	547	100	340	1 103	404	321	420	310	110	470
Vacant housing units	1 00 16	29 6	26 2	240 21	70 9	24 4	94 15	32 6	79 6	36 6
ar rent Rented ar sald, nat occupied	24 2	6 3	13 7	183 11	48 11	14 1	48 16	12 4	2 12	4 12
or migrant workers	6 -	6	3 -	ii -	_	Ξ	5	_	27 —	8 -
Other vacant 8oarded up	52 7	8 1	1 -	14	2	5	10 1	10 1	32 1	6
ROOMS	·	·								
1 room 2 raams	10 28	1 5	4 92	35 160	5 59	- 19	3 14	_ 14	1 8	3 27
3 raams 4 raoms	160 346	47 338	282 262	592 638	158 485	108 358	58 529	78 313	33 205	104 503
5 raams	420 226	609 289	786 349	507 454	559 214	576 235	1 014 566	530 380	296 267	616 262
raoms	147 130	106 8 5	125 70	263 315	76 65	75 54	295 218	141 81	184 168	86 64
Aedian, all hausing units Mean, all hausing units	5.0 5.2	5.1 5.3	4.9 4.9	4.6 4.9	4.7 4.8	4.9 5.0	5.2 5.5	5.2 5.3	5.6 5.9	4.8 4.9
Median, accupied hausing units	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.8 5.9	4.7	4.9	5.3 5.4	5.2 5.3	5.7 5.8	4.8 5.1
Wedian, renter-occupied hausing units	5.5 4.3	5.2 4.4	5.3 3.3	3.5	5.3 4.1	5.2 4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	665	1 270	1 381	1 459	785	873	2 195	1 223	980	844
, attached	33 522	21 147	14 33	14 47	59 181	52 52	29 59	12 262	13 28	76
3 or 4 5 to 9	125 18	27 6	7 74	58 583	250 65	8 100	18 84	23 8	12	56 42 64
0 to 19	17	-	216 144	259 317	56 215	108 229	129 141	i	1	256 53
0 ar more	-	-	94	_	-	-	-	_	108	268
Mabile home ar trailer Other	43 44	8	7	215 12	10	3	31 11	8	12	6
Occupied housing units	1 367	1 451	1 944	2 724	1 551	1 401	2 603	1 505	1 083	1 629
PERSONS IN UNIT	416	303	567	721	283	269	394	356	174	372
2 persons B persons	418 219	546 262	564 326	902 458	453 302	459 285	887 535	471 293	334 205	554 323
persans	198 65	218 91	286 138	368 143	283 142	241 110	499 201	235 99	244 99	235 94 51
6 ar more persans Median, accupied housing units	51 2.14	31 2. 2 7	63	132 2.21	88 2.63	37 2.44	87 2.54	51 2.34	27 2.66	51 2.30
Median, awner-occupied housing units Median, renter-accupied housing units	2.14 2.23 2.00	2.31 1.99	2.73 1.50–	2.55 1.70	2.76 2.50	2.54 2.32	2.72 2.06	2.33 2.39	2.75 1.98	2.43 2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 ar less	1 324 33	1 427 21	1 906 32	2 631 68	1 447 85	1 355 40	2 560 40	1 477 28	1 064 14	1 584
.51 ar more	10 .47	.49	.52	.51	19 .61	.54	.51	.49	.49	.52
VALUE Specified owner-accurated baselon units	524	1 151	1 244	1 154	477	744	1 040	1 037	790	789
Specified owner-occupied housing units	536 7	1 151 2	1 246 2	1 154 1	677 4	764 4	1 969 1	1 037 4 212	790 3 38	4 12
520,000 to \$39,999 540,000 to \$59,999	154 303	97 495	16 477	35 166	95 361	40 388	27 506	625	187	341
\$60,000 ta \$79,999	56 7	440 86	582 130	293 255	120 50	287 38	835 389	162 28	179 146	335 79
5150 000 ta \$149,999	6 3	25 3	36 3	300 78	44 3	7	177 26	6 -	167 43	18
5200,000 ta \$249,999 5250,000 ta \$299,999	_	3 -	-	17 5	Ξ	Ξ	5 3	_	12 8	Ξ
3300,000 ar mare	45 400	59 400	62 900	86 100	52 300	58 000	69 300	47 900	78 400	61 600
Aean (dallars)	47 500	61 100	65 400	95 200	58 200	58 900	75 100	50 000	90 100	63 500
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	593	192	597	1 167	799	574	450	328	103	535
Median cantract rent (dallars) Mean cantract rent (dallars)	302 313	323 341	257 281	388 406	344 336	380 365	463 458	341 349	364 387	388 349
With meals included in rent Mean cantract rent (dallars)		=	1 237	23 942	5 397	1 487	1 463	_	-	- 524
Na meals included in rentNa cash rent	5 76 17	179 13	583 13	1 127 17	786 8	557 16	432 17	316 12	96 7	526 9

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols for split	trocts/8NA's in I	Kenosho County, \	WI—Con.			Kenosho city, Ken	osho County, WI		
Area	Troct 23	Troct 24	Tract 25	Troct 26	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Troct 6 (pt.)
All housing units	2 108	1 740	790	1 848	789	21	1 414	1 477	1 957	1 211
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	2 071 1 550	1 690 1 448	759 572	1 812 1 549	772 222	19 11	1 314 728	1 448 1 252	1 932 1 339	1 058 219
Percent of occupied housing units White	74.8 1 528	85.7 1 419	75.4 564	85.5 1 519	28.8 219	57.9 11	55.4 711	86.5 1 244	69.3 1 316	20.7 212
Black	5	11 3	3 2	7 7	1 1	Ξ	4 5	1	10 5	3 - 2
Asion or Pocific Islonder	9 7	10 5	3 -	10	ī	=	3 5	4 2	3 5	2
Hisponic origin (of ony race) White, not of Hisponic origin Renter-occupied housing units	21 1 514 521	24 1 400 242	4 561 187	23 1 503 263	2 218 550	- 11 8	17 699 586	9 1 238 196	31 1 292 593	3 211 839
White Block	511 3	242 240 1	176	254 4	512 28	8	555 8	192	544 43	779 44
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder	1		1	- 1		=	5 1	1 -	2	5 6
Other roce	5 8	1	- 1	11	8 12	-	17 33	- 7	3 6	5 19
White, not of Hispanic origin VACANCY STATUS	508	238	175	247	508	8	540	186	541	765
Vacant housing units	37	50	31 5	36	17 2	2	100 16	29 6	25 2	15 3 8
For rent Rented or sold, not occupied	4 8	2 12	16 5	5 2	9	=	24	6	12 7	136 2
For seosonol, recreational, or accosional use For migrant workers	10	11	2	4	3 -	_	6	6 -	3	2
Other vocont Boarded up	4 -	11 1	3 -	18 2	=	2 -	52 7	8 1	1 -	5 -
ROOMS 1 room	,	2		3	4	_	9	1	4	30
2 rooms	52 267	23 111	5 24	10 48	14 130	Ξ	25 149	5 47	92 278	139 455 298
4 rooms	329 666	298 398	120 202	304 417	310 218	4 8	321 412	338 608	261 782	298 123
6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms	434 217 142	394 256 258	193 138 108	439 313 314	70 29 14	4 2 3	224 146 128	288 106 84	348 123 69	38 54
Medion, oll housing units	5.1 5.2	5.6 5.7	5.7 5.9	5.8	4.3 4.4	5.3 5.8	5.0 5.2	5.1 5.3	4.9 4.9	123 74 38 54 3.5 3.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.1 5.5	5.6 5.9	5.7 6.2	5.8 6.0	4.3 5.3	5.2 5.4	5.0 5.6	5.1 5.2	4.9 5.3	3.6 6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.4	3.3	3.2
1, detoched1, ottoched	1 570 ⁽ 28	1 267 27	599 21	1 446 21	131 68	18	662 33	1 267 21	1 369 14	231 1
3 or 4	95 14	36 65	27 20	65 56	30 24	1 -	515 125	147 27	32 7	12 40
5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49	54 72 67	16 67 64	87 34	7 5	192 233 102	=	18 17	6	74 216 144	485 143 298
50 or more Mobile home or troiler	192 2	117	=	241			- 1	- 1	94	Ξ
Occupied housing units	14 2 071	81 1 690	2 759	7 1 812	9 772	19	43 1 314	8 1 448	7 1 932	1 1 05 8
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person 2 persons 3 persons	585 616 352	399 541 273	108 261 140	252 587	246 309 102	5 5 4	388 411 212	303 546 260	563 561 322	434 313 151
4 persons5 persons	325 143	308 118	156 62	406 342 166	79 33	4	190 65	217 91	286 138	106 35 19
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	50 2.23	51 2.32	32 2.57	59 2.67	3 1.95	2.40	48 2.15	31 2.27	62 2.22	1.80
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.56 1.50–	2.47 1.50–	2.95 2.01	2.71 2.42	2.39 1.82	2.67 1.50–	2.26 1.99	2.30 1.99	2.73 1.50–	3.35 1.50–
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	2 045	1 470	749	1 702	741	19	1 276	1 424	1 894	1 031
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	24 2	1 678 12 -	747 9 1	1 783 21 8	761 7 4	- - -	29 9	21	32	15 12
Meon	.49	.46	.49	.48	.49	.45	.47	.49	.52	.54
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 419	1 158	525	1 186	156	9	533	1 148	1 241	207
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	1 36 377	22 162	1 4 35	2 36 168	3 43	- 2 4	7 153 301	2 97 494	2 16 473	- 9 37
\$60,000 to \$79,999	595 250	347 219	94 156	297 185	73 33	2	56 7	438 86	582 129	37 27 34 69
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	139 17	293 77	216 18	286 159	4 -	-	6 3	25 3	36 3	21
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	2 1	21 12 5	-	31 9 13	=	=	Ξ	3	=	6 3 1
Median (dollors)	68 400 73 800	84 000 97 000	96 900 100 000	89 300 105 300	68 300 69 200	51 300 55 000	45 400 47 500	59 400 61 100	63 000 65 400	97 900 105 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollors)	517 341	241 378	185 459	223 366	550 428	8 175	582 302	192 323	592 257	8 38 392
Meon controct rent (dollors) With meals included in rent Meon controct rent (dollors)	340 1 413	313 2 263	478 - -	372 3 271	396 1 537	221	314 - -	341	281 1 237	376 2 400
No meols included in rent No cash rent	507 9	229 10	180 5	207	546 3	6 2	565 17	179 13	578 13	830 6

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	-			Keno	sho city, Kenosho	County, WI—C	Con.			
Area	Troct 7 (pt.)	Troct 8	Troct 9	Troct 10	Tract 11	Troct 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16
All housing units	1 600	993	1 668	744	1 362	1 728	1 420	2 475	1 519	1 280
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	, 500									
Occupied housing units Dwner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 530 728 47.6	951 534 56.2	1 551 698 45.0	689 104 15.1	1 247 325	1 662 1 009	1 396 821	2 385 1 969	1 487 1 158	1 206 544
White Black	616	461 57	664 11	88 7	26.1 283 14	60.7 972 10	58.8 809 4	82.6 1 922 15	77.9 1 139	45.1 465 61
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	1	1 3]]	5 5	2	7 11	3 -	1
Other roce	13	13 26	22 52	5 9	26 41	17 36	2 10	14 28	7 20	16 27
White, not of Hisponic originenter-occupied housing units White	597 802 486	449 417 224	634 853	84 585	268 922	955 653	802 575	1 908 416	1 126 329	454 662
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	289	324 75 5	710 73 12	529 33 7	659 150 2	563 55 3	534 28	388 21	311 9	485 142 3
Asion or Pocific IslonderOther roce	1 21	13		í 15	6 105	3 29	i 11	5	1 6	1 31
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hispanic origin	45 463	32 310	117 650	31 514	133 633	49 545	28 520	7 383	12 305	54 463
/ACANCY STATUS Vocont housing units	70	42	117	55	115	66	24	90	32	74
or sole onlyor rent	9 48	8 13	16 56	- 40	2 43	15 27	4 14	14 48	6 12	74 11 18
Rented or sold, not occupied or seosonol, recreationol, or occosionol use	11 -	5	7	=	20	4 3	1	16	4	15
or migront workers Ither vocont 8oorded up	2	16 1	37	15	46	17	5	7	10	30
ROOMS	- ,	'	3	-	2	2	_	1	,	- 2
rooms	5 59	6 20	11 38	40 93	76 91	33 32	19	2 10	_ 14	3 42
rooms	158 482	74 288	188 382	299 122	254 245	144 454	108 358	52 465	75 310	121 241
rooms	548 209 75	327 172	515 260	90 38	313 167	528 306	574 234	954 513	526 376	389 273
or more rooms	64 4.7	53 53 4.8	133 141 4.9	31 31 3.3	105 111 4.5	144 87 4.9	75 52 4.9	278 201 5.2	138 80 5.2	128 83 5.1
Aeon, oll housing unitsAedion, occupied housing units	4.8 4.7	5.0 4.9	5.1 4.9	3.7 3.3	4.6 4.6	5.0 4.9	5.0 4.9	5.5 5.3	5.3 5.2	5.2 5.1
Aedion, owner-occupied housing units Aedian, renter-occupied housing units	5.3 4.1	5.3 4.3	5.7 4.4	5.9 3.1	6.2 4.1	5.2 4.2	5.2 4.3	5.4 4.2	5.3 4.6	5.8 4.6
JNITS IN STRUCTURE , detoched	764	529	565	81	311	1 020	868	2.024	1 207	524
, ottached	59 181	295	27 847	11 144	13 542	24 504	52 52	2 034 29 46	12 260	21 553
or 4	250 65	107 17	169 29	121 67	237 79	106 23	8 100	11 83	23 8	142 21
0 to 19 0 to 49 0 or more	56 215	22 -	Ξ	48 74	50 118	29 -	108 229	119 141	1 -	_
Nobile home or troiler	- - 10	- - 14	- - 31	170 1 27	12	22	- - 3	1 11	- - 8	- - 19
Occupied housing units	1 530	951	1 551	689	1 247	1 662	1 396	2 385	1 487	1 206
PERSONS IN UNIT	278	254	417	421	382	435	267	359	353	266
personspersons	449 295	282 159	419 277	120 73	306 188	488 312	458 284	787 496	464 290	316 241
persons or more persons	280 141	139 74	235 116	34 23	158 89	249 115	241 110	470 192	232 97	193 111
Aedion, occupied housing units	87 2.63 2.76	43 2.29 2.18	87 2.36 2.35	18 1.50- 2.32	124 2.29 2.43	63 2.31 2.36	36 2.44 2.54	81 2.59 2.78	51 2.34 2.33	79 2.59 2.48
ledion, renter-occupied housing units	2.50	2.46	2.36	1.50-	2.22	2.23	2.31	2.06	2.40	2.68
ERSONS PER ROOM .00 or less	1 427	900	1 459	660	1 121	1 611	1 350	2 343	1 459	1 132
.01 to 1.50 51 or moreean	84 19 .61	37 14 .53	64 28 .53	14 15 .49	78 48 .60	35 16 .52	40 6 .55	39 3 .51	28 - .49	58 16 .56
ALUE	.01	.50	.55	.47	.00	.52	.55	.31	.47	.50
Specified owner-occupied housing units	657 4	395 2	413 8	52 3	189 16	820 7	760 4	1 834 1	1 028 4	370 17
20,000 to \$39,999 40,000 to \$59,999 60,000 to \$79,999	95 353	139 201	159 214	24 14	107 60	187 499	40 388	25 480	211 621	173 161
100,000 to \$149,999	112 46 44	47 3	30 2 -	9 2	3 1 2	118 6 3	283 38 7	789 349 158	158 28 6	17 1
200,000 to \$199,999 200,000 to \$249,999	3 -	<u>i</u>	_	_	-	-	<u>-</u>	24	-	
250,000 to \$299,999 300,000 or more								3		
edion (dollars)eon (dollors)	51 900 58 000	44 200 47 500	42 400 43 000	39 300 42 300	35 500 36 500	47 900 48 500	57 900 58 800	68 800 74 700	47 900 49 900	39 700 40 700
ONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	798	413	847	584	918	440	572	411	322	658
Median controct rent (dollors) Meon controct rent (dollors)	344 336	331 329	298 300	258 261	295 307	648 311 313	573 380 365	411 467 466	342 342 350	306 310
Meon contract rent (dollors)	5 397	1 213	7 298	2 263	5 505	1 413	1 487	1 463	_	1 437
o meols included in rent o cosh rent	7 8 5 8	394 18	815 2 5	573 9	897 16	630 17	557 15	394 16	310 12	646 11

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	1							<u> </u>
Census Tract or Block Numbering			ì	Kenosho city, Kenosho	County, WI—Con.			
Altea	Troct 17	Troct 18	Troct 19	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22	Troct 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF	1 026	932	1 088	9	1 613	1 505	1 851	1 085
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units	994 783	885 561	1 053 742	9	1 577 1 041	1 471 1 300	1 820 1 361	1 060 860
Percent of occupied housing units White	78.8 738	63.4 530	70.5 734	11.	66.0 1 003	88.4 1 287	74.8 1 339	81.1 838
8lock American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder	23 4 2	14	2 2	-	12 2	4 3	5 1	10 2 5
Other roce	16	16 26	3 10	=	14 10 37	2 12	7 18	5 17
White, not of Hispanic origin Renter-occupied housing units	724 211	520 324	728 311	1 8	977 536	1 277 171	1 328 459	826 200
White 8lock American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	185 14 3	276 32	298 8 2	8 -	495 32	167 - 3	449 3	198
Asion or Pocific IslanderOther roce	1 8	1 14	1 2	-	6 3	i -	i 5	- 1
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hispanic origin	14 179	26 264	3 297	- 8	22 476	4 164	7 447	2 197
VACANCY STATUS Vecant housing units	32	47	35		36		31	25
For sole only	5 16	4 28	1 8	=	6 4	13 4	8 4	11
Rented or sold, not occupied For seosonol, recreationol, or occosionol use For migront workers	2 -	2 1	10	-	12 8	6 3	7 10	6 5
Other vocont	9 1	12 2	12	=	6	8 -	2	2
ROOMS 1 room			,,		3	,	1	,
2 rooms 3 rooms	8 45	33 81	11 18 65	=	27 104	6 41	40 232	18 88
4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms	146 272 313	150 223 231	145 190	9 -	498 593 248	319 497 367	284 594 397	159 276 255
7 rooms 8 or more roams	150 92	134 76	221 178 260	=	79 61	173 101	186 117	144 144
Medion, oll housing units Mean, oll housing units Median, occupied housing units	5.6 5.7 5.7	5.4 5.4 5.4	6.0 6.1 6.0	4.0 4.0 4.0	4.8 4.9 4.8	5.3 5.4 5.3	5.1 5.2 5.1	88 159 276 255 144 144 5.5 5.6 5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8 4.9	5.9 4.4	6.7 4.2	4.0 4.0 4.0	5.1 4.1	5.4 4.4	5.5 3.4	5.9 3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	840	587	763	1	792	1 375	1 362	763
1, ottoched	133	19 186	2 98	=	76 56	4 82	28 86	18 18
3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19	27 5	104 16 12	69 60 14	8	42 64 256	34 1 -	14 54 70	61 16 67
20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or troiler	- - 2	- ī	74	Ξ	53	Ξ	29 192 2	64
Other Occupied housing units	13 994	7 885	2 6 1 053	- - 9	268 6 1 577	9 1 471	14 1 820	77 1 060
PERSONS IN UNIT			1 055	,				
1 person 2 persons 3 persons	215 281 180	232 249 158	308 356 159	6 3	365 538 310	365 521 248	517 548 302	254 326 169
4 persons5 persons	181 93	126 66	135 65	=	225 90	207 96	291 121	169 206 70 35 2.35
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.51 2.54	54 2.35 2.46	30 2.11 2.33	1.50- 2.00	49 2.29 2.42	34 2.21 2.23	41 2.22 2.52	2.35 2.65
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.41	2.08	1.51	1.50-	2.03	1.94	1.50-	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	972 17	847	1 045	9	1 533	1 454 15	1 800 18	1 052 8
1.51 or more Mean	5 .49	32 6 .50	, 1 .39	- - .33	43 1 .52	.46	.48	.47
VALUE					-			
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	693 5 159	476 4 94	658 - 21	1 -	738 4 12	1 213 - 37	1 249 1 14	706 - 21
\$60,000 to \$59,999	398 117	265	103 156	- 1	338 306	558 494	315 543	110 234
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12	75 22 13 2	151 147 43	- -	66 12 -	94 29 1	231 125 16	149 152 27
\$250,000 to \$299,999	=	<u> </u>	22 7	Ξ	=	Ξ	2	9
\$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors)	47 300 49 000	48 200 52 800	86 600 100 500	77 500 77 500	60 700 62 300	60 300 62 500	69 300 75 100	78 800 88 400
CONTRACT RENT								100
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median controct rent (dollars) Mean controct rent (dollors)	207 338 343	322 298 319	310 371 389	8 375 375	535 388 349	166 338 364	455 315 307	1 99 388 304
Mean contract rent (dollars)	300	1 875	Ξ	_	Ξ	1 575	1 413	1 163
No meols included in rent No cosh rent	197 8	312 9	303 7	8 -	526 9	147 18	448 6	191 7

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho city, Kenosh Con.	na County, WI—		PI	easant Proirie villoge,	Kenosha County, WI		
Area	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Troct 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
All housing units	349	81	120	18	1 153	52	246	655
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	327 190	76 47	117 87	18 12	1 074 969	52 52	240 179	630 588 93.3
Percent of occupied housing units White 8lack	58.1 187 3	61.8 47	74.4 87	66.7 12	90.2 949 5	100.0 52	74.6 179	93.3 581
American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islander Other race	-	=		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	6 6 3		-	i 5
Hisponic origin (of ony race)	1 187	_ 47	1 86	1 11	14 938	_ 52	3 176	7 574
Renter-occupied housing units White	137	29 27	30 29	6 5	105 103		61 61	42 42
81ack Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander	3 -	- l - 1	- - 1		1 - 1	_	=	=
Other roce	-	i	-	1	-	=		-
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	129	3 25	1 28	5	102	Ξ.	60	41
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	22	5	3	_	79	_	6	25
For rent	12	_ 2	1 -	Ξ	6 2	=	$-\frac{3}{1}$	3 1 6
Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonol, recreationol, or occosionol use For migront workers	2	-		=	12 27 -	=	=	6
Other vacont	1 -	3 -	2 -		32 1		2 -	9
ROOMS	:		,		1			,
1 room	3 19	_ _ 6	3 3	- 3	8 33	=	12 34	5 23
4 rooms5 rooms	87 86	16 27	47 25	3 4	196 296	5 23	45 70	23 139 122 139 112
6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms	63 58 33	14 13 5	25 6 10	4 3	267 184 168	14 7 3	33 28 24	112 114
Medion, oll housing unitsMeon, all housing units	5.3 5.5	5.2 5.4	4.7 5.1	5.3 5.2	5.7 5.9	5.4 5.7	5.0 5.1	5.8 5.9
Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.3	5.2 5.7 4.4	4.8 5.3 4.1	5.3 5.5 4.0	5.7 5.8 4.6	5.4 5.4 —	5.0 5.3 3.1	5.8 5.9 4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		67		1/	979	52	197	504
1, detoched 1, ottoched 2	206 4 4	57 11	64 - 12	16 - 2	13 28	- -	9	9
3 or 4 5 to 9	19 81	2 -	4	-	12	_	- - 2	4 -
10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more	34	-	10 - -	-	-	=	38	=
Mobile home or trailer Other		9 2	29		108 12	_	_	116 4
Occupied housing units	327	76	117	18	1 074	52	240	630
PERSONS IN UNIT	54	17	25	3	168	7	66	145 215
2 persons	111 60 68	25 15 7	52 19 14	7 3 3	331 205 244	16 13 10	68 48 28	104
5 persons6 or more persons	23 11	7 5	4 3	2 -	99 27	4 2	21 9	102 48 16
Medion, occupied housing units	2.49 3.37	2.34 2.41	2.14 2.17	2.36 2.50 2.17	2.69 2.75 2.10	2.73 2.73	2.29 2.71 1.50–	2.29 2.32 1.77
PERSONS PER ROOM	1.84	2.19	2.05	2.17	2.10		1.50	
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	324	72 3	116 1	18	1 055 14	51 1	234 6	626 4
1.51 or more Mean	.50	.50	.47	.51	.49	.53	.51	.44
VALUE						63	141	452
Specified owner-occupied housing units	_	33 _ _	55 _ 1	9 - 1	789 3 38	51 - -	161 _ 22	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	5 21	4 11	11 16	4	187 178	3 29	59 48	52 113 70 141
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 ta \$199,999	54 94 6	6 9 2	18 8 1	_	146 167 43	13 6 -	17 14 1	141 50
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	- -	1 -		=	12 8	=	<u>.</u>	50 12 9
\$300,000 or more Medion (dollars)	103 800	91 000	79 500	52 500	7 78 400	76 800 70 400	59 800 44 800	97 100 110 500
Mean (dollors) CONTRACT RENT	105 400	98 300	83 000	54 700	90 200	79 600	64 800	110 300
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars)	137 457	26 338	29 407	6 275	95 360	-	61 629	42 352
Meon contract rent (dollars) With meols included in rent	471	363 1	391 -	309	389	-	595 -	357 1
Meon cantract rent (dollors) No meols included in rent	134	187 24	_ 28	6	88 7	_	58 3	363 38 3
No cash rent	1 3	1 1		-	/	_	3	3

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text	1									
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Pleosont Proirie County, 1	village, Kenosho WI—Con.				Remoinder of Ken	osho County, WI			
Area	Troct 25 (pt.)	Troct 26 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
All housing units	441	1 662	1 123	-	53	3	13	1 753	21	5
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	88.4	1 633 1 424 87.2	1 059 606 57.2	=	53 42 79,2	3 3 100.0	12 7 58.3	1 666 1 308 78.5	21 20 95.2	5 4 80.0
White	377 - 2 3	1 396 7 6	591 2 5 6	-	35 - - 1	3 - - -	7 - -	1 294 1 7 3	20 - - -	- - -
Other roce Hispanic origin (of ony race)	3	6 22	2 8	-	6	- -	- -	3 12	- 1	- -
White, not of Hispanic origin Renter-occupied housing units White Black	374 50 46 3	1 381 209 204 3	585 453 427	=	32 11 10	3 - - -	7 5 5	1 285 358 344 8	19 1 1	1
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce	1 - -	- - 2	1 10 4	-	- - 1	=	=	2 2 2	=	- - -
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	46	7 199	8 423	Ξ	2 9	Ξ	5	8 338	ī	• 1
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units For sole only	9	29 6	64	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	1 -	87	Ξ	Ξ
For rent Rented or sold, not occupied For seosonol, recreotionol, or occosionol use For migront workers	2 -	3 2 3	38 3 7	=	=	=	1 - -	47 9 9	-	=
Other vocont 8oorded up	2 -	15 2	15	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	9 -	-	Ξ
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms		3 9	76 54	-	1 3	-	-	5 21	-	=
3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms	33 116	34 258 356	179 225 240	=	11 25 8	- - 1	4 1 4	137 340 384	- 3 11	- - 2
6 rooms	130 80 75	406 296 300	167 98 84	=	2 1 2	1	1 2 1 4.9	380 225 261	5 1 1 5.2	1 - 2 6.0
Meon, oll housing units Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0 6.2 6.0 6.1	5.9 6.1 5.9 6.1	4.6 4.7 4.7 5.4	=	4.0 4.1 4.0 4.0	6.0 6.3 6.0 6.0	5.1 4.8 5.3	5.5 5.6 5.5 5.8	5.3 5.2 5.2	7.2 6.0 7.5 5.0
Medion, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	4.8	4.7	3.3	-	3.4	-	3.1	4.3	5.0	5.0
1, detoched	393 17 23	1 325 21 49	606 50 43	=	3 - 7	3 - -	12 - 1	1 228 13 35 18	21 - -	5 - -
5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49	6 -	54 7 5 -	36 56 66 196	=	=	= =	= =	98 116 19	= =	=
50 or more	- - 1	196 5	50 20	-	42 1	=	=	215 11	-	=
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	432	1 633	1 059	-	53	3	12	1 666	21	5
1 person	54 150 80	211 525 370	350 369 162	Ξ	28 7 7	- - 2	4 3 4	287 589 307	5 4 7	2 1 1
4 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	88 39 21 2.65	321 153 53 2.72	117 44 17 1.99	= =	8 - 3 1.50-	3.25	- 1 2.17	262 108 113 2.43	3 1 1 2.71	- 1 2.00
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.65 2.65	2.75 2.48	2.24 1.53	Ξ	1.50– 2.75	3.25	2.33 1.50–	2.46 2.28	2.67 3.00	1.50– 3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	425	1 610 16	1 029 17	Ξ	48 4	3 -	12	1 600 53	20 1	5 _
1.51 or more Meon VALUE	.48	.48	13 .48	=	.52	.53	.47	.50	.52	.39
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$32,999	345 1 4	1 111 1 36	486 2 64	=	3	3	5	947 1 26	20 - -	4 -
\$40,000 to \$55,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	30	153 279 174	122 116 71	=	2 - -	1 2	4 -	129 266 221	8 8 4	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	122 12 -	266 155 27	81 21 7	=======================================	Ξ	=	-	231 57 11	-	=
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors)	93 200 97 100	8 12 89 400 105 500	68 300 79 500	= =	56 300 50 800	67 500 64 200	52 500 57 000	2 3 84 400 93 000	63 300 66 000	67 500 67 500
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	48	174	446		11		5	329	1	1
Medion contract rent (dollars)	500 496	373 375 2	378 382	=	263 256	=	244 233	375 482 21	363 363 —	=
Mean contract rent (dollors)	1 -	313 162 10	434 12	Ξ	11	Ξ	5	994 297 11	1	- - 1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder af k	Kenasha Caunty, WI	—Can.			
Area	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 30
All housing units	102	-	11	105	1 544	2 308	2 757	2 433	3 487
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied hausing units	101	-	!1	103	1 394	2 027	2 235	1 947	2 277 1 787
Owner-accupied hausing units Percent af accupied hausing units	91 90.1	_	10 90.9	78 75.7	1 163 83.4	1 647 81.3	1 795 80.3	1 567 80.5	78.5
White 8lack	91	_	10	76	1 160	1 629	1 782	1 560	1 776
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	_	_	_	1	į.	6	6	4	3
Asian ar Pacific Islander	Ξ	_		1	1	2 5	2 5	2	4
Hispanic arigin (of any race)	_	-	-	1	10	13	15	18	13
White, nat af Hispanic arigin Renter-accupied hausing units	91 10	_	10	75 25	1 151 231	1 621 380	1 771 440	1 544 380	1 767 490
White	10	-	i	23	228	379	436	377	483
8lack American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut	_	_	_	1 -	3	1	3	=	-
Asian ar Pacific IslanderOther race	_	_	_	ī	_	-	1 -	1 2	3 4
Hispanic arigin (af any race)	1	_	_	1	1	2	6	6	11
White, nat af Hispanic arigin	9	-	1	23	227	377	430	373	476
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	1_	_	Ξ	2	1 50 8	281 16	522 37	486 33	1 210 46
ar rent	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	7	7	20	25	33 11
Rented ar sald, nat accupied	_	_	Ξ	ī	6 97	32 200	10 393	6 382	1 078
ar migrant warkers	-	-	-	_	32	_ 26	62	40	42
Other vacant 8aarded up	-	Ξ	_	_	32	20 -	5	1	2
ROOMS									
1 raam	_	_	_	_	5	2	9	16	20
2 roams 3 raams	1 3		- 1	1 8	9 51	16 77	35 154	13 98	48 132
4 raams	17	Ξ	÷	30	312	389	576	509	607 958
5 roams 5 roams	35 28	_	2	34 19	353 315	600 473	772 560	734 522	795
7 raams	11	-	3	4 9	234	325	328 323	285 256	418 509
3 ar mare raams Wedian, all hausing units	7 5.4		6.1	4.9	265 5.6	426 5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5
Mean, all hausing unitsMedian, accupied hausing units	5.5	-	6.0	5.1 4.9	5.9 5.7	6.0 5.8	5.5 5.4	5.5 5.4	5.7 5.7
Median, awner-occupied hausing units	5.4 5.5		6.1 6.3	4.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.0
Median, renter-occupied hausing units	4.0	-	3.0	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									2.025
1 , detached	97	_	11	64	1 205 14	1 845 35	2 282 21	2 125 19	3 035 41
2	1	-	_	5	57	116	80	51	109 51
3 ar 4 5 ta 9	3 _	_	_	_	19 9	31	55 36	24 30	52 78
10 ta 19 20 ta 49	-	-	-	-	34	3	74 28	75 86	78 44
50 or mare	_	_	=	_	.	.	_	-	-
Mabile hame or trailer Other	1_	Ξ	_	36	188 18	247 31	144 37	22	73
Occupied housing units	101	_	11	103	1 394	2 027	2 235	1 947	2 277
PERSONS IN UNIT									
l persan	10	_	2	24	237	320	472	352	447
2 persans 3 persans	48 20	-		37 21	450 260	641 360	728 386	586 394	731 394
4 persons	15	_	6	14	268	377	394	375	418
5 persans6 or mare persans	5 3	_	1 -	6	126 53	204 125	163 92	169 71	204 83
Median, accupied housing units	2.34	-	3.75	2.24	2.54	2.65	2.39 2.43	2.59 2.71	2.45 2.50
Median, awner-accupied hausing units Median, renter-occupied hausing units	2.36 2.17	_	3.83 1.50 -	2.23 2.27	2.57 2.42	2.65 2.65	2.18	2.26	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 ar less	101	_	11	101	1 377	1 980	2 193	1 909	2 236
1.01 ta 1.50	_	-	_	2	11	41 6	37 5	30 8	33 8
Mean	.49	Ξ	.56	.49	.48	.49	.48	.50	.47
VALUE									
Specified awner-occupied housing units	80	-	9	42	766	976	1 493	1 423	1 623
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	1	_	_	1 _	2 23	4 66	14 189	11 93	42
\$40,000 ta \$59,999 \$60,000 ta \$79,999	15 30	-	3	11 7	107 153	204 245	438 418	364 506	266 431
\$80,000 ta \$99,999	22	_	2	5	166	193	199	210	347 322 109
\$100,000 ta \$149,999 \$150,000 ta \$199,999	11	_	_	11	223 63	195 46	170 40	164 52	109
\$200,000 ta \$249,999	<u> </u>	-	-	3	21	16	11 4	14	47 23
\$250,000 ta \$299,999\$300,000 ar mare		_	_	i	6	2	10	5	33
Median (dallars)	73 600	-	63 800	85 000	91 600 100 000	77 100 85 900	64 300 74 000	67 400 77 300	83 500 100 800
Mean (dallars)	78 600	-	65 800	106 300	100 000	03 700	/4 000	77 300	,50 000
CONTRACT RENT						400	430	253	463
Specified renter-occupied hausing units Median cantract rent (dallars)	10 363	-	1 313	23 321	184 382	275 355	419 361	351 427	384
Mean cantract rent (dallars)	320	_	313	360	380	358	360	420	380
With medic included in									
With meals included in rent Mean cantract rent (dallars)	- - 10	_	-	- 21	175	2 313 249	2 463 391	338	300 450

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

id complementally intesticia are 400 persons.	or definitions on refinis	Simpon nico cilli	ond inequinitys of symbols, see	T con		Kenosho County	M Vi	Totals for split tracts/BNA	A's		Vonce	Venocho city. Venocho Court	County Mil		
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Chicogo- GaryLake					Neilastid CO		in Kenosha County, W			Vellos	and ciry, nemosing	County, WI		
Area	County, IL- INWI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosho city	Tract	t 7 Tract	1 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Troct 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16
Occupied housing units	2 205 520	1 993 012	167 974	44 534	44 534	44 534	27 648	-	123	1 102	785	1 374	942	1 535	950
Veneroccupied housing units ————————————————————————————————————	1 517 602 68.8 687 918 31.2	1 361 011 68.3 632 001 31.7	125 084 74.5 42 890 25.5	31 507 70.7 13 027 29.3	31 507 70.7 13 027 29.3	31 507 70.7 13 027 29.3	17 836 64.5 9 812 35.5	80.4	636 56.6 487 43.4	616 55.9 486 44.1	461 58.7 324 41.3	664 48.3 710 51.7	283 30.0 659 70.0	972 63.3 563 36.7	465 48.9 485 51.1
roam 2 cours 4 cours 4 cours 4 cours 4 cours 6 cours 6 cours 7 cours 8 or more rooms 9 or more r	35 678 60 444 182 544 358 017 489 680 290 378 370 941 6.1	34 597 169 0015 169 001 319 731 421 942 372 699 263 580 344 327 6.2	2 820 10 014 29 588 42 817 36 281 21 902 22 909 5.8 4.1	261 8 469 112 921 12 921 8 878 4 515 5.6	261 8 269 8 698 1 18 698 8 978 4 8 878 4 515 5 5 2 2	261 8 269 1 8 698 1 2 92 1 8 8 78 4 8 878 4 5 15 5 . 2	153 163 163 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 17		5 232 232 232 169 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	5 130 130 1404 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 16	223 223 223 24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7 154 309 414 223 1125 5.0 5.7 4.3	37 172 183 183 120 78 8 18 6.2 6.2	25 27 413 27 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28	26 28 87 180 289 198 104 65 65 65 65 65 65
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 1. othorhed 2 2 3 or 4 5 or 9 10 to 19 20 of 0.49 50 or more Mobilie home or troiler Other	1 265 842 1 100 247 1 100 247 1 138 938 1 18 838 1 10 9 855 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 110 824 95 544 144 623 124 580 132 508 110 089 103 023 134 883 21 389 15 549	124 440 7 4 010 7 4 010 6 908 8 888 8 881 6 811 4 955 6 457 1 185	30 578 693 693 4 482 1 422 1 689 1 689 1 545 442	30 578 80 578 80 578 1 564 1 689 1 545 1 545	30 578 693 7 693 1 584 1 689 1 689 1 545 1 545	17 171 17 171 1 280 1 280 1 280 1 196 1 196 1 314 1 306 262 262 263		7 - 1 - 5 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6	619 488 123 88 16 46 155 1	437 247 68 7 11 11	498 19 680 126 24 - - - 27	231 386 1382 152 58 30 73 10	959 119 431 85 12 12 12	409 123 125 115 115 117 117
PERSONS IN UNIT person. persons	581 096 694 588 367 952 330 458 152 318 79 108 2.25 2.47	533 360 627 858 329 447 295 085 135 973 71 289 2.24 2.47 1.68	37 213 52 486 30 562 30 562 28 231 6 313 6 313 2.39 2.39 1.91	10 523 14 244 7 943 7 142 7 142 3 176 1 506 2.32 2.47	10 523 14 244 7 4 244 7 142 1 176 1 506 2.32 2.47 1.91	10 523 14 244 7 443 7 142 1 176 1 506 2.37 1.91	7 346 8 730 4 822 4 118 1 799 833 2.24 1.82	444	243 351 199 191 191 22.4 2.12	238 347 192 188 93 44 2.40 2.66	232 247 104 104 55 2.15 2.22	2.2.3 2.32 2.32 2.14	332 248 137 113 56 56 2.06 2.31 1.92	407 473 230 230 2.26 2.32 2.15	234 280 191 148 233 238 238 238
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 to risss 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	2 154 216 34 718 16 586 16 586	1 946 419 30 805 15 788	164 188 3 151 635	43 609 762 163 .49	43 609 762 163 .49	43 609 762 163 .49	27 051 499 98 .49	2	073 41 9 .55	1 053 40 9 9 .55	759 22 4 4	1 321 43 10 .49	896 32 14 .52	1 507 22 6 6 .50	926 21 3 .50
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$359 999 \$40,000 to \$599 999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$10,000 to \$149,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to more %200,000	1 201 742 6 447 8 4432 108 344 175 129 196 080 344 525 164 863 67 741 86 520 110 500	1 068 930 13 487 16 200 16 200 178 023 178 023 178 023 178 023 178 028 179 208 170 208 171 208	106 861 2 841 15 976 30 910 24 597 14 251 12 251 12 251 13 259 1 085 62 600 73 200	25 951 119 12 256 12 256 13 496 13 496 13 496 14 700 14 700	25 951 119 2 256 8 329 7 521 3 496 3 028 3 028 64 700 74 900	25 951 119 2 256 8 329 7 3 496 3 028 3 028 228 64 700 74 900	15 212 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	% \\- 808	582 4 4 7 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	55 24 4 4 5 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	335 117 117 184 184 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	390 7 7 7 207 207 29 29 29 29 43 700 43 400	38 800 3 82 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	792 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	318 6 149 147 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-accupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars) With medis included in rent— Mean contract rent (dallars) Mean contract rent (dallars) No medis included in rent— No cosh trent—	680 970 462 491 7 729 819 654 658 18 583	626 409 474 474 503 7 380 821 602 685 16 344	41 910 337 344 292 822 39 768 1 850	12 651 349 349 57 57 12 205 389	12 651 349 349 349 57 12 205 189	12 651 349 349 349 57 57 12 205 389	9 748 338 336 29 397 9 465 254		483 338 334 421 473	482 338 334 34 421 472	323 318 302 213 302 18	704 295 296 296 312 673 25	658 292 304 4 541 641 13	558 311 315 315 140 17	483 311 316 1 2 472 10

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

1349 1349	Chicago-Gary- Loke County, IL- -IN-WI CMSA Illinois (pt.)	nois (pt.		Indiono (pt.) W	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Kenosha County, WI	osha city	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kenasha County, WI	Tract 7 (pt.)	Kenosho city, Kenosha County, WI	a County, WI	Tract 16
1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	508 317	-	466 486		1 519	1 519	615 1	1 471	386	386	132	164	203
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	195 930 175 050 38.5 37.5 312 387 291 436 61.5 62.5	175 05 37 291 45 62	02:38.2	20 482 50.8 19 830 49.2	398 26.2 1 121 73.8	398 26.2 1 121 73.8	398 26.2 1 121 73.8	377 25.6 1 094 74.4	97 25.1 289 74.9	97 25.1 289 74.9	57 43.2 75 56.8	14 8.5 150 91.5	61 30.0 142 70.0
15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	13 891 13 329 24 769 23 396 62 63 58 527 97 707 88 282 129 973 118 213 40 244 36 487 40 244 36 487 47 40 55 36 484 47 49 49 49 36 497 47 40 55 36 484	13 329 23 396 58 527 58 527 88 282 118 213 36 877 36 487 4.9 6.0			239 160 160 172 173 173 173 174 175 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	39 160 160 180 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178	98 160 144 1412 1337 144 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 14	282 282 283 283 283 283 284 274 475 475 475 475 475 475 475 475 475 4	7 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 2 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5	1 6 8 8 8 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6	22584250 4.844	5 E 8 4 4 2 E 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	200 200 678 678 177 177 178 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179
138 275 275 275 275 275 275 37 37 18 32 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 36	162 003 137 309 24 187 22 323 76 989 73 171 54 975 51 749 53 315 52 398 38 550 36 804 34 513 32 769 56 096 4 686	137 309 22 323 73 171 51 749 32 788 32 769 54 753 4 686		24 199 3 465 2 751 2 751 1 364 1 336 381	495 38 38 353 353 106 106 7 7	495 386 333 333 106 107 108 108	234 335 336 333 334 334 106 106 107 17	472 33 351 231 163 95 98 7 7	115 7 4 7 121 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	115 7 7 7 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	25 2 3 3 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4-88-50 1 1-	103 7 80 1 1 1 2 2 9 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 9 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 9 2 1 1 1 1
1331 1331 1331 1289 342 342 115 132 115 132 115 132 115 132 115 132 115 133 133 126 25 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	131 116 120 683 115 339 105 047 92 811 84 770 75 933 68 755 44 545 41 109 49 473 46 122 2.59 2.59 3.77 2.29	120 683 105 047 84 770 68 755 41 109 46 122 3.11 2.59		(4(4(4	275 324 316 272 272 173 3.01 3.01 3.01	275 275 316 275 275 275 273 3 01 3 01	275 324 316 272 272 273 159 3.01 3.01	260 317 301 267 167 167 3.03 3.03	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	955 957 957 33.16 3.02 3.21		22 33 33 32 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.5	
543 314 314 297 82 82 48 10 241 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 10 241 185 186 186 187 18 18 17 5 241 180 180 187 186 18 17 5 489 18 18 18 18 17 4 4 217 18 18 44 9 9	461 732 422 900 31 997 29 806 14 588 13 780 14 60 60	422 900 29 806 13 780 .60		37 501 2 061 750 .56				1 289 126 56 .70	342 37 7 7 7	342 37 7	115 12 76.	23 22 22 24 37	167 27 9 9 37.
375 1 115 1 115 1 068 289 74 148 227 335 335 334 334 353 367 308 227 335 335 334 337 337 308 289 289 74 148 335 335 337 308 337 337 329 329 31 37 37 22 27 275 275 337 27 337 337 27 - 403 1 06 1 106 1 06 1 07 1 07 1 07	139 677 121 820 5 065 2 298 21 659 13 313 39 982 31 313 42 355 40 655 16 492 15 995 9172 8 840 2 781 2 729 919 501 521 513 61 300 64 200 67 400 71 500	121 820 13 238 13 238 35 745 40 655 8 940 2 729 5 13 64 728 7 1 500				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						mO	04
	309 632 289 142 349 356 344 351 1 149 1 088 331 284 526 4 438 3 528	289 142 356 356 1 088 337 284 526 3 528			1 115 335 335 333 2 2 275 1 106	1 115 333 333 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 106		1 088 334 329 1 337 1 080	289 337 337 337 337 287	289 353 337 337 287	74 387 372 - - 74	148 308 329 - - 147	141 290 290 290 140 140

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 rable 12.

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Kenosha County, 82 4 7 2 4 1 320 313 74 74 ---6 6 23 8 - 23 200 Kenosho, WI PMSA 28 67 82 4 7 2 4 1 200 74 320 313 74 173 Wisconsin (pt.) 58 **た三た**24522000 289 293 293 --148 393 230 58.5 163 41.5 028860338605.7.7.38 98 Indiano (pt.) 4 614 485 178 561 485 512 485 485 485 74 74 266 288 288 240 331 107 332 300 300 300 38.5 38.5 2 836 61.5 234 319 596 596 692 423 423 3.9 091 126 820 767 767 438 372 372 372 372 372 372 297 297 221 .62 Illinois (pt.) 96 836 616 531 478 478 79 199 930 930 930 500 401 2.61 2.61 2.31 246 341 651 117 798 471 471 5.9 3.9 2 106 40.7 3 074 59.3 4 629 318 233 16. Chicago—Gary~Lake County, IL—IN~WI CMSA 28 Specified owner-occupied housing units tess than \$20,000 and \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$79,999 \$40,000 to \$79,999 \$150,000 to \$79,999 \$150,000 to \$79,999 \$20,000 to \$749,999 \$20,000 to more with the second collection of \$70,000 to \$70, 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 Nobile home of troiler 5 persons
6 or more persons
Median, accupied housing units
Median, owner-occupied housing units
Median, renter-occupied housing units **Census Tract or Block Numbering** 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean Specified renter-occupied housing units ---Occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars) Meon contract rent (dallars)

No meals included in rent

No cosh rent Owner-occupied housing units ----Percent of occupied housing units .
Renter-occupied housing units ----Percent of occupied housing units . Meon contract rent (dallors) JNITS IN STRUCTURE PERSONS PER ROOM detached ____ PERSONS IN UNIT CONTRACT RENT ottoched.... VALUE CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS KENOSHA, WI PMSA 33

200

74 320 313 74

Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

Kenosho County, WI	Totol	185	119 64.3 66 35.7	3.5.5 3.5 3	<u>-</u> 4 = 6 ≈ 3 = 1 5 €	2.2 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.08 2.08) 12 7 69	89 	385 397 397 4 583 4
	Kenosho, WI PMSA	185	119 64.3 66 35.7	3.5.5.2.2.2.3.3.3.7.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	= %= % & %= 1 8 w	233 4 4 3 2 3 3 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	966 7 7 .69	89 27 22 22 11 11 16 67 100 65 900	385 385 397 397 4 598 4 4 598
	Wisconsin (pt.)	185	119 64.3 66 35.7	28 33 28 33 56 56 35 35 35	= % = % % % = 1 % %	2.2 2.3 3.4 4.2 2.3 3.4 4.8 6.9 8.4 8.4 8.5 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9	166 122 7 69	89 22 22 22 11 11 14 16 100 85 900	385 385 397 397 4 59 4
	Indiana (pt.)	696	650 67.1 319 32.9	1 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 8 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9	632 233 340 484 844 10	169 183 185 135 135 3.27 2.04	881 57 31 .65	572 11 13 83 83 80 107 107 107 107 107 107 108 149 500	317 427 431 2 2 94 309 6
	Illinois (pt.)	71 621	38 602 53.9 33 019 46.1	4 347 6 500 10 616 11 604 10 993 7 743 10 777 3.4 2.7 3.4	28 047 4 487 5 720 6 220 7 096 5 147 8 217 132	11 337 14 060 12 893 16 769 9 089 7 473 3.31 3.84 2.48	59 322 6 457 5 842 .70	28 576 224 224 224 224 224 224 224 224 224 22	32 918 457 485 220 220 32 174 32 174
	ChicogoGoryLoke County, IL INWI CMSA	72 775	39 371 54.1 33 404 45.9	4 387 6 555 10 749 11 167 9 885 7 184 11 069 13 4 8	28 790 4 524 5 758 6 269 7 142 7 142 5 257 5 50 8 218 134	11 541 14 295 13 086 17 021 9 245 7 587 3 31 3 34 2.47	60 369 6 226 5 880 5 880	29 237 305 305 307 308 308 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 4	33 301 456 484 484 225 32 535 32 542 534
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area		TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	ROOMS 2 rooms 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms Medion, ecropled housing units Medion, wend-occupied housing units Medion, wend-occupied housing units Medion, wend-occupied housing units	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 2, ortoched 2 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 50 or more Mobile home or troiler Other	PERSONS IN UNIT person person persons persons persons persons persons or more persons or more persons Medion, carupled housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units		WALLE Specified owner-occupied housing units tess than \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$50,000 to \$289,999 \$50,000 to \$289,990 \$50,000 to \$289,9	Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollors) With meals included in rent Mean controct rent (dollors) Mean controct rent (dollors) No meals included in rent

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of ferms and mednings of symbols, see fext]	inings of symbols, see fext j								
Census Tract or Block Numbering						Kenosha County,	, WI	Kenosho city, Kenosha Cou	County, WI
Area	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiano (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosho city	Tract 9	Tract 11
Occupied housing units	227 760	212 722	13 667	1 371	1 371	1 371	1 162	169	174
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	90 978 39.9 136 782 60.1	82 193 38.6 130 529 61.4	8 139 59.6 5 528 40.4	646 47.1 725 52.9	646 47.1 725 52.9	646 47.1 725 52.9	495 42.6 667 57.4	52 30.8 117 69.2	41 23.6 133 76.4
roam roam	7 566 11 17 17 27 627 627 627 627 627 627 627 627 627	7 386 28 255 28 255 46 8860 46 8860 13 069 13 786 5.7 6	146 146 1929 1928 1928 1928 1929 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938	48 6 8 4 2 2 2 4 4 6 8 8 4 4 6 8 8 4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	23.4 6.8 20.7 20.5 20.5 4.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6	24 6 8 8 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	33 177 177 106 106 4.9 4.9	222 4 33 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	113 22 22 24 27 7.1 4.1 1.4 4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2, 2, 11 oritoched 3 or 4 5 10 9 10 to 19 50 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or troiler Other	61 391 6775 6775 77 004 44 187 27 171 10 883 10 883 7 1 153 7 1 153 7 1 430	52 729 6 158 6 021 26 324 28 324 14 127 7 036 1 160	8 026 1 588 1 480 797 443 235 130	68. 38. 38. 155. 52. 33. 33. 33. 33. 33. 33. 34.	\$\$ 2 \$\$ 25 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 2 8 2	%2%28%28%2 %2%28%28%2	252 272 274 274 274 274 275 276 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277	4~88×411111	% & 88 % 4 E -
PERSONS IN UNIT person	28 934 38 804 39 397 45 229 41 574 41 574 51 574 3.39 3.39	26 724 36 582 36 582 42 19 42 19 39 813 3.67 3.67 3.41	2 042 2 841 2 568 1 777 1 544 3 3.28 3.28 3.26	168 242 250 250 303 191 191 3.58 3.68 3.47	168 242 242 250 303 191 191 3.58 3.68	168 242 250 250 303 317 3.58 3.58 3.47	104 107 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	9 9 9 3 3 2 5 2 2 8 8 8 9 3 3 2 5 5 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	28 23 28 23 24 4 45 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	171 869 30 487 25 404 .82	158 575 29 296 24 851 .83	12 186 1 020 1 461	1 108 171 92 92	1 108 171 92 92	1 108 171 92 18.	924 153 85 82	124 30 15 .87	118 29 27 29
VALUE Specified awner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$10,000 to \$149,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$350,000 to \$299,999 \$350,000 to \$299,999 \$360,000 or more	53 308 877 4 845 10 395 12 495 9 11 2 997 2 977 76 100 76 100	46 216 375 375 11 305 11 305 8 37 9 784 2 889 889 889 889 889 989 989 989 989 989	6 608 498 2 095 2 109 2 109 1 109 3 27 43 43 43 44 45 40 52 000	484 4 4 1 104 1104 1198 97 43 26 26 26 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	484 441 1988 1988 97 28 28 20 20 20 20 60 60 60 60	484 - 44 - 104 198 97 26 9 9 52 700 60 600	374 3 3 9 166 70 229 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	34 22 22 2 2 36 300 38 500	21 14 7 7 7 7 84 400 35 400
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) With medis included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No medis included in rent No cash rent	136 089 1345 361 966 133 214 1909	129 921 350 364 932 932 127 276	5 454 259 270 270 374 5 247 183	714 314 323 10 10 399 691	714 334 323 399 891 13	714 314 323 10 309 681 13	660 311 315 7 7 7 7 113 642	286 286 301 301 31 321 112	132 287 287 289 2 2 2 2 127 127

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Kenasha Caunty, WI Kenasha city, Kenasha Caunty,	Total Kenosho city	43 812 27 081	1 118 17 561 71.0 64.8 12 694 9 520 29.0 35.2	256 866 1390 1390 1270 1270 1270 1270 1270 1390 1490 1490 1490 1490 1490 1500 1600 17	10 203 16 903 16	10 420 7 264 7 809 8 620 7 809 4 716 8 670 1 724 3 077 1 757 2.31 2.43 1.88 1.79	26 572 689 26 572 134 72 .48 49	2 205 2 205 2 205 6 4245 6 4445 7 4 4 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	12 324 9 460 350 339 350 336 50 25 619 408 994 9 188
	¥	Kenosho, WI PMSA	43 812	31 118 71.0 12 694 29.0	256 3 386 8 386 12 566 12 700 14 75 14 75 14 75 15 75 16 75 16 75 17 75 18 75	30 203 679 679 1 494 1 594 1 662 1 662 1 641 1 525 434	10 420 14 8098 7 8090 7 990 3 977 2.31 2.34 1.88	42 989 689 134 134	25 653 2 205 116 2 205 8 425 3 445 3 013 3 013 2 29 2 85 64 800 75 800 7	12 324 350 350 50 50 619 11 894
		Indiano (pt.) Wisconsin (pt.)	160 918 43 812	120 364 31 118 74.8 71.0 40 554 12 694 25.2 29.0	761 256 2533 866 9 483 3 390 866 42 807 12 700 8 745 21 123 4 4 830 21 340 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	119 908 30 203 3 716 6579 679 6 316 1494 6 378 1394 6 576 1 659 9 12 1659 9 12 1659 1 133 4 1 525	36 087 10 420 50 832 14 098 29 243 7 809 12 247 3 977 5 658 1 418 2 53 2.46 1.88	157 732 42 989 2 724 689 462 134 -47 .48	102 960 25 653 2 557 116 14 890 2 205 29 668 8 215 23 863 7 4215 14 238 3 465 12 045 3 013 3 517 791 1 070 228 593 644 800 63 100 64 800	39 608 12 324 341 350 348 350 286 26 821 619 37 546 11 894
meonings of symbols, see text]		(pt.)	1 896 266	1 318 408 69.5 577 858 30.5	31 388 50 618 157 622 297 330 410 277 256 628 356 628 35 725 6.5 4.0	1 081 669 92 491 124 763 108 336 121 386 103 026 103 026 101 017 11 017	518 381 608 853 312 628 276 590 122 773 57 041 2.21 2.21 2.45	1 869 060 20 259 6 947 6 44	1 042 664 3 297 14 992 64 992 137 269 137 269 137 269 137 269 165 745 168 118 000 144 200	\$ 572 526 1 548 1485 1485 1485 1486 1488 1488 1488
For definitions of terms and		Chicogo-Gory-Loke County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	2 100 996	1 469 890 70.0 631 106 30.0	32 405 53 737 170 405 370 405 405 918 405 918 307 182 308 284 308 284 308 284 400	1 231 780 96 886 96 886 115 714 117 558 117 558 118 378 104 378 104 378	564 888 6/57 883 349 680 310 431 138 097 64 117 2.22 2.22 1.62	2 069 781 23 672 7 543 7 543	1 17 297 6 010 32 087 108 273 108 273 108 273 108 274 108 274 108 274 108 274 109 274 11 400 11 400 136 500	624 458 471 77 269 7 269 845 845 845 845
(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. F	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupied housing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	rooms room	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2 2 3 or 4 3 or 4 20 to 9 20 to 49 20 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	PERSONS IN UNIT person Pe	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less. 1.01 or 1.01 1.51 or more. Mean -	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less then \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$19,999 \$40,000 to \$149,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors)	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollors) With meds included in rent Meon controct rent (dollors) Meon controct rent (dollors)

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Table 16.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling vanability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, Concile Tract or Black Numbering	CMSA Illinois (pt.) Indiana (pt.)	AMCESTRY All perrons All perro	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	French Canadian 33 994 29 795 2 847 German 1 874 056 1 660 294 154 422 German 90 840 83 049 7 304 Hungarian 68 119 54 653 13 878 Irish 1 80 303 108 472 93 308 Irish control 1 97 944 91 288 4 837 Inthusian 97 944 91 288 4 837 Norwegian 935 246 857 805 4 885 Porish 3 705 3 404 188	Romanian 24 598 21 245 3 288 Russian 140 773 134 254 5 051 Scorth-rish 8 296 7 6 933 9 731 Scotish 107 420 96 835 9 731 Slovak 17 105 94 908 25 447 Subscharran African 17 069 19 556 47 908 Swedsh 17 069 12 556 47 908 25 447 Licohine 17 069 18 485 18 485 19 408 United States or American 37 720 34 993 11 729 34 993 17 331 West Indian (excluding Hispanic ongin groups) 17 220 11 331 472 471 471 Vigoslovion 17 220 16 772 16 772 16 772 16 744 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 304 16 31 17 32 16 34 16 344 16 344 16 344 16 344 16 344 16 344 16 344 16 344 16 344 16 344	Deminican (Jonninican Republic)
ools, see fextj	Kenosha, WI Wisconsin (pt.) PMSA	128 181 128 181 121 601 121 601 63 300 63 300 58 301 58 301 6 580 6 580	256 362 256 362 128 128 548 548 549 547 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549	1 352 1 352 59 340 59 340 487 487 638 638 18 523 18 523 14 634 14 634 1 839 1 839 5 505 5 505 12 754 113	65 65 968 968 1 612 1 612 1 882 1 882 2 190 2 190 2 190 5 196 681 681 681 681 7 7 7 7 7 7 90 511 90 511	140 140 140 140 141 142 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144
Kenosha	Total Ker	128 181 1128 181 63 300 58 301 6 580	256 362 178 178 548 507 1 650 3 100 1 2 308 1 4 308 1 4 308 6 5 38	1 352 59 340 487 638 18 523 14 524 12 754 12 754 13 4	65 988 1 612 1 882 2 190 1 18 5 096 2 419 2 419 90 511	4 6 1 1 8 8 3 3 1 1 4 6 6 1 1 8 8 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Kenosha County, WI	Pleasant Praine Kenosha city village	80 375 11 9 76 143 15 4 172 5 8 34 371 5 8 8 4 232 5 8	160 750 23 9 114 24 120 264 120 946 1 746 2 853 1 746 2 873 1 746 2 874 1 746 2 874 1 746 2 874 1 746 2 874 1 746 2 874	34 216 6 0 32 216 6 0 32 32 10 165 1 1 10 727 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	54 662 1 086 1 086 1 13 2 834 2 834 1 550 2 373 6 1 709 7 6	24 6 23 1 1 28 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	nie Tract 1	961 4 048 451 3 805 573 2 021 878 1 784 510 243	922 8 006 2 1 15 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	115 019 1 74 8 8 21 820 820 820 820 830 830 830 840 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	111 2 2 878 8 8 8 8 9 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Totals for split	Tract 2	840 828 414 414 12	1 680 5 7 7 7 7 7 4 46 4 46 4 46 4 46 4 46 4 4	463 463 69 12 57 12 12		1111111110111101
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kenosha County, Wi	Tract 3	3 553 3 357 1 936 1 421 196	7 106 26 26 135 265 265 265 265 141	1 429 24 24 24 11 407 325 31 31 375	2 724 2 724	1111111111111111
enosha County, Wi	Troct 4	3 695 3 499 1 672 1 827 196	7 390 - 4 32 32 58 58 131 272 272 173	545 1 60 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 1 6 1 6 1 7 7 1 7 8 1	2 176	
	Tract 5	4 910 2 627 2 020 2 83	9 820 25 55 56 127 127 417 417	1 994 1 994 1 163 1 163 1 183 1 183	3 462	1111111188417111

7 336 6 872 3 282 3 590 464

Troct 6

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

		Tract 4 (pt.)	3 695 3 499 1 627 1 827 196	7 390 - 4 32 6 58 131 131 272 83 173	60 1 545 16 20 20 484 740 140 121 524	5 46 46 48 48 67 120 120 133 33 33 32 4 14 14 14 14 14 14 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	
	ha Caunty, WI	Tract 3 (pt.)	3 401 3 205 1 825 1 380 196	6 802 26 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	1 386 24 24 24 1 1 24 31 31 31 31 31 31 358	2 887	
	Kenasha city, Kenasha Caunty, W	Tract 2 (pt.)	840 828 4 1 4 4 1 4 1 2	1 680 5 7 7 7 22 22 22 48 48 48 48	463 463 113 114 112 172 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	- 1 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
	Ke	Tract 1 (pt.)	1 708 1 589 815 774 119	3 416 27 27 27 14 14 14 100	21 719 8 8 293 229 229 126 148	15 33 16 67 67 1 27 1 20 1 1 20 1	101111111111
		Tract 26	5 179 4 971 2 214 2 757 2 08	10 358 13 15 15 239 155 578 100 100	2 534 24 24 24 24 11 807 110 374 504	3 089	11111111111111111
		Tract 25	2 230 2 157 1 120 1 037 73	4 46 28 2 8 2 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 054 1 054 251 252 251 117 117 118 131	1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	
		Tract 24	4 469 4 373 2 000 2 373 96	8 938 12 12 12 12 13 183 183 183 78 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	2 2%6 44 44 44 44 855 55 50 201 278 578	2 % 4 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6	111111111111111111
	I—Can.	Tract 23	5 403 5 124 2 698 2 426 2 79	10 806 24 24 29 99 99 122 238 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 5	2 558 2 558 52 8 8 8 646 106 106 106 106	3 5 5 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1111111111111111111
-	Totals far split tracts/8NA's in Kenasha Caunty, WI—Can	Tract 21	4 267 3 971 1 512 2 459 296	8 534 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	35 2 059 27 27 638 498 498 269 269 269 269	2 2 2 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1
)	racts/8NA's in Ke	Tract 20	3 210 3 035 1 632 1 403 175	6 420 13 13 67 67 67 833 343 115	1 624 1 624 31 316 253 43 176 264	288 288 104 104 2 288 2 9	
s, see text	Totals far split t	Tract 15	3 928 3 852 1 862 1 990 76	7 856 25 27 17 17 24 18 235 235 201	1 998 1 998 30 569 569 59 224 295	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1111111110011011111
eanings of symbols,		Tract 14	7 247 6 998 3 980 3 018 249	14 494 1 14 1 17 288 288 185 580 552	65 3 677 1 076 1 076 334 717	148 488 488 102 27 27 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1111111115115115
s of terms and m		Tract 13	3 812 3 628 1 818 1 810	7 624 14 14 153 134 3399	1 868 1 868 1 1 2 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 8 8 4 4 5 8 8 4 4 5 8 8 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	29 29 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176	121121111111111
text. Far definition		Tract 7	4 502 4 269 2 808 1 461 233	9 004 23 23 1 1 1 1 5 80 349 9 9	1 506 1 506 3 2 4 70 324 334 116 116		211111111111111111111111111111111111111
(Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions af terms and meanings af sym	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry Antiple ancestry Ancestry undassified an nat reported	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total ancestries reported Arab. Austrian Belgian Cacch Onnis Durch French (Kocept Bosque)	French Canodian German German Greek Hungarian Litish Lithunian Norwegian Polish Portuguese	Romanian Russian Scortts-Irish Scortts-Irish Scortish Slavok Slavok Swedish Swedish Wess Ukrahian United States or American United States or American Welsh West Indian (excluding Hispanic arigin graups) Yigoslavian Organian	Dominican (Daminican Republic) Certad American Costa Rican Costa Rican Honduran Nicaraguan Nicaraguan Nicaraguan Solvaduran Solvaduran Colombian

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols,

Census Tract or Block Numbering				,	Kenas	Kenasha city, Kenasha Caunty, WI—Can	unty, WI—Can.					
Area	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16
ANCESTRY Ancestry specified Single ancestry Ancestry undaged or not reparted	4 893 4 610 2 597 2 013 283	2 590 2 334 1 190 1 144 256	4 406 4 173 2 789 1 384 233	2 457 2 329 1 640 689 128	4 269 3 3 958 2 3 956 1 562 3 1 1	1 685 589 589 629 96	3 822 3 534 2 511 1 023 288	4 384 4 153 2 368 1 785 231	3 778 3 604 1 794 1 810	6 793 6 552 3 748 2 804	3 890 3 814 1 837 1 977 76	3 517 3 280 2 108 1 172 237
Total ancestric reported Arab Austrian Austrian Austrian Austrian Carolian Carolian Darish Durch Figish Finish French (except 8asque)	9 786 37 - 37 - 55 55 - 55 123 - 123 - 123 - 127 - 417 - 37 - 267	8 180 255 140 140 151	8 812 23 23 32 32 15 102 102	4 914	8 538 8 8 6 20 72 237 27 27 117	3 370 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	7 68 68 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 768 13 13 109 109 88 88 80 264	7 556 14 14 134 134 399 27 27	13 586 177 177 177 177 528 518 518 528	7 780 25 - 17 17 24 18 235 235 111 495 82 82 82 82 82	7 034 9 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1
French Canadian German German German Hungarian Irish Irish Iridian Lithuanian Norwegian Portuguese	1 982 1 7 17 1 7 188 1 188 1 183 1 104	70 1 224 9 9 182 11 152 339 8	1 447 1 447 3 2 424 318 318 34 116	36 743 218 500 42 42 106	1 302 1 302 6 6 6 707 737 1 21 1 21 1 406	261 261 147 103 103	184 0 184 0	1 903 4 903 4 900 4 900 4 900 4 900 900 900 900 900	1 844 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 12 13 1	3 431 1 57 1 023 1 023 1 023 1 024 1 024	51 1 980 2 0 569 499 52 224 295	1 03 1 103 355 356 1 15 1 18
Romanian Russian Scotch-rist Scotch-rist Scotts Scotts Substant African Substant African Substant African Substant African Substant African Wests Wests Indian (excluding Hispanic ardini groups) Vigostovan Other ancestries	36 36 36 36 192 192 193 193 194 195 195 196 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197	24 24 24 24 27 57 1 96 1 96	28 88 87 77 119 121 28 28 5 004	28 29 29 33 31 10 65 65 65 65 65 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	39 39 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27 128 133 133 130 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	5 18 18 177 177 14 9 9 9 9 13 13 13 13 13	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	272 162 162 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	2 2 243	88 88 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 8
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Dominican (Qorninican Republic) Costa Rican Costa Rican Costa Rican Costa Rican Controlled Nicardoun Nicardoun Nicardoun Nicardoun Solvederan Soluth American Agentinean Control American Colambian Colambian	11111111884161111	111111111111111111	21111111111111111			'55'''''		100 100	1811811111111111	11111111 <u>8</u> 11 <u>8</u> 1111	11111111611611	

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

(Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions af terms and meanings of symbals, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Ken	Kenasha city, Kenasha Caunty, WI—Con.	unty, WI—Con.					Pleasant Prairie village, Kenosha Caunty, WI	village,
Area	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	l .
ANCESTRY Antestry and persons		2 367 2 263		94					1 033	196 186	209	
Single ancestry Authple ancestry Ancestry undossisted on not reported CELECTED ANCESTRY CADILLES	1 233	1 307 956 104	1 235	9-011	2 422 2 422 296	1 690 1 896 87	2 406 2 072 222	1 210 1 450 41	510 467 56	1038	134 67 8	
Arch Austrian Austrian Austrian Austrian Canadan Canadan Carch Czech Finistich Finistich Finistich	5 616 19 19 37 6 46 64 64 64 64 137	4 734 1 5 2 3 3 4 4 5 20 1 1 5 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 245 21 21 5 170 170 469 47	<u>8</u>	8 280 2 2 2 7 7 7 7 9 8 34 94 468	7 346 6 10 10 10 168 118 372 67	9 400 11 77 7 7 8 99 1725 1725 473 673	\$ 402 12 12 40 40 146 146 377 77 77	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	392		
French Canadian German German German Hunganian Irish Irilian Lithuanian Noiveguin Portrguese	36 1 288 13 13 312 42 42 45 290	46 909 2 2 239 233 232 101 2332	1 25 1 24 16 29 29 29 204 16	1111111111	2 008 2 7 2 7 631 478 55 245 393	1727 1 727 2 25 544 673 109 258 300	2 212 2 212 52 88 600 589 589 112 512	29 1 340 44 44 370 370 1 143 322 1 322	237 237 237 25 26 27 27 28	12.1828-828.1		
Romanian Russian Russian Scorth-irish Sortish Soutish Subsulan African Swedish Swedish Welsh Wel	2 087	868 - 9 - 9 - 8 - 8 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 -	24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 -	11111111111110	234 234 234 234 234 234 234 234 234 234	12 44 44 161 161 143 143 174 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	25 27 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 3 127	17 50 56 17 104 104 12 1370	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	1 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Daminican (Daminican Republic) Central American Guste Rican Gustemalan Honduran Nicraguan Paramanian Paramanian Central American Central American Colombian Ecolombian Ecolombian Colombian Ecolombian Colombian Colomb	141141111111111	1,72 1 88 64 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			111111111199111111	18111811181118111				1111111111111111	(

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

Logia based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see fext. Far definitions of ferms and medinings of	e lexi. rui delillilulii	dr terms and medin	ngs ar symbols, see rex	lexij								
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Pleasan	Pleasant Prairie village, Kenasha Caunty, WI—Con.	isha Caunty, WI—Co	'n.				Remainder of Kenasha Caunty, WI	ia Caunty, Wi		
Area	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple norestry Ancestry undossified an nat reparted	3 204 3 029 1 626 1 403 175	127 127 90 37 -	664 283 324 57	1 768 1 713 790 923 55	1 197 1 180 610 570 17	4 754 4 556 2 015 2 541 198	2 340 2 216 1 206 1 010 124	11111	152 152 111 14	11111	71 00 -	4 746 4 538 2 092 2 446 2 208
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported Arab	6 408 	254	1 328 13 13 15 11 11 11 65 65	3 536 12 12 12 55 56 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	2 394 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 1	9 508 13 15 15 16 17 18 17 19 17 19 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	4 680 23 23 29 35 35 187 197	1111111111	30° 20° 20° 30° 30° 30° 30° 30° 30° 30° 30° 30° 3		8.11.11.11.11	9 492 9 24 146 1180 177 177 177 177 177
French Canadian German German German German Hugarian Lirhungian Norwegian Polish Portuguese	33 624 1 2 2 1 176 264	51 20 22 122	346 152 152 177 17 19	20 956 185 185 833 838 538 1256	20 555 17 7 17 180 180	2 357 24 124 11764 148 97 97 118 446	53 1 029 1 3 1 391 207 5 5 5 5 256	1111111111	43	1111111111	121118117	2 52 2 768 2 2 726 726 427 85 85 85 419
Romanian Russian Russian Scartish Scartish Scartish Slovak Slovak Swedish Swedish Swedish West Indian (excluding Hispanic arigin graups) Vigasiavian Other ancestries	283 285 305 307 77 104 104 107 2 283	111118111118	16.1 16.1 16.1 16.1 16.1 16.1 16.1 16.1	24 04 12 17 17 11 11 11 11 11	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 859	17 17 40 45 11 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	111111111111111	133		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	38 31 41 53 139 159 159 106 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Oaminican (Daminican Republic) Costo Armerican Costo Rican Guatemalan Honduran Nicrasyoun Nicrasyoun Salvadaran Salvadaran Salvadaran Argentinean Control American Argentinean Colombian Colombian Colombian Venezuelan Venezuelan Other Sauth American		111111111111111111				111111111111111111111111111111111111111	111111111111111111					

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

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[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitians af terms and meanings af symbals, see text)	
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Cancile Tract or Riock Numbering					Remainder af	Remainder af Kenasha Caunty, WI—Can.	-Can.				
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 30
ANCESTRY All persons All persons Single oncestry Authiple ancestry Ancestry undassified or not reported SEECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	98 98 17 77	34 24 24 10	245 245 98 147	11111	88 6 6 8 1	229 229 116 113	3 968 3 645 1 719 1 926 323	5 986 5 680 2 692 2 998 306	6 025 5 658 2 707 2 951 367	5 561 5 401 2 348 3 033 160	6 407 6 067 2 784 3 283 3 403
Total aucestries reported Arob	192	3	6 1	11111111111	8	88. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 936 27 27 15 15 64 64 65 183 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 8	11 972 23 20 50 50 17 43 17 43 2229 2229 222 223 223 224 225 225 226 227 227 228 228 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 229	12 050 7 7 7 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 33 33 33 33 33	11 12 42 42 42 28 13 13 19 186 787 787 787	12 614 20 20 20 33 33 133 111 111 131 133 317
French Canadian German German German Herk Hungarian Hish Hish Lithuanian Polish Portuguese		177	134 1 1 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		101 29 30 1 1 1	85	2 019 8 8 654 334 354 105 105 13	3 654 64 66 1 193 1 193 224 494 5	3 76 2022 2032 1 095 441 236 860 1	2 922 2 922 18 17 1 035 321 71 233 731	3 284 3 284 58 1 314 1 314 205 1 300 1 300
Romanian Neussian Scortb-Irish Scortb-Irish Scortsh Swedish Swedish Swiss United States ar American Welsh Yugastlovian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Yugastlovian (other ancestries)	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1111111111114	1111814		111111111111111	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	292 292 39 39 59 77 77 45 45	3 558 3 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	20 117 117 106 66 66 28 28 53 41 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134	2844 1844 140 140 140 140 144 144 144 144 144 1	2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Darmican (Dominican Republic)	1111111	*******	111111	111111	111111	1111111	111111	111111	111111	141114	711111
South American, origin not specified South American South American Chalean Chilean Ecuadarian Peruvian Venezuelan Other South American										110111110	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, s		ions of terms and	meanings of syn	nbols, see text]		Ke	nosha County, WI		Totals far split tra Kenosha Cou	
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicago-Gary- Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiona (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Total	Pł Kenosha city	easant Prairie village	Tract 1	Troct 2
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons Notive Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	8 065 633 7 155 964 909 669	7 332 926 6 451 225 881 701	604 526 582 101 22 425	128 181 122 638 5 543	128 181 122 638 5 543	128 181 122 638 5 543	80 375 76 345 4 030	11 961 11 518 443	4 048 3 875 173	840 827 13
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak o longuage other thon English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Sponish Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speak an Asion or Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Linguistically isolated	135 197 7 448 786 359 441 1 412 333 631 179 705 894 359 857 207 556 148 435 71 332 43 325	130 079 6 768 745 349 875 1 344 040 607 701 670 734 347 124 202 946 146 387 70 539 42 927	4 324 561 984 7 790 57 876 19 830 31 194 11 059 3 812 1 651 625 299	794 118 057 1 776 10 417 3 648 3 966 1 674 798 397 168 99	794 118 057 1 776 10 417 3 648 3 966 1 674 798 397 168 99	794 118 057 1 776 10 417 3 648 3 966 1 674 798 397 168 99	590 73 717 1 395 7 734 2 684 3 305 1 368 762 290 134 67	70 11 163 117 856 379 286 151 5 38 8	5 3 775 32 267 58 59 19 - 50 26 32	- 837 - 55 17 4 - 18 4 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school Public school College Public college	2 132 279 167 425 96 681 1 391 106 1 169 395 573 748 374 291	1 930 828 154 090 88 836 1 249 504 1 043 139 527 234 339 774	167 424 10 490 6 173 118 993 106 474 37 941 27 939	34 027 2 845 1 672 22 609 19 782 8 573 6 578	34 027 2 845 1 672 22 609 19 782 8 573 6 578	34 027 2 845 1 672 22 609 19 782 8 573 6 578	21 363 1 849 1 093 13 952 12 275 5 562 3 973	3 209 283 122 2 211 1 861 715 614	1 174 111 82 606 494 457 385	797 - 12 12 785 7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	5 138 829 500 197 705 633 1 420 232 1 018 102 287 773 776 198 430 694 76.5 23.5	4 679 858 461 089 631 424 1 244 386 936 941 262 358 737 235 406 425 76.7 24.4	378 177 32 320 60 869 146 364 66 401 19 241 31 994 20 988 75.4 14.0	80 794 6 788 13 340 29 482 14 760 6 174 6 969 3 281 75.1 12.7	80 794 6 788 13 340 29 482 14 760 6 174 6 969 3 281 75.1 12.7	80 794 6 788 13 340 29 482 14 760 6 174 6 969 3 281 75.1 12.7	50 166 4 607 8 858 17 517 9 025 4 049 4 143 1 967 73.2 12.2	7 832 596 1 078 2 931 1 422 579 837 389 78.6 15.7	2 672 103 271 962 446 259 407 224 86.0 23.6	33 - - 6 6 4 4 13 100.0 51.5
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever barn per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 35 to 44 years	290 1 234 1 949	289 1 210 1 933	303 1 500 2 119	316 1 493 2 076	316 1 493 2 076	316 1 493 2 076	361 1 527 2 060	157 1 579 2 030	242 719 1 797	18 1 429 600
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house — Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	7 448 786 4 096 215 3 173 047 1 272 297 1 109 075 681 726 109 949 179 524	6 768 745 3 687 621 2 905 141 1 186 466 1 011 178 612 344 95 153 175 983	561 984 343 260 216 073 63 293 89 457 51 713 11 610 2 651	118 057 65 334 51 833 22 538 8 440 17 669 3 186 890	118 057 65 334 51 833 22 538 8 440 17 669 3 186 890	118 057 65 334 51 833 22 538 8 440 17 669 3 186 890	73 717 39 304 33 747 19 274 2 604 9 759 2 110 666	11 163 6 438 4 666 1 843 856 1 768 199 59	3 775 1 588 2 139 1 068 201 635 235 48	837 42 786 38 - 623 125
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units on praperties of less than 1 acre Rural population In housing units on praperties of less than 1 ocre On farms	7 741 675 4 418 660 323 958 141 446 15 576	7 100 309 3 958 258 232 617 100 769 11 864	540 290 393 572 64 236 26 907 2 521	101 076 66 830 27 105 13 770 1 191	101 076 66 830 27 105 13 770 1 191	101 076 66 830 27 105 13 770 1 191	80 375 51 909 - -	11 257 7 749 704 194 15	3 286 1 731 762 241 22	840 36 - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, ar van	3 841 337 3 049 431 2 590 059 459 372 -524 756 261 659 252 640 154 078 32 240 80 832 1.09 28.1	3 522 094 2 756 218 2 335 385 420 833 515 632 257 798 247 633 145 137 29 883 75 224 1.09 28.5	260 271 239 040 207 912 31 128 8 250 3 307 4 785 7 011 1 811 4 159 1.08 23.7	58 972 54 173 46 762 7 411 874 554 222 1 930 546 1 449 1.08 21.8	58 972 54 173 46 762 7 411 874 554 222 1 930 546 1 449 1.08 21.8	58 972 54 173 46 762 7 411 874 554 222 1 930 546 1 449 1.08 21.8	35 364 32 160 27 445 4 715 782 533 151 1 417 336 669 1.09 20.1	5 786 5 467 4 875 592 24 5 19 73 39 183 1.06 23.1	2 141 1 987 1 824 163 43 29 14 31 34 46 1.05 20.2	374 111 104 7 - - 245 - 18 1.03 8.8
Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All ather times	281 605 822 178 1 098 827 631 620 926 275	255 055 751 011 1 012 615 590 494 837 695	21 271 56 713 70 935 34 996 72 197	5 279 14 454 15 277 6 130 16 383	5 279 14 454 15 277 6 130 16 383	5 279 14 454 15 277 6 130 16 383	2 968 8 551 8 983 3 703 10 490	446 1 292 1 806 539 1 520	135 413 739 249 559	3 14 14 24 301
Warked in PMSA of residence Kenosho city Twin Lakes village Remainder of Kenasha County Warked outside PMSA af residence Racine city Burlington city (pt.) Remainder of Racine, WI PMSA Milwaukee city Remainder of Waukesha County Remainder of Waukesha County Remainder of Waukesha County Remainder of Wilwaukee, WI PMSA Chicaga city, IL Remainder of Cook County, IL Remainder of Ook County, IL					35 594 26 143 768 8 685 23 376 3 108 535 1 691 739 382 232 20 738 1 742 259	35 596 26 143 768 8 685 23 376 3 108 535 1 691 739 382 232 20 738 1 742 259	23 860 20 654 14 3 192 11 504 2 057 81 826 420 204 117 5 326 654 91	3 336 2 377 - 959 2 450 249 12 90 62 41 42 7 67 224 23	1 327 1 007 320 814 329 - 82 67 19 13 - 26 38	315 292 - 23 599 28 - 6 - 7 7 5
McHenry County, IL Antioch village, IL North Chicaga city, IL Remainder af Lake County, IL PMSA Lake Geneva city Remainder of Wolwarth County Warked elsewhere					1 127 862 1 689 2 427 6 888 145 282 510	1 127 862 1 689 2 427 6 888 145 282 510	56 125 1 081 1 465 3 694 15 37 250	31 21 288 409 799 - 10 75	6 34 77 94 6 23	- - - 13 - -

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals far split tracts/8NA's in Kenosha County, WI—Can.											
Area	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Troct 15	Tract 20	Tract 21		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 553 3 266	3 695 3 525	4 910 4 519	7 336 7 111	4 502 4 380	3 812 3 701	7 247 6 921	3 928 3 840	3 210	4 267		
Native Fareign born	287	170	391	225	122	111	326	88	3 136 74	4 140 127		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	27	22	47	21	21	_	8	20	18	28		
Persons 5 years and over	3 223 65	3 457 32	4 648 112	6 899 49	3 973 70	3 423	6 716 16	3 577 36	2 987 27	3 899 43		
Speak a language ather than English Da not speak English "very well"	445 158	330 99	538 202	424 1 <u>52</u>	396 114	242 52	456 79	235 82	212 97	223 78		
Speak Spanish Da nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	135 39	52 13	97 55 40	77 50	297 89 70	59 7	69 28	58 25	109 60	69 11		
Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island language	26 18	=	9 9	24 17	, 5 5	13	35	=	5 5	5 30 15		
Linguistically isolated CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	12	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	15		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	772 57	830 50	1 246 105	2 120 55	1 312 88	1 007 83	2 025 218	1 013 129	939 44	954		
reprimary schoolPublic school	27 511	5 490	61 776	33 1 117	51 998	52 696	75 1 264	60 696	15 658	82 69 621		
Public school	474 204	388 290	686 365	984 948	953 226	586 228	1 035 543	581 188	576 237	621 564 251 221		
Public callege DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	164	237	313	855	214	190	341	147	195	221		
Persons 25 years and overess than 9th grade	2 382 321	2 609 139	3 371 380 770	4 543 454	2 461 230	2 257 175	4 696 274	2 498 186	1 990 132	2 837 266		
th ta 12th grade, no diplomaigh school graduate (includes equivalency) ome callege, na degree	410 717 459	552 1 020 409	770 1 038 487	518 1 543 820	545 904 398	387 947 446	523 1 800 985	410 973 472	292 714	513 1 058		
ome callege, na degreessociate degreeaciate de	213 206	172 208	310 271	434 482	200 140	150 103	442 442	472 229 167	434 172 169	520 181 220		
Graduate ar prafessianal degreeeraduate ar higher	56 69.3	109 73.5	115 65.9	292 78.6	44 68.5	49 75,1	230 83.0	61 76.1	77 78.7	79 72.5		
ercent bachelar's degree or higher	11.0	12.2	11.5	17.0	7.5	6.7	14.3	9.1	12.4	10.5		
ERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 25 ta 34 years	500 1 469	357 1 306	216 1 567	134 1 240	736 1 877	384 1 384	143 1 565	321 1 338	231	383		
hildren ever born per 1,000 warnen 35 ta 44 years	1 778	2 136	2 143	1 744	2 116	2 056	2 217	1 789	1 617 2 043	1 116 1 611		
ESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 223 1 832	3 457 2 441	4 648 3 209	6 899 3 415	3 973 1 821	3 423	6 716	3 577	2 987	3 899		
ame hause ifferent hause in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 353 931	1 012 649	1 433 861	3 435 1 227	2 108 1 170	2 148 1 265 673	4 287 2 429 1 174	2 090 1 452 884	1 745 1 183 403	2 183 1 710 1 043		
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	112 234	69 210	72 396	666 1 325	91 751	108 361	364 655	82 347	240 466	162 451		
Nat in an MSA/PMSAbrood	76 38	84 4	104 6	217 49	96 44	123 10	236 -	139 35	74 59	54 6		
RBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	3 553	3 695	4 903	3 213	4 471	3 812	7 247	3 928	3 210	4 267		
In hausing units an praperties af less than 1 acre ural papulation	1 736	3 229	3 9 77 7	865 4 123	2 317 31	2 732	6 446	3 160	2 141	3 094		
In housing units an praperties of less than 1 acre On farms	=	_	7 -	1 883 155	31	_	_	Ξ	_	=		
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	1 506	1 702	2 339	3 750	1 823	1 836	3 592	1 728	1 531	2 057		
ar, truck, ar van Drave alane	1 324 1 121	1 565 1 429	2 198 1 960	3 515 3 081	1 636 1 336	1 735 1 487	3 467 3 063	1 634 1 403	1 475 1 29 4	1 925 1 660		
Carpooled ublic transportatian (including taxicab) Bus ar tralley bus ar streetcar ar tralley car	203 47 21	136 35 20	238 22 16	434 9 9	300 63 52	248 20	404 9	231 23	181 6	265 63		
Subway ar elevated, railroad, ar ferryboat	19 76	15 57	49	114	60	13 7 37	- 9 54	18 - 18	6 23	47		
ither means Varked at hame	22 37	17 28	20 50	52 60	18 46	13 31	35 27	25 28	6 21	42 12 15		
ersons per car, truck, ar van Aean travel time ta wark (minutes)	1.09 21.4	1.05 18.3	1.06 18.9	1.07 19.7	1.11 20.3	1.08 18.8	1.07 19.3	1.08 18.6	1.07	1.08		
Sparture time for work: 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m	100	126	167	261	184	185	268	103	114	187		
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m	245 407	375 537	582 651	900 1 201	489 352	487 425	938 1 018	510 3 9 8	341 455	559 540		
8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.mAll ather times	208 509	138 498	155 734	325 1 003	139 613	155 553	497 844	222 467	120 480	236 520		
Varked in PMSA af residence	973 8 99	1 2 2 1 1 087	1 733 1 562	2 244 1 682	1 294 1 113	1 295 1 146	2 369 2 034	1 211 1 040	721 565	1 280 1 070		
Twin Lakes village Remainder af Kenasha County /arked autside PMSA af residence	74 533	134	165	562	181	149	335	17 <u>1</u>	156	210		
Racine city	95	481 133	606 191 12	1 506 532	529 103	541 100	1 223 263 7	517 48	810 83	777 83		
Remainder af Racine, WI PMSA	32 28	76 27	67 13	141 79	35 17	38 21	64 50	38 46	47 5	23 11		
Remainder of Milwaukee County Remainder of Waukesha County	4 -	13	22	47 11	10 11	5	23 17	8 -	5	Ξ		
Remainder af Milwaukee, WI PMSA Chicaga city, IL Remainder af Cook Caunty, IL	22 51	34 32	30	109	16	7	45	5	28	5 28		
Remainder of DuPage County, IL	7	14	Ξ	15	33 6	44 15	62	38	66 -	60		
McHenry Caunty, IL	- - 18	_ 	- 57	7 - 78	27	12	27	6	17 _6	- 6		
Waukegan city, IL	76 168	59 74	37 39 149	106 339	52 58 161	40 109 109	133 191 317	37 86 185	77 157 200	108 129		
Lake Geneva cityRemainder of Walwarth Caunty	Ξ	7	_	11	- -	- -	9	185 - -	299 _ _	324		
Warked elsewhere	32	7	26	31	-	39	15	20	20	-		

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split	Kenosha city, Kenosha County, WI								
Area	Troct 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Troct 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Troct 6 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 403	4 469	2 230	5 179	1 708	840	3 401	3 695	4 893	2 590
Native Foreign born	5 105 298	4 238 231	2 129 101	5 063 116	1 622 86	827 13	3 147 254	3 525 170	4 502 391	2 451 139
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	17	25	19	19	_	_	27	22	47	7
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	5 075	4 224 37	2 085 46	4 817 24	1 605	837	3 083 65	3 457 32	4 631 112	2 422
Speak o language other than English Do not speak English "very well"	421 125	335 110	231 86	288 106	138 18	55 17	395 135	330 99	538 202	15 182 65
Speak Spanish Do nat speak English "very well"	17	20 11	40 30	118 49	24 10	4	125 39	52 13	97 55	65 32 17
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island Janayoge	85 57	22	- -	17	Ξ	18	26	Ξ	40 9	7
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	9	8 -	_	-	=	4	18 12	=	9 -	Ξ
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 148	1 204 123	645	1 455	546	797	756	830	1 246	589
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	63 37 789	60 740	78 55 496	149 70 969	32 25 310	- 12	51 21 501	50 5 490	105 61 776	17 17 345
Public school	739 296	626 341	427 71	776 337	251 204	12 785	464 204	388 290	686 365	329 227
Public college	264	301	67	303	179	7	164	237	313	195
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	3 808 345	3 061 254	1 353 79	3 354 166	1 104 37	33	2 283 302	2 609 139	3 354 380	1 622 216
9th to 12th grade, na diploma	617 1 436	419 881	129 484	417 1 484	99 373	- 6	373 680	552 1 020	753 1 038	169 431 303
Associate degree	605 311	538 274	259 158	633 205	169 127	6	459 207	409 172	487 310	149
Groduate ar professional degree	311 183	428 267	167 77	315 134	224 75	13	206 56	208 109	271 115	223 131
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	74.7 13.0	78.0 22.7	84.6 18.0	82.6 13.4	87.7 27.1	100.0 51.5	70.4 11.5	73.5 12.2	66.2 11.5	76.3 21.8
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 warnen 15 to 24 years	23	107	75	154	_	18	476	357	216	145
Children ever barn per 1,000 warnen 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 wornen 35 to 44 years	1 122 2 201	1 262 2 062	1 513 1 711	1 479 2 145	813 1 841	1 429 600	1 481 1 778	1 306 2 136	1 567 2 143	992 1 721
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	5 075	4 224	2 085	4 817	1 605	837	3 083	3 457	4 631	2 422
Same house Different house in United States	3 507 1 495	2 502 1 720	907 1 170	2 639 2 178	454 1 117	42 786	1 699 1 346	2 441 1 012	3 199 1 426	662 1 733 827 121
Centrol city af this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	915 141	955 231	718 190	640 433	710 98	38	931 112	649 69	854 72	827 121
Different MSA/PMSA Nat in an MSA/PMSA	357 82 73	473 61 2	250 12 8	987 118	251 58 34	623 125	227 76 38	210 84 4	396 104	669 116 27
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE						·			0	
Urban population In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 acre	5 403 3 966	4 469 3 674	2 194 1 486	4 282 2 870	1 708 731	840 36	3 401 1 695	3 695 3 229	4 893 3 977	2 590 630
Rural population In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 ocre	Ξ	=	36 15	897 260 15	=	=	Ξ	=	=	Ξ
On farms JOURNEY TO WORK								_		
Cor, truck, or von	2 294 2 154	2 161 2 002	1 071 1 019	2 653 2 437	866 807	374 111	1 426 1 244	1 702 1 565	2 332 2 191	1 304 1 272
Drove alane Carpooled Public transportatian (including taxicab)	1 969 185 37	1 787 215 42	915 104	2 092 345	715 92 31	104 7	1 064 180 47	1 429 136 35	1 953 238 22	1 085 187 9
Bus ar trolley bus ar streetcar or trolley cor Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	28	- 29 13	-	12 5 7	23	=	21 19	20 15	16	9
WalkedOther means	64 15	41 25	5 5	45 14	6 8	245	76 22	57 17	49 20	9 -
Worked at hame Persons per car, truck, or van	24 1.05	51 1.06	42 1.06	1.08	14 1.06	18 1.03	37 1.08	28 1.05	50 1.06	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	20.9	21.0	21.2	22.3	19.6	8.8	21.3	18.3	18.9	22.0
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	137 529	153 420	100 247	205 657	71 138	3 14 14	88 238	126 375	167 575	85 348
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m.	570 301 733	777 206 5 54	382 55 245	754 249 643	295 120 228	24 301	373 208 482	537 138 498	651 155 73 4	465 114 278
All ather times Worked in PMSA af residence	1 514	1 495	680	1 545	558	315	917	1 221	1 726	705
Kenasha city Twin Lakes village	1 269	1 239	565	1 000 8 537	466 - 92	292	853	1 087	1 562	549
Remainder af Kenasha County Warked outside PMSA af residence Racine city	245 780 73	256 666 79	115 391 56	1 108 1 100	308 126	23 59 28	64 509 89	134 481 133	158 606 191	156 599 161
Burlington city (pt.) Remainder of Racine, WI PMSA	28	12 6	5 49	15	16	- 6	32	- 76	12 67	40
Milwoukee city Remainder of Milwaukee Caunty	26 25	28 20	13	35 5	22	7	28 4	27 13	13 22	9 -
Remainder af Waukesha County Remainder af Milwaukee, WI PMSA	16 7	14 _ 13	- - 5	24 - 28	7 - 14	5	- - 22	- - 34	_ _ 30	11
Chicago city, IL Remainder af Cook Caunty, IL Remainder af DuPage Caunty, IL	26 13	63 10	26	116 17	- -	-	44 7	34 32 14	30 - -	- 64 7
McHenry County, IL	8 7	6	=	14 15	=	=		-	-	-
Antioch village, IL North Chicaga city, IL Waukegan city, IL	79 149	88 90	67 70	127 181	34 42	=	18 76	5 59	57 39	61 8
Remainder of Lake County, IL PMSALake Geneva city	306	195	83	400	25	13	157	74 -	149	227
Remainder of Walworth Caunty Worked elsewhere	17	4 38	17	6 25	6 16	=	32	7 7	26	11_

[Doto based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho city, Kenosho County, WI—Con.									
Area	Troct 7 (pt.)	Troct 8	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 406 4 284	2 457 2 307	4 269 3 909	1 685 1 642	3 822 3 528	4 384 4 084	3 778 3 667	6 793 6 486	3 890 3 802	3 517 3 303
Foreign bam LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	122	150	360	43	294	300	- 111	307	88	3 303 214 33
Linguisticolly isoloted households	3 883 70 396	2 241 57 290 94 38	3 801 208 833 379 549	1 635 6 191 75 155	3 387 184 716 257 564	3 919 177 526 275 291	3 389 - 242 52 59	6 273 16 437 79 69	3 552 36 229 82 58	3 108 172 471 228
Speak Spanish Do not Speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted Speak on Asion or Pocific Island longuage Do not Speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	89 70 5 5	11 - - -	296 170 7 –	53 6 12 12	186 117 31 14 31	158 107 - - -	7 - 13 - -	28 - 35 - -	25 - - - -	387 211 157 - -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school Elementory or high school Public school	1 284 82 51 986 941	643 63 63 477 412	1 146 67 51 817 721	325 27 27 258 253	1 029 155 133 741 689	1 156 113 73 830 784	992 83 52 681 586	1 954 218 75 1 241 1 012	1 013 129 60 696 581	1 018 56 39 801 742
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	216 204	103 103	262 198	40 40	133 121	213 187	228 190	495 301	188 147	161 140
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grode	2 383 230 530 869 383 200	1 405 246 312 544 145 50	2 408 257 462 908 453 216	1 220 155 413 399 122 55	2 097 428 622 617 270 85	2 605 236 596 830 506 180	2 238 170 379 941 446 150	4 330 255 441 1 659 924 414	2 473 186 403 966 466 229	1 823 220 418 730 314 86
Bochelor's degree	127 44 68.1 7.2	76 32 60.3 7.7	80 32 70.1 4.7	69 7 53.4 6.2	39 36 49.9 3.6	195 62 68.1 9.9	103 49 75.5 6.8	426 211 83.9 14.7	162 61 76.2 9.0	36 19 65.0 3.0
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever barn per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever barn per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	736 1 979 2 097	484 2 043 2 301	557 1 553 2 307	320 1 800 1 323	1 048 2 194 3 122	480 1 683 2 136	384 1 384 2 056	126 1 516 2 220	321 1 338 1 785	811 1 935 2 545
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 883 1 731 2 108 1 170 91 751 96	2 241 1 144 1 062 697 63 232 70	3 801 1 838 1 939 1 239 140 462 98 24	1 635 725 910 474 68 299	3 387 1 362 1 981 1 194 55 643 89	3 919 1 972 1 893 1 184 137 458 114	3 389 2 114 1 265 673 108 361 123	6 273 3 958 2 315 1 060 364 655 236	3 552 2 065 1 452 884 82 347 139	3 108 1 172 1 826 1 184 110 489 43
Abrood URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban populotion In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre Rurol papulotion In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On forms	4 406 2 252 - -	2 457 1 323 - -	4 269 1 736 - -	1 685 353 - -	3 822 1 025 - -	4 384 2 520 —	3 778 2 732 - -	6 793 6 097 - -	35 3 890 3 122 - -	3 517 1 551 - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor_ truck, or von	1 765 1 578	1 014 883	1 633 1 445	425 284	1 268 954	1 838 1 690	1 830 1 729	3 398	1 717	1 282
Drove olone Corpooled Public tronsportotion (including toxicob) Sus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley cor Subway or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboot	1 278 300 63 52	696 187 41 33	1 079 366 74 25 26	225 59 17 17	732 222 100 84 8	1 351 339 30 30	1 481 248 20 13 7	3 281 2 893 388 9 -	1 623 1 397 226 23 18	1 152 952 200 33 28
Wolked Other means Worked ot home	60 18 46	45 5 40	80 - 34	96 6 22	141 44 29	71 13 34	37 13 31	46 35 27	18 25 28	46 26 25
Persons per cor, truck, or von	179	1.12 21.4 87	1.16 20.8 154	1.15 21.6 52	1.15 21.5 132	1.12 20.5 157	1.08 18.9	1.07 19.5 258	1.08 18.7 103	1.10 20.5
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m. All other times		240 166 83 398	321 366 214 544	91 65 48 147	311 191 113 492	533 447 186 481	487 419 155 553	858 992 468 795	510 393 216 467	289 229 119 490
Worked in PMSA of residence Kenosho city Twin Lokes villoge Remoinder of Kenosho County	181	705 571 — 134	1 179 1 004 — 175	260 232 - 28	957 751 — 206	1 169 977 - 192	1 289 1 140 - 149	2 220 1 903 - 317	1 200 1 029 - 171	760 678 - 82
Worked outside PMSA of residence	99 - 35	309 41 - 29 23	454 100 5 50 33	165 21 - 33	311 53 5 38 19	669 138 8 43 10	541 100 2 38 21	1 178 245 7 64 50	517 48 - 38	522 99 13 21
Remoinder of Milwoukee County	5 11 - 16 33	12 - - 16 14	5 - 32 48	4 - - - -	14 - 5 6	32 - - - 30	5 - - 7 44	23 17 - 45 62	46 8 - - 5 38	5 8 15 - 7 23
Remoinder of DuPoge County, IL	6 - 27 52 58	- - 40 43	11 10 47 32	- - - 28 -	12 3 - 5 6	10 40 65 59	15 12 - 40 109	27 123 183	6 - 37 86	- 1 10 70
Remoinder of Loke County, IL PMSA Loke Genevo city Remoinder of Wulworth County Worked elsewhere	156	91 - - -	74 - - 7	71 - 8 -	141 - - 4	218 6 5 5	109 - - 39	308 9 - 15	185 - - 20	242 - - 8

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Kenosha city, Kenasha	Caunty, WI—Con.			
Area	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH	2 808	2 367	2 623	6	4 140	2 472	4 700	
All persons	2 754 54	2 266 101	2 453 170	6	4 033 107	3 673 3 533 140	4 438 262	2 701 2 575 126
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	-	40	26	_	28	27	17	11
Persons 5 years and over	2 558	2 175 115	2 445 26	6	3 783 43	3 413 27	4 417 17	2 570
Speak a language other than English Do nat speak English "very well"	179 32	267 135	204 54	_	203 65	236 69	397 111	206 47
Speak Sponish	103 21	180 91	37 14	Ξ	56 5	97 34	17 -	14
Linguistically isalated Speak an Asian ar Pocific Island longuoge Da nat speak English "very well"	-	77 - -	7 - -	Ξ	5 30	6	85 57	-
Linguistically isolated	_	-	=	=	15 15	Ξ	9	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	749 75	681 102	706	-	946	829	1 032	773
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	58 557	38 478	74 5 396	=	82 69 621	112 55 538	51 37 691	77: 50 3: 46:
Public school Callege Public callege	430 117	430 101	265 236	Ξ	564 243	. 475 179	647 290	402 256 223
Public callegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	112	96	167	-	213	146	264	223
Persons 25 years and over	1 700 136	1 402 100	1 813 72	6	2 721 251	2 656 191	3 301 269	1 840 112
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	285 613	223 484	104 396	Ξ	506 1 023	371 908	552 1 239	246 578
Some college, no degree	341 146	291 121	411 146	6 -	509 181	535 296	520 277	368 155
Bochelor's degree Groduate or professianal degree	124 55	124 59	410 274	-	186 65	265 90	270 174	230 151
Percent high school groduote or higherPercent bochelor's degree or higher	75.2 10.5	77.0 13.1	90.3 37.7	100.0	72.2 9.2	78.8 13.4	75.1 13.5	80.5 20.7
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 24 years	323	397	77	_	383	164	25	112
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 514 2 490	1 946 2 035	1 212 1 451	_	1 104 1 642	1 376 1 928	1 175 2 239	1 014 1 912
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	2 558	2 175	2 445	6	3 783	3 413	4 417	2 570
Some house	1 285 1 268	792 1 359	1 459 932	6	2 120 1 657	2 152 1 241	3 095 1 249	1 453 1 115
Central city af this MSA/PMSA	700 115	675 117	472 87	Ξ.	1 023 146	782 54	830 117	558 163
Different MSA/PMSANat in an MSA/PMSA	375 78 5	459 108 24	318 55 54	Ξ	434 54 6	378 27 20	220 82 73	345 49
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE				_	•	20	/3	2
Urban populatian In housing units an properties af less than 1 acre	2 808 2 340	2 367 1 455	2 623 2 028	6 -	4 140 2 982	3 673 3 429	4 700 3 612	2 701 2 231
In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 ocre	Ξ	_	=	=	Ξ	_	Ξ	-
On farms JOURNEY TO WORK	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	
Workers 16 years and over	1 271 1 178	1 021 952	1 332 1 188	6	1 975 1 843	1 665 1 556	2 029 1 911	1 286 1 167
Drave aloneCarpoaled	1 011 167 - 26	753 199	1 078 110 43	<u>6</u>	1 583 260	1 393 163	1 726 185	997 170
Public transpartation (including taxicab) Bus or tralley bus or streetcar ar tralley car Subway or elevated, railroad, ar ferrybaat	14 12	-	19 24	=	63 47	23 7 16	37 28	36 25
WalkedOther means	39 11	37 8	54 5	=	42 12	58 22	64 9	41 17
Warked at homePersans per car, truck, ar van	17 1,08	24 1.13	42 1.05	1.00	15 1.08	6 1.06	8 1.05	1.09
Mean travel time to wark (minutes)	21.5	26.0	19.0	4.0	21.2	19.4	20.6	20.6
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m	169 252	85 349	135 244	- -	187 538	159 457	109 450	10 ² 273
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m	309 162	206 53 304	432 167	6 -	525 211	469 191	513 278	440 119
All ather times	362 900	606	312 926	- 6	499 1 231	383 1 138	671 1 353	325 885
Kenasha city Twin Lakes village	762	528	876	6 -	1 033	1 022	1 173	769
Remainder of Kenasha CountyWarked outside PMSA af residence	138 371	78 415	50 406	_	198 744	116 527	180 676	116 401 25
Racine city Burlingtan city (pt.) Remainder of Racine, WI PMSA	37 - 25	36 24 29	54 _ 38	-	83 	44 - 30	64 28	25
Milwaukee city Remainder af Milwaukee County	12 7	13 4	15 12	Ξ	4 -	14 16	18 8	2
Remainder af Waukesha County Remainder af Milwaukee, WI PMSA	15	Ξ	_	-	5	-	10	7
Chicago city, ILRemainder af Cook County, IL	34	20 22	22 19	-	28 48	16 16	20	4
Remainder af DuPage County, IL	-	-	13 -	-	- -	_	7 8	10
Antioch village, IL	7 65	50	20	-	6 108	66	7 79	50
Waukegan city, ILRemainder af Lake Caunty, IL PMSA	47 122	32 185	53 155	Ξ	129 310	102 199	125 285	48 148
Remainder af Walworth Caunty	_	-	_	-	Ξ	-	_	

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho city, Kenosh Con.	o County, WI—		Pl	easant Proine villoge,	Kenosha County, WI		
Area	Troct 25 (pt.)	Troct 26 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 23 (pt.)	Troct 24 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 033	196	209	38	3 204	127	664	1 768
NotiveForeign born	1 010 23	191 5	190 19	38	3 130 74	107 20	628 36	1 663 105
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	_	_	-	_	18	_	_	14
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	935	192	198	25	2 981 27	116	631	1 654
Speak o longuoge other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Sponish	67	6	19 - -	6 - -	212 97 109	20 13 13	24 14	20 129 63 6
Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	_	-	-	=	60 5	6 -	Ξ	6
Speak on Asion or Pocific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	_	- - -	= = =	=	5 - -	Ξ	=	16 8 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school	311	12	8	-	939	8	96	431
Preprimory schoolPublic school	50 40	5 5	Ξ	-	44 15	-	-	73 27 273 224 85 78
Public school	211	- - 7	- - 8	Ξ	658 576 237	- - 8	90 84	273 224
CollegePublic college		7	-	Ξ	195	8	6 -	78
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	574	166	169	25	1 984	116	488	1 221
Less than 9th grade	6 24	13 25	19 50	7	132 292	15 7	76 65	142 173
High school groducte (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	143	25 76 39	45 38	7 6	714 428	35 11	197 75	303 170
Associote degreeBochelor's degree	87 78	6 7	8 -	5	172 1 <u>69</u>	34	25 41	119 198
Groduote or professional degreePercent high school groduote or higher		77.1	9 59.2	72.0	77 78.6	14 81.0	9 71.1	116 74.2
Percent bochelor's degree or higher		4.2	5.3	20.0	12.4	41.4	10.2	25.7
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 429	1 115	1 000 6 000 —	2 000	231 1 617 2 043	2 000	739 2 043	92 1 561 2 369
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	935	192	198	25	2 981	116	631	1 484
Some houseDifferent house in United Stotes	234	130 62	128 70	25	1 739 1 183	63 53	385 246	1 654 1 049 605
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSARemoinder of this MSA/PMSA	430	36	70 -	Ξ	403 240	20 16	85 24	397 68
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	5	14 12	Ξ	=	466 74	17 —	137	128 12
Abrood URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	8	-	_	-	59	-	-	-
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre		196 114	209 128	38 38	3 204 2 141	127 112	664 354	1 768 1 443
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	-	_	_	-	-		=	
On forms	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von	513 498	92 52	72 72	11 11	1 525 1 469	82 82	246 224	875
Drove oloneCorpooled	424 74	40 12	72 72 -	6 5	1 288 181	77 5	224	835 790 45
Public tronsportation (including toxicob) Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor	[]	-	_		6	=	Ξ.	6
Subwoy or elevoted, roilroad, or ferryboot Wolked	_	_	Ξ	_	6 23	=	-	6
Other meansWorked ot home	15	40		_	6 21	_	6 16	8 26
Persons per cor, truck, or von Mean trovel time to work (minutes)	1.09	1.13 17.5	1.00 15.6	1.29 7.9	1.07 24.9	1.03 27.0	1.00 24.4	1.03 21.6
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m		_	_	-	114		28	49
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m	144 151	37 -	27	_ 5	341 449	21 15	79 48	147 337
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m	22	- 15	20 25	6 -	120 480	25 21	13 62	87 229
Worked in PMSA of residence	303 265	81 57	55 47	11 11	715	49	152	610
Kenosho city Twin Lokes villoge Remoinder of Kenosho County	-	8 16	47 - 8	-	559 _ 156	37 - 12	87 - 65	470 _ 140
Worked outside PMSA of residence Rocine city	210	11	17	=	810 83	33	94 9	265 54 7
Burlington city (pt.) Remoinder of Rocine, WI PMSA	_	-	_	=	47	Ξ.	-	7 6
Milwoukee city Remoinder of Milwoukee County	7	-	_	_	5	7	8 17	7
Remoinder of Woukesho County Remoinder of Milwoukee, WI PMSA	_	_	Ξ	-	5	-	6 7	13 7 -
Chicogo city, IL Remainder of Coak County, IL	13	-	_	_	28 66	12	, 6	6
Remoinder of DuPoge County, IL McHenry County, IL		_	-	-	- 17	-	6	-
Antioch villoge, IL North Chicogo city, IL	18	_	-	-	6 77	-	=	25
Woukegon city, IL Remoinder of Loke County, IL PMSA	54 50	5 -	8 9	-	157 299	- 14	24 11	35 42 47
Lake Genevo city Remoinder of Wolworth County	_	-	=	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	- 4
Worked elsewhere	5	-	-	_	20	_	=	18

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, s	1	village, Kenosha	nosto.									
Census Tract or Block Numbering	County, 1			,		Remainder of Ken	osho County, WI					
Areu	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 197	4 754	2 340	-	152	-	17	4 746	96	34		
Native	1 119	4 643 111	2 253 87	=	119 33	Ξ	17	4 660 86	96 -	34		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	19	19	5	_	_	_	_	14	_	_		
Persons 5 years and over	1 150 46	4 408	2 170 32	=	140	Ξ	17	4 477 34	90	34		
Speak o longuage other than English Oo not speak English "very well"	164 86 40	282 106 118	129 40 35	=	50 23 10	Ξ	=	242 87 45	Ξ	=		
Speak Sponish Oo not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	30	49	9 -	Ξ	- -	Ξ	=	33 24	Ξ	Ξ		
Speak on Asion or Pacific Island longuage Oo not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	=	17 : - -	50 26 32	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	10 - -	=	Ξ		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	334	1 393	628	_	16	_	_	1 531	28	15		
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	28 15 254	138 65 936	79 57 296	=	6 6 10	Ξ	Ξ	38 16 772	6 - 12	- - 15		
Public school	216 52 48	761 319	243 253 206	=	iŏ	Ξ	• =	655 721	12 10	-		
Public callegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	779	285 3 050	1 568	-	99	-	17	660 2 921	10	-		
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma	73 105	139 379	66 172	=	19 37	=	17	238 349	78 - 15	19 5 8		
High school groduate (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	295 116 71	1 335 578 184	589 277 132	=	37 - 6	=	-	1 112 517 285	35 15	6		
Associate degree	30	301 134	183 1 49	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	259 161	13	Ξ		
Percent high school groduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	77.2 15.3	83.0 14.3	84.8 21.2	=	43.4	Ξ	Ξ	79.9 14.4	80.8 16.7	31.6		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	1 624	169 1 530	496 624	Ξ	909 1 273	Ξ	Ξ	128 1 422	_	=		
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 419	2 130	1 755	-	-	-	-	1 756	3 000	-		
Persons 5 years and over	1 150 673 477	4 408 2 376 2 032	2 170 1 134 1 022	=	140 133 7	Ξ	17 10 7	4 477 2 753 1 702	90 90	34 34		
Different house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	288 75	580 433	358 103	Ξ	=	Ξ	7 -	400 545	Ξ	Ξ		
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abrood	107 7 -	913 106	384 177 14	Ξ	7 - -	Ξ	=	656 101 22	Ξ	Ξ		
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	1 161	4 086	1 578	_	152	_	10	623	65	34		
In housing units on praperties of less than 1 acre Rurol population In housing units on praperties of less than 1 acre	777 36 15	2 756 668 179	1 000 762 241	=	41	Ξ	- 7 7	235 4 123 1 883	65 31 31	Ξ		
On forms JOURNEY TO WORK	-	15	22	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	155	-	-		
Workers 16 years and over	558 521 491	2 417 2 253 1 927	1 275 1 180 1 109	Ξ	80 80 57	Ξ	7 7 7	2 446 2 243 1 996	58 58	6		
Drove alone Corpooled Public transportation (including taxicob)	30	326 12 5	71 12	Ξ	23 -	Ξ	-	247	58 - -	- -		
8us or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Wolked	- 5	5 7 45	6 6 25	=	=	=	=	105	-	=		
Other means Worked at home	5 27	14 93	26 32	Ξ	=	Ξ		52 46	Ξ	Ξ		
Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time ta work (minutes) Departure time for work:	1.03 22.4	1.09 22.7	1.03 20.6	Ξ.	1.18 22 .8	Ξ	1.00 30.0	1.06 18.5	1.00 17.4	1.00 5.0		
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	57 103 231	198 574 721	64 275 444	-	12 7 34	Ξ	7	176 55 2 736	5 10 23	- - 6		
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m	33 107	235 596	129 331	Ξ	27	Ξ	=	211 725	20	=		
Worked in PMSA of residence Kenosha city	377 300	1 367 866	769 541	Ξ	56 46	Ξ	7	1 539 1 133	44 44	6		
Twin Lakes village Remainder of Kenasho County Worked autside PMSA of residence	77 181	501 1 050	228 506	=	10 24	Ξ	7	406 907	- 14	Ξ		
Rocine city 8urlington city (pt.) Remainder of Racine, WI PMSA	20 5 22	83 - 15	203	=	6 - -	=	<u>-</u>	371 - 101	4	Ξ		
Milwaukee cityRemoinder of Milwaukee County	6	15 35 5 24	45 19 6	=	Ξ	=	-	70 47	5	Ξ		
Remainder of Waukesho County Remainder of Milwaukee, WI PMSA Chicago city, IL	5	28	12	_	=	Ξ	Ξ	_	=	Ξ		
Remainder of Cook County, IL	1	108 17	38 - 6	Ξ	7	Ξ	=	45 8	Ξ	Ξ		
McHenry County, IL	49	14 15 127	-	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	7 - 17	Ξ	Ξ		
Woukegon city, IL Remainder of Loke County, IL PMSA Lake Geneva city	1 16	162 386	35 69	Ξ	11	Ξ	=	98 112 -	5	_		
Remainder of Walworth County Worked elsewhere	12	6 25	7	Ξ	=	=	=	31	Ξ	Ξ		

[Doto based on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		-		Remoinder o	of Kenosho County, W	/ICon.			
Area	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Troct 26 (pt.)	Troct 27	Tract 28	Troct 29.01	Troct 29.02	Troct 30
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	245	_	39	229	3 968	5 986	6 025	5 561	6 407
Notive	245	Ξ	39	229	3 818 150	5 872 114	5 813 212	5 369 192	6 211
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	_	-	_	_	130	114	212	192	196
SPEAK ENGLISH					45				
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over	245		27	217	45 3 689	3 5 515	23 5 520	19 5 146	25 5 890
In linguistically isolated households		=			71 232	3 167	42 257	40	42 379
Speak o longuoge other thon English Do not speak English "very well"	_	Ξ	=	Ξ	87	40	90	371 99	119
Speak Sponish Do not speak English "very well"	_	Ξ	=	Ξ	29 4	39 16	27 16	157 59	33 18
Linguistically isolatedSpeak on Asian or Pocific Island longuage	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	-	1 5	_	6
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	_	Ξ	=	_	_	_	=	Ξ	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									Ī
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school	63	=	20 12	50	1 049 63	1 604 135	1 479 115	1 370 106	1 602 147
Public school	-	-	8	-	32 772	82 1 161	103 1 076	52	109
Elementory or high schoolPublic school	23 23	_	8	33 15 11	732	920	993	1 088 926	1 180 1 109
CollegePublic college	40 40	Ξ	Ξ	ii	214 144	308 250	288 253	176 160	275 257
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	107		10	100	0.545	4.7/4			
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grade	197	Ξ	19 -	138 14	2 545 151	3 764 351	3 867 335	3 434 121	4 130 285
9th to 12th grode, no diplomoHigh school groduote (includes equivolency)	32 96	=	=	13 73	322 958	587 1 645	723 1 516	554 1 329	285 575 1 638 862 199
Some college, no degreeAssociote degree	23 20	_	10 9	16 15	566 165	549 250	661 215	817 250	862
8ochelor's degree	16	-	<u>-</u>	7	282 101	311 71	218	288	412
Groduote or professional degree Percent high school groduote or higher	83.8	-	100.0	80.4	81.4	75.1	199 72.6	75 80.3	159 79.2
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	13.2	-	_	5.1	15.0	10.1	10.8	10.6	13.8
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	_	_	_	_	348	155	324	246	311
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 000	-	2 000	1 000	1 369	1 545	1 559	1 259	1 568
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	2 000	-	2 000	2 615	2 134	2 485	1 877	2 383	2 167
Persons 5 years and over	245	-	27	217	3 689	5 515	5 520	5 146	5 890
Same house Different house in United States	201 44	=	27 -	133 84	2 262 1 395	3 366 2 140	3 068 2 421	2 952 2 151	3 429 2 447
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSARemoinder of this MSA/PMSA	44_	_	_	24	138 564	77 938	218 982	128 876	27 972
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	_	_	_	60	574 119	985 140	1 083 138	1 062 85	1 331 117
Abrood	=	_	-	-	32	9	31	43	14
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	245	_	39	_	_	_	15	2 694	3 989
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	221	Ξ	-	-			15	2 447	3 148
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	_	_	=	229 81	3 968 1 454	5 986 2 521	6 010 4 333	2 867 1 920	2 418 1 105
On forms	-	-	-	-	247	610	62	-	80
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	122	_	19	144	2 016	3 003	2 761	2 912	2 973
Cor, truck, or von Drove olone	114 98	=	19 19	132 125	1 834 1 665	2 722 2 360	2 580 2 154	2 796 2 442	2 775 2 346
Corpooled Public tronsportation (including taxicab)	16	-		7	169 11	362 10	426	354	429 24
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor	_	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	5	1	2	Ξ	24
Subwoy or elevoted, roilroad, or ferryboat Wolked	8	=	=	Ξ	6 50	9 98	69	27	2 22 58 19
Other meons Worked ot home	_	_	Ξ	12	23 98	15 158	21 80	15 74	19 97
Persons per cor, truck, or von	1.08	-	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.07	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	16.0	-	15.3	16.3	23.9	25.5	26.9	25.9	28.7
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m	10 53	Ξ	_	7 46	215 573	302 736	329 853	383 750	362 749
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m	26	-	9 10	33 14	527 198	710 273	579	639	722
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.mAll other times	24	=	-	32	405	824	295 625	370 696	379 664
Worked in PMSA of residence	94	-	9	97	916	1 259	1 171	1 370	1 063
Kenosho city Twin Lokes villoge	_	=	9 -	77	212 26	309 97	246 86	351 43	54 502 507
Remoinder of Kenosho County Worked outside PMSA of residence	10 28	Ξ	10	20 47	678 1 100	853 1 744	839 1 590	976 1 542	507 1 910
Rocine city	18	_		11	21 11	96 232	18 38	33 26	21 135
Remoinder of Rocine, WI PMSA	-	_	_	=	43	366	32	116	51
Milwoukee city Remainder of Milwaukee County	-	=	Ξ	_	12 16	75 26	28 15	12 6	15 3
Remoinder of Woukesho County Remoinder of Milwoukee, WI PMSA		_	_	-	6	23	2	14	22 2 73 272 32
Chicogo city, IL	-	-	-	- 8	26 107	33 76	145 135	56 176	73
Remoinder of DuPoge County, IL		_	-	-	29	17	13	46	32
McHenry County, ILAntioch villoge, IL	_	-	_	Ξ	26 152	192 73	210 134	66 280	522
North Chicogo city, IL	10	-	-	- 14	61 109	59 54	79 75	56 98	38
Waukegan city, ILRemoinder of Loke County, IL PMSA	-	-	10	14	466	305	562	511	77 38 70 330 71
Loke Genevo cityRemoinder of Wolworth County	_	_	Ξ	-	_	12 79	22 55	25 _	101
Worked elsewhere	_	_	_	-	15	20	27	21	64

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Chicago-Gary-					Ke	nasha Caunty, WI		Tatals far split tra Kenasha Cau	
Area	Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Tatal	Kenasha city	easant Prairie village	Tract 1	Tract 2
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force	6 181 275 4 205 274	5 629 004 3 852 099	455 267 288 606	97 004 64 569	97 004 64 569	97 004 64 569	60 534 39 245	9 200 6 370	3 216 2 341	8 25 403
Percent af persons 16 years and aver Civilian labor farce Emplayed Unemplayed	68.0 4 181 114 3 896 930 284 184	3 828 867 3 571 314 257 553	288 055 265 789 22 266	66.6 64 192 59 827 4 365	66.6 64 192 59 827 4 365	66.6 64 192 59 827 4 365	38 996 35 935 3 061	69.2 6 334 5 872 462	72.8 2 316 2 177 139	48.8 403 386 17
Percent ac civilian labor farce	1 976 001 73 032 315 973	6.7 1 776 905 67 643 285 171	7.7 166 661 4 036 26 535	6.8 32 435 1 353 4 267	32 435 1 353 4 267	6.8 32 435 1 353 4 267	7.8 21 289 1 265 2 690	7.3 2 830 44 411	6.0 875 - 127	4.2 422 - 415
Naninstitutianalized persons 65 years and aver, nat enralled in school	734 237 3 229 732 1 910 572	660 710 2 938 866 1 752 017	60 044 240 482 129 065	13 483 50 384 29 490	13 483 50 384 29 490	13 483 50 384 29 490	8 893 32 174 18 377	1 105 4 632 2 854	430 1 688 1 121	415 212
Percent af females 16 years and over Civilian labor farce Emplayed Unemplayed	59.2 1 908 138 1 782 769 125 369	59.6 1 749 668 1 636 205 113 463	53.7 129 004 118 674 10 330	58.5 29 466 27 890 1 576	58.5 29 466 27 890 1 576	58.5 29 466 27 890 1 576	57.1 18 358 17 166 1 192	61.6 2 854 2 721 133	66.4 1 121 1 069 52	51.1 212 200 12
Percent of civilian labor farce With awn children under 6 years In labor farce With awn children 6 ta 17 years only	505 075 287 789 526 775 390 672	6.5 460 792 263 250 470 449 350 537	8.0 36 081 19 371 47 379 33 113	5.3 8 202 5 168 8 947 7 022	5.3 8 202 5 168 8 947 7 022	5.3 8 202 5 168 8 947 7 022	6.5 5 429 3 399 5 423 4 223	4.7 715 479 888 718	4.6 243 180 218 182	5.7 4 - 9
In labor force Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in hausehold in labor face to word hildren 6 to 17 years in families and	718 237 387 419	656 374 355 059	50 049 25 262	11 814 7 098	11 814 7 098	11 814 7 098	7 813 4 604	960 647	321 239	3 -
All parents present in household in labor farce	1 308 511 869 340 453 879 106 846	1 174 645 782 942 409 141 97 671	112 329 71 009 37 446 7 569	21 537 15 389 7 292 1 606	21 537 15 389 7 292 1 606	21 537 15 389 7 292 1 606	13 166 9 267 4 550 1 065	2 080 1 557 628 74	586 448 200 32	12 5 391
Unemplayed or not in labor farce Not high school graduate Employed Unemplayed Not in labor farce	47 492 52 625 19 781 9 492 22 743	43 255 48 567 18 316 8 616 21 026	3 774 3 343 1 045 729 1 569	463 715 420 147 148	463 715 420 147 148	463 715 420 147 148	362 517 289 121 107	17 27 16 4 7	15 15 10 - 5	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations	3 896 930 539 596 556 929 135 420 486 922	3 571 314 508 781 516 616 124 909 449 560	265 789 25 617 33 266 8 479 30 762	59 827 5 198 7 047 2 032 6 600	59 827 5 198 7 047 2 032 6 600	59 827 5 198 7 047 2 032 6 600	35 935 2 891 4 215 1 368 4 255	5 872 639 822 232 595	2 177 299 431 89 269	386 27 79 26 51
Sales occupations	721 244 11 051 73 002 372 963 26 954	668 642 10 300 66 898 335 374 24 216	43 116 592 5 068 30 087 1 864	9 486 159 1 036 7 502 874	9 486 159 1 036 7 502 874	9 486 159 1 036 7 502 874	5 822 103 761 4 946 259	987 5 91 600 82	312 22 56 229	94 - 25 62
Percisian production, craft, and repair occupations Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	408 575 260 676 145 766 157 832	361 549 234 045 128 226 142 198	38 482 20 762 15 032 12 662	8 544 5 869 2 508 2 972	8 544 5 869 2 508 2 972	8 544 5 869 2 508 2 972	4 570 3 537 1 392 1 816	858 506 224 231	205 138 52 69	- 9 - 6 7
Canstruction Monufacturing Transpartation, communications, and other utilities Whalesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	204 177 775 237 317 443 842 364 341 053 210 926 878 829	185 179 692 874 294 848 769 568 323 746 197 709 805 409	15 349 65 912 19 225 59 408 14 612 11 137 60 647	3 649 16 451 3 370 13 388 2 695 2 080 12 773	3 649 16 451 3 370 13 388 2 695 2 080 12 773	3 649 16 451 3 370 13 388 2 695 2 080 12 773	1 779 9 935 1 821 8 418 1 545 1 148 8 205	300 1 627 394 1 197 340 246 1 311	103 483 110 455 129 63 576	- 14 13 99 - - 228
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over		3 571 314	265 789	59 827	59 827	59 827	35 935	5 872	2 177	386
Private wage and salary warkers Govenment warkers Local government warkers Self-emplayed warkers	3 257 748 - 447 449 273 167 180 872	2 983 764 410 022 248 455 167 827	224 235 30 189 19 973 10 414	49 749 7 238 4 739 2 631	49 749 7 238 4 739 2 631	49 749 7 238 4 739 2 631	30 082 4 609 3 067 1 191	4 881 701 449 270	1 747 341 222 89	356 19 19 11
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 ar more hours per week	4 394 911 3 463 106	4 020 008 3 179 361	305 270 231 546	69 633 52 199	69 633 52 199	69 633 52 199	42 092 31 216	6 974 5 354	2 461 1 807	787 334
50 ta 52 weeks	2 554 100 393 866 183 436 482 476	2 350 352 361 291 165 925 438 494	166 839 26 700 14 175 34 747	36 909 5 875 3 336 9 235	36 909 5 875 3 336 9 235	36 909 5 875 3 336 9 235	21 472 3 625 2 104 5 804	3 865 636 301 761	1 315 204 84 391	334 30 12 29 190
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 212 876	4 750 450	382 318	80 108	80 108	80 108	49 087	7 890	2 687	825
With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation In labor farce With a self-care limitation With a with a self-care limitation	254 534 109 573 27 964 198 311 337 451	231 677 98 612 25 606 181 625 298 564	19 887 9 302 1 952 14 671 32 308	2 970 1 659 406 2 015 6 579	2 970 1 659 406 2 015 6 579	2 970 1 659 406 2 015 6 579	2 062 1 156 297 1 371 4 457	158 88 17 104 475	70 34 6 47 136	5 5 5 19
In labor farce	133 108 173 101 4 875 425 3 923 034	118 327 152 982 4 451 886 3 594 318	11 953 17 070 350 010 268 823	2 828 3 049 73 529 59 893	2 828 3 049 73 529 59 893	2 828 3 049 73 529 59 893	1 874 2 148 44 630 36 227	218 229 7 415 6 008	49 65 2 551 2 212	806 397
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	871 207 181 377 138 890 106 689	787 679 164 636 126 299 96 802	68 362 14 055 10 543 8 288	15 166 2 686 2 048 1 599	15 166 2 686 2 048 1 599	15 166 2 686 2 048 1 599	9 933 1 762 1 363 1 050	1 230 216 174 129	504 70 54 48	<u>-</u> -
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 Na warkers	235 332	207 703	23 070	4 559	4 559	4 559	3 187	323	158	-
Mean family income (dallars) I warker ———————————————————————————————————	19 399 555 908 43 271 1 251 116 61 639	19 651 498 623 44 463 1 140 518 62 609	17 042 48 494 33 076 89 764 52 345	19 811 8 791 31 876 20 834 48 595	19 811 8 791 31 876 20 834 48 595	19 811 8 791 31 876 20 834 48 595	19 036 5 677 27 836 12 103 45 533	25 500 813 40 216 2 221 59 084	21 327 220 34 578 661 49 076	3 48 000 13 34 508

[Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kenasha County, WI—Con.											
Area	Troct 3	Troct 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Troct 15	Troct 20	Tract 21		
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	2 753	2 979	3 920	5 945	3 030	2 813	5 549	2 955	2 388	3 350		
In labor farce	1 678	1 794	2 513	3 949	2 099	1 988	3 881	1 908	1 713	2 278		
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.0 1 671	60.2 1 787	64.1 2 49 5	66.4 3 915	69.3 2 079	70.7 1 958	69.9 3 858	64.6 1 905	71.7 1 6 92	68.0 2 259		
Emplayed	1 544	1 736	2 372	3 758	1 841	1 843	3 642	1 775	1 564	2 077		
UnemployedPercent of civilian lobor force	127 7.6	51 2.9	123 4.9	157 4.0	238 11.4	115 5.9	216 5.6	130 6.8	128 7.6	182 8.1		
lot in labor force	1 075	1 185	1 407	1 996	931	825	1 668	1 047	675	1 072		
Institutionolized persons	201 139	82	102	289 434	139	91	188	127	116	106 98		
Enrolled in school Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not												
enrolled in school	364 1 413	682 1 558	774 2 143	514 2 986	282 1 710	298 1 480	734 2 822	506 1 576	190 1 194	453 1 849		
Females 16 years and overn labor force	704	822	1 194	1 707	1 094	948	1 703	918	765	1 139		
Percent af femoles 16 years ond over	49.8 704	52.8 822	55.7 1 194	57.2 1 699	64.0 1 094	64.1 942	60.3 1 703	58.2 918	64.1 765	61.6 1 139		
EmployedUnemployed	678 26	806 16	1 158 36	1 663 36	9 8 9 105	920 22	1 655	853	710	1 053 86		
Percent of civilion lobor force	3.7	1.9	3.0	2.1	9.6	2.3	48 2.8	65 7,1	55 7.2	7.6		
Vith awn children under 6 years	259 182	201 132	260 173	385 238	347 210	335 216	482	256 183	194	7.6 279		
In labor forceVith own children 6 to 17 years only	189	227	337	454	378	248	315 508	313	120 277	199 320		
In lobor force	116	166	262	389	324	220	414	252	217	272		
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	386	264	284	527	618	452	663	406	253	420		
All parents present in household in labor force	248	164	189	325	353	276	423	276	159	280		
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	431	460	742	1 063	887	605	1 177	666	630	584		
All parents present in househald in lobor force	276	343	528	837	672	469	882	498	433 181	468		
Persons 16 to 19 years	143 20	163 55	238 84	545 97	249 43	242 35	390 62	207 43	181 29	241		
Unemployed or not in lobor force	6	4	13	53	19	6	7	9	6	68 23 28		
Not high school graduateEmployed	16 10	25 25	43 41	42 11	39 20	13 7	32 32	10 8	4	28 12		
Unemplayed	- 6	-	- 2	15	11	_		_	Ξ.	7		
Not in labor farce	•	-	2	16	8	6	-	2	-	9		
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES												
Employed persons 16 years and over xecutive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 544 128	1 736 164	2 372 182	3 758 334	1 841 63	1 843 155	3 642 350	1 775 97	1 564 161	2 077 92		
rofessional specialty accupations	139	228	255	334 602	139	136	497	207	171	244		
echnicions and related support occupationsales occupations	45 177	111 141	90 311	89 408	38 255	60 302	216 386	52 249	84 168	244 102 227 422		
dministrative support occupations, including clerical	279	295	313	734	248	372	658	269	258	422		
rivote household occupations	13 42	49	5 93	54	13 35	22	9 82	8 45	43	13 54 272		
ervice occupations, except protective and household	244	221	352	300	282	199	342	271	132	272		
arming, farestry, ond fishing occupations	24 214	16 224	30 262	21 512	6 297	231	561	16 260	17 253	5		
Nochine operators, assemblers, and inspectars	116	150	282	337	299	194	209	228	143	200		
Transpartation and material moving occupations	53 70	49 88	91 106	202 165	42 124	73 99	102 230	49	80	229 200 93 124		
landlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, ond laborers	99	49	88	180				24	54			
Construction	344	504	698	1 034	82 565	147 506	168 1 067	96 499	67 478	118 63 2		
ronspartation, cammunications, and other utilities	71	96	131	297	95	103	148	94	105	102		
Whalesale ond retail trade	327 86	375 56	514 127	746 154	449 51	502 90	740 188	427 92	292 81	459 62		
Business and repair services	119	47	72	166	65	69	87	63	86	47		
Professional and related services	301	468	542	793	393	286	919	373	344	486		
CLASS OF WORKER												
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 544	1 736	2 372	3 758	1 841	1 843	3 642	1 775	1 564	2 077		
Private wage and salary workers	1 312 157	1 401 289	2 014 301	2 980 656	1 571 237	1 588 195	3 045 456	1 495 201	1 357 176	1 673 323		
Lacal gavernment workers	74	203	253	368	156	118	329	151	102	208		
Self-emplayed warkers	65	46	57	108	27	60	132	70	26	81		
WORK STATUS IN 1989												
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	1 700	0.00	6 455									
Usually warked 35 ar more hours per week	1 780 1 377	2 001 1 530	2 679 1 89 2	4 526 3 387	2 163 1 614	2 119 1 554	4 136 3 216	2 059 1 497	1 887 1 464	2 414 1 833		
50 to 52 weeks	959	1 077	1 263	2 350	1 092	1 107	2 281	1 149	1 042	1 341		
40 to 49 weeks	203 67	154 86	266 117	456 220	195 76	139 138	320 318	146 71	197 53	219 124		
Jsually worked 1 ta 34 haurs per week, 40 ta 52 weeks _	208	272	414	674	227	378	506	309	175	330		
DISABILITY												
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64												
years	2 122	2 224	3 038	5 029	2 668	2 455	4 723	2 411	2 135	2 738		
With a mobility or self-care limitation	92 66	77 43	130 70	173 99	177 49	83 58	105 34	76 37	49 38	90 57		
In labor farce	16	21	10	9	14	6	18	8	17	22		
With a self-care limitation	54 168	41 185	81 259	137 263	135 319	41 222	87	44	19	59		
With a work disability	67	94	94	108	142	102	261 124	267 98	147 56	240 146		
Prevented fram working	93 1 954	64 2 039	127	122	165	100	122	154	79	84		
No work disability	1 551	1 637	2 779 2 334	4 766 3 728	2 349 1 884	2 233 1 826	4 462 3 672	2 144 1 778	1 988 1 594	2 498 2 079		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years		740										
With a mobility or self-care limitatian	423 62	748 105	864 176	593 119	342 94	328 28	803 144	541 145	232 28	487 99		
With a mobility limitation	38 38	51 80	133 97	111	85	14	127	111	21	75 70		
With a self-care limitation WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989	30	80	47	51	47	28	78	80	22	70		
Vo workers	145	221	199	181	238	131	266	199	67	142		
Mean family income (dollars)	15 642 301	23 859 239	21 184	21 175	12 433	19 228	23 296	17 322	26 537	20 367		
Nean family incame (dallars)	23 376	31 474	301 30 593	416 38 565	308 22 664	239 25 995	441 42 096	203 24 280	235 39 125	303 24 787		
2 ar more workers	470	649	873	1 226	607	712	1 379	674	557	749 44 839		
Mean family income (dallars)	36 708	46 866	46 416	47 940	41 157	41 842	60 603	46 702	49 658	44 839		

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, so	ee text. For definition										
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split	tracts/8NA's in F	Kenosho County, V	/I—Con.	Kenosho city, Kenasha County, WI						
Area	Tract 23	Tract 24	Troct 25	Tract 26	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Troct 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 6 (pt.)	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	4 316	3 536	1 625	3 942	1 336	825	2 625	2 979	3 903	2 110	
In lobor force ————————————————————————————————————	2 476 57.4	2 336 66.1	1 142 70.3	2 913 73.9	964 72.2	403 48.8	1 592 60.6	1 794 60.2	2 506 64.2	1 408 66.7	
Civilian lobor force	2 476 2 337	2 320 2 191	1 137 1 078	2 898 2 688	950 887	403 386	1 585 1 464	1 787 1 736	2 488 2 365	1 394 1 302	
Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force	139 5.6	129 5.6	59 5.2	210 7.2	63 6.6	17 4.2	121 7.6	51 2.9	123 4.9	92	
Not in labor force	1 840 185	1 200	483	1 029	372	422	1 033 201	1 185	1 397	6.6 702	
Institutionolized persons	199	173	106	157	65	415	135	82	102	289 70	
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	940 2 467	677 1 855	136 842	362 1 946	212 805	415	357	682	774	102	
In labor force	1 182 47.9	1 077 58.1	538 63.9	1 302 66.9	544 67.6	212 51.1	1 364 672	1 558 822	2 138 1 194	1 063 606	
Percent of females 16 years and over	1 182 1 133	1 077 1 029	538 520	1 302 1 254	544 517	212 200	49.3 672	52.8 822	55.8 1 194	57.0 598	
EmployedUnemployed	49 4.1	48 4.5	18 3.3	48 3.7	27 5.0	12 5.7	646 26 3.9	806 16	1 158 36	580 18	
Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 years	310 217	252 185	133	342	125	4	243	1.9 201	3.0 260	3.0 133	
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	303	264 252	93 226 173	216 417	103 101	9	166 183	132 227	173 337	86 154	
In lobor force Own children under 6 years in families and	205 430	310		341	91	6	116	166	262	145	
All porents present in household in lobor force	296	233	191 123	442 275	124 100	3 -	368 236	264 164	284 189	197 138	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	724	704	521	909	284	12	421	460	742	322	
All porents present in household in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years	436 208	616 226	388 167	689 280	243 91	5 391	270 1 33	343 163	528 238	297 118	
Not enralled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	35 13	34	8 -	41	6	-	14	55 4	84 13	56 43 31	
Not high school graduateEmployed	11 4	18 14	_	16 16	_	-	10 4	25 25	43 41	-	
UnemployedNot in lobor force	7	4 -	=	_	_	=	-	Ξ	_ 2	15 16	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations	2 337 247	2 191 283	1 078 125	2 688 307	887 115	386 27	1 464 128	1 736 164	2 365 182	1 302 144	
Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations	278 71	457 89	156 51	329 89	198 45	79 26	133 45	228 111	255 90	244 62	
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	400 404	286 396	121 180	192 440	127 143	51 94	171 268	141 295	311 313	192 235	
Private household occupations	7 51	24	6	5 42	5 23	25	13 42	49	5 93	233	
Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	241 15	138	129	291 53	96	62	229 24	221 16	352	113	
Precision production, craft, and repoir occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	301 198	221 124	146 100	415 285	56 46	9	201 97	224 150	23 262 282	117 52	
Transportation and materiol moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	89 35	80 93	15 25	105 135	5 28	6 7	53 60	49 88	91 106	69 65	
Construction	142	108	49	159	38	_	99	49	88	55	
Manufocturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities	621 131	533 168	327 47	717 177	195 38	14 13	319 64	504 96	698 131	247 116	
Wholesale and retail tradeFinance, insurance, ond real estate	661 105	452 121	210 40	579 151	216 73	99	311 86	375 56	514 127	307 96	
Business and repoir services Professional and related services	67 429	55 588	34 251	108 551	11 242	228	108 290	47 468	72 542	63 277	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 337 2 030	2 191 1 719	1 078 909	2 688 2 167	887 698	386 356	1 464 1 248	1 736 1 401	2 365 2 007	1 302	
Government warkers	252	372	144	310	157	19 19	151	289	301	1 015 257	
Local gavernment workers Self-employed workers	166 48	264 100	83 25	206 196	96 32	11	74 65	203 46	253 57	112 30	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 676	2 536	1 207	3 128	995	787	1 701	2 001	2 667	1 565	
Usually worked 35 or mare hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	1 906 1 373	1 871 1 422	916 732	2 402 1 689	725 503	334 30	1 309 903	1 530 1 077	1 885 1 263	1 244 837	
40 to 49 weeks	212 78	146 85	100 63	337 123	62 51	12 29	203 61	154 86	259 117	215 80	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	447	356	117	402	149	190	208	272	414	212	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 131	2 791	1 472	3 520	1 097	825	2 001	2 224	3 021	1 698	
With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	97 35	100 51	16	75 34	18 5	5	85 59	77 43	125 65	52 43	
In lobor force With a self-care limitation	27 90	13 70	16	59	18	5	16 54	21 41	10 76	34	
With a work disability	145 64	218 118	46 16	253 140	42 24	19 6	161 67	185 94	254 94	34 95 24 55	
Prevented from working No work disability	81 2 986	91 2 573	24 1 426	85 3 267	18 1 055	806	86 1 840	2 039	122 2 767	1 603	
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	2 352	2 157	1 109	2 723	926	397	1 465	1 637	2 327	1 363	
With a mobility ar self-care limitation	1 000 113	729 135	148 32	407 34	225 27	=	416 55	748 105	864 176	109 23 23	
With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	80 78	123 53	32 16	29 17	27 21	Ξ	31 38	51 80	133 97	23 14	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers Mean fomily income (dallars)	218 21 261	154 28 010	70 18 437	92 29 237	81 24 246	-	145 15 642	221 23 859	199 21 184	23 12 418	
Near family income (dallars) Mean family income (dollors)	413 33 706	303 42 728	159 45 328	361 38 646	95 23 847	48 000	295 23 131	23 637 239 31 474	296 30 814	12 418 136 23 470	
2 ar mare workers	843	805 59 441	41 1 55 214	1 007 55 426	252 41 596	13 34 508	442 37 635	649	873	375	
Mean family income (dollars)	. 33 3/4	37 441	JJ 214	33 420 [71 370	J4 JU0	3/ 033	46 866	46 416	41 317	

[Oata based an somple and subject ta sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Kenas	sha city, Kenosha	Caunty, WI—C	on.			
Area	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Troct 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labar force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labar farce Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labar force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	2 952 2 041 69.1 2 021 1 783 238 11.8 911	1 783 1 173 65.8 1 160 1 048 112 9.7 610 - 96	3 053 2 024 66.3 2 016 1 656 360 17.9 1 029	1 437 533 37.1 533 440 93 17.4 904 343 50	2 614 1 571 60.1 1 571 1 312 259 16.5 1 043 161 118	3 119 2 052 65.8 2 047 1 865 182 8.9 1 067 10	2 794 1 982 70.9 1 952 1 837 115 5.9 812 -	5 129 3 661 71.4 3 638 3 448 190 5.2 1 468	2 930 1 897 64.7 1 894 1 764 130 6.9 1 033	2 332 1 496 64.2 1 496 1 303 193 12.9 836
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in schaal	274 1 661 1 057 63.6 1 057 952 105 9.9 341 204 378 324	265 881 500 56.8 500 462 38 7.6 172 117 137 97	336 1 671 955 57.2 955 772 183 19.2 345 190 272 163	285 637 241 37.8 241 189 52 21.6 49 28 84 54	243 1 287 647 50.3 647 556 91 14.1 304 172 218 107	475 1 635 976 59.7 976 919 57 5.8 330 173 280 202	295 1 475 948 64.3 942 920 22 2.3 335 216 248 220	624 2 645 1 632 61.7 1 632 1 584 48 2.9 482 315 488 404	492 1 563 912 58.3 912 847 65 7.1 250 177 313 252	224 1 224 661 54.0 661 565 96 14.5 297 121 261
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	612 347 875 660 249 43 19 39 20 11	261 163 461 324 157 43 22 33 17	506 247 746 438 266 108 60 72 29 32	72 31 213 112 116 18 18 7 -	478 268 767 433 169 71 22 24 16 8	532 253 800 476 194 43 17 15	452 276 590 454 242 35 6 13 7	652 423 1 154 868 390 62 7 32 32	393 263 666 498 207 43 9 10 8 -	473 153 733 385 208 94 61 59 10 25
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	1 783 63 133 38 255 248 13 35 272 6 276 278 42 124 75 530 95 449 51 65 377	1 048 82 73 5 100 126 6 216 10 92 160 61 111 28 376 70 314 22 20	1 656 68 97 29 121 285 41 347 30 225 211 114 88 80 538 90 381 34 54 332	440 50 28 19 36 35 - 4 86 7 7 53 67 32 23 19 118 13 102 - 22 122	1 312 76 52 - 124 135 6 10 348 54 162 194 40 111 57 328 20 426 48 58 58	1 865 133 153 48 205 301 - 25 309 11 258 255 65 102 101 627 59 386 97 80	1 837 155 136 60 302 372 2 199 225 194 73 99 147 500 103 502 90 69 286	3 448 324 468 216 380 621 9 75 316 	1 764 97 207 52 249 263 8 45 271 16 255 228 49 24 91 499 94 427 86 63 373	1 303 622 666 37 108 126 26 277 14 221 202 64 94 48 436 103 313 40 40 222
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private woge ond solary workers Government warkers Local gavernment warkers Self-employed workers	1 783 1 513 237 156 27	1 048 943 91 52 14	1 656 1 471 123 103 62	440 355 68 24 17	1 312 1 130 140 114 37	1 865 1 575 210 159 80	1 837 1 582 195 118 60	3 448 2 895 412 304 132	1 764 1 489 201 151 65	1 303 1 161 100 45 42
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 089 1 565 1 066 195 71 210	1 138 794 540 77 48 172	2 119 1 580 902 223 149 294	761 522 249 71 53 71	1 548 1 173 650 145 141 143	2 136 1 671 1 186 195 115 257	2 113 1 554 1 107 139 138 372	3 863 3 006 2 142 301 298 472	2 048 1 492 1 144 146 71 309	1 582 1 178 774 120 111 180
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability ar self-care limitatian With a mability limitatian In labor force With a self-care limitation With a wark disability In labor force Prevented from working Na wark disability In labar farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mability ar self-care limitatian With a mability ar self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	2 598 177 49 14 135 319 142 165 2 279 1 826 334 94 85	1 447 65 41 5 43 157 50 94 1 290 1 056 323 55 55	2 647 152 100 27 94 261 123 124 2 386 1 857 398 79 53 57	788 110 81 29 47 228 65 132 560 458 306 66 57 34	2 163 127 60 15 89 336 142 166 1 827 1 386 290 76 53 50	2 558 144 102 16 92 342 131 135 2 216 1 852 546 104 69	2 439 83 58 6 41 222 100 2 217 1 820 325 28 14 28	4 413 105 34 18 87 245 124 106 4 168 3 452 693 136 127 70	2 400 76 37 8 44 267 98 154 2 133 1 767 527 131 97 80	2 097 128 70 - 95 286 66 194 1 811 1 419 235 46 46 22
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 Na warkers	238 12 433 308 22 664 583 40 614	99 16 686 233 20 443 293 35 758	210 9 808 324 21 119 516 31 928	45 15 142 83 18 093 97 30 806	139 12 029 333 14 576 281 25 551	155 15 277 379 27 336 620 41 364	131 19 228 236 25 717 712 41 842	223 24 812 405 43 040 1 310 53 339	192 17 530 203 24 280 669 46 968	157 11 368 341 19 539 377 33 937

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	ee text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text Kenasha city, Kenasho Caunty, WI—Con.									
Area	Tract 17	Troct 18	Troct 19	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Troct 24 (pt.)		
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor farce Percent af persons 16 years and aver Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor farce Institutionalized persons Enralled in school	2 003 1 399 69.8 1 386 1 290 96 6.9 604 - 81	1 665 1 164 69,9 1 147 1 026 121 10.5 501 -	2 105 1 383 65.7 1 383 1 344 39 2.8 722 14	6 100.0 6 6 - - - -	3 234 2 196 67.9 2 177 1 995 182 8.4 1 038 106 98	2 868 1 792 62.5 1 775 1 696 79 4.5 1 076	3 738 2 171 58.1 2 171 2 072 99 4.6 1 567 141 91	2 156 1 405 65.2 1 389 1 298 91 6.6 751		
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in schoal Females 16 years and over In lobor farce Percent af femoles 16 years and over Civilion lobor farce Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion labor farce With awn children under 6 years In labor force With awn children 6 to 17 years anly In labor force My In labor force In labor force My In labor force My In labor force My In labor force In labor force My In labor force In labor for	302 1 082 659 60.9 659 614 45 6.8 217 137 228 189	233 832 511 61.4 511 478 33 6.5 169 90 157	388 1 185 670 56.5 670 649 21 3.1 156 119 180 136	6 6 100.0 6 6 - - - -	438 1 794 1 104 61.5 1 104 1 018 86 7.8 274 194 320 272	638 1 539 861 55.9 856 826 30 3.5 240 148 262 254	800 2 140 1 049 49.0 1 049 1 007 42 4.0 275 187 264 172	407 1 148 646 56.3 646 614 32 5.0 133 79 188 180		
subfamilies All parents present in household in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed ar not in labar force Nat high school graduate Ernployed Unemployed Nat in lobor force Nat high school graduate	291 188 600 433 172 42 7 23 21 2	252 106 429 309 120 55 - 27 27 -	202 137 388 305 144 22 - 8 8 - -	-	409 269 584 468 241 68 23 28 12 7	317 213 541 443 139 51 19 6	378 249 633 372 183 28 6 4 4 	162 97 440 363 159 24 - 8 8 8		
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	1 290 97 147 38 157 177 6 25 170 15 251 84 59 64 105 282 58 355 29 34	1 026 63 126 45 86 138 - 5 150 8 159 139 48 59 86 303 42 237 71 18	1 344 196 339 68 143 233 - 6 109 - 82 80 63 25 22 297 67 235 35 55 506	6	1 995 85 217 95 215 400 13 54 272 5 229 193 93 124 118 625 95 440 47 47	1 696 1112 257 87 211 314 54 184 11 214 86 75 91 93 454 77 327 106 42	2 072 226 242 71 345 370 7 51 212 9 256 175 79 29 133 527 102 593 89 555 408	1 298 181 241 59 156 235 - 18 78 - 127 97 49 57 54 338 81 1293 57 25 322		
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solary workers Government workers Local gavernment workers Self-employed warkers	1 290 1 084 170 95 36	1 026 887 99 48 40	1 344 1 035 238 188 62	6 6 - - -	1 995 1 625 301 186 69	1 696 1 344 279 171 65	2 072 1 785 240 160 40	1 298 1 004 246 177 48		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually warked 35 ar mare haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually warked 1 to 34 haurs per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 525 1 100 785 95 82 206	1 194 935 631 94 90 138	1 493 1 129 829 166 36 197	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	2 325 1 763 1 292 219 110 316	1 918 1 477 1 152 193 41 280	2 332 1 625 1 147 191 71 433	1 519 1 096 836 96 30 226		
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitatian With o mobility limitatian In labor force With a self-care limitatian With a self-care limitatian In labor force Prevented fram working Na wark disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mability or self-care limitatian With a mability limitatian With a self-care limitatian	1 652 72 53 20 41 146 81 44 1 506 1 269 338 51 44 31	1 381 124 80 25 76 104 38 53 1 277 1 075 267 74 43 62	1 648 24 20 - 19 99 38 61 1 549 1 295 443 74 62 43	6 - - - - - - 6 6	2 637 90 57 22 59 240 146 84 2 397 1 997 472 99 75	2 117 44 24	2 737 89 27 27 82 115 57 58 2 622 2 054 860 64 41 38	1 707 68 37 13 522 158 86 63 1 549 1 277 433 80 80 23		
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	70 26 416 222 25 275 481 41 847	106 18 217 147 24 952 327 45 992	85 37 644 218 43 631 447 62 526	=======================================	142 20 367 303 24 787 709 44 659	222 24 091 215 34 369 645 48 974	200 21 592 360 33 648 722 57 150	75 24 102 210 43 894 472 55 002		

[Doto bosed an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosha city, Kenosh Con.	a County, WI—	Pleasant Proirie village, Kenasha County, WI							
Area	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Troct 24 (pt.)		
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor farce Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	667 540 81.0 535 520 15	171 92 53.8 92 92	198 83 41.9 83 72 11	25 11 44.0 11	2 382 1 707 71.7 1 686 1 558 128	116 82 70.7 82 82	559 286 51.2 286 246 40	1 380 931 67.5 931 893 38		
Percent of civilian lobor force Institutionalized persons Enralled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school Females 16 years and over In labor force	2.8 127 - 28 16 351	79 - - 31 75	13.3 115 - 8 43	14 - - 14 13	7.6 675 — 116 190 1 188	34 - - 15 55	14.0 273 44 8 140 317	4.1 449 - 55 270 707		
In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	265 75.5 265 254 111 4.2 89 67 119	27 36.0 27 27 - 5 5	28 35.0 28 28 - - -	46.2 6 6 - 6 6 6	759 63.9 759 704 55 7.2 194 120 277	35 63.6 35 35 - - 5 5	123 38.8 123 116 7 5.7 25 20 39	431 61.0 431 415 16 3.7 119 106 76		
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	127 90 284 224	4 4 21	11 - -	13 13	253 159 630	- 11 11	33 40 35 83	72 148 136 264		
All porents present in household in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduate Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force		16 - - - - - -	-		433 181 29 6 4 4 -		56 25 7 7 7 - - 7	253 67 10 4 10 6 4		
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical	520 54 96 22 69 76	92 7 - - - 13	72 9 - - - 30	11 - - - - 6	1 558 161 171 84 168 252	82 7 27 7 12 22	246 21 27 - 55 24	893 102 216 30 130 161		
Privote household occupations	6 18 34 63 56 6 20	- 23 - 21 18 5 5	16 - 9 8 -	5	43 132 17 253 143 80 54	- - - - 7 -	29 6 45 23 10 6	- 6 60 - 94 27 31 36		
Construction Manufacturing Transpartation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	35 147 41 107 17 - 135	8 19 5 19 - 13	35 - 27 - - -	5 - - - 6 - -	67 478 105 292 81 86 338	7 7 19 15 - 34	9 85 29 68 16 12 21	54 195 87 159 64 30 266		
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salory workers Government workers Local government workers Self-emplayed warkers	520 416 85 59 19	92 57 - - 35	72 62 10 10	11 6 - - 5	1 558 1 351 176 102 26	82 48 22 22 22	246 226 12 6 8	893 715 126 87 52		
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually warked 35 or more hours per week	551 436 359 48 20 70	122 93 68 6 5	136 109 72 - 20 8	11 5 5 - - -	1 887 1 464 1 042 197 53 175	89 70 49 - 14 14	325 262 207 21 7	1 017 775 586 50 55 130		
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitatian In labor force With a self-care limitation	646 16 - - 16	140 6 6 -	155 - - - -	11 - - -	2 129 49 38 17	101 - - - -	375 8 8 -	1 084 32 14		
With a wark disability— In labor force Prevented from working Na wark disability— In labor farce— Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	27 16 11 619 519	25 - 7 115 92	8 - 8 147 83	11	147 56 79 1 982 1 588	- - 101 82	30 7 23 345 279	18 60 32 28 1 024 880		
and over With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation WITH a self-care limitation	16 4 4 4	31 - - -	43 8 - 8	14 14 14 —	232 28 21 22	15 - - -	140 49 39 40	296 55 43 30		
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No warkers	22 21 380 62 40 891 206 55 950	7 35 604 31 32 438 32 51 477	19 15 490 18 44 346 28 382 979	7 11 608 - - 5 11 138	67 26 537 235 39 125 557 49 658	- - - 40 48 040	18 17 577 53 34 101 112 44 710	79 31 719 93 40 096 333 65 732		

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Pleasont Prairie County, \					Remainder of Ken	osha County, WI			
Area	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Troct 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS	950	2 500	2 000		100			2.405		
Persons 16 years and over	602	3 582 2 668	1 880 1 377	=	128 86	-	1 7	3 835 2 541	78 58	19 6
Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion lobor force	62.8	74.5 2 653	73.2 1 366	_	67.2 86	=	41.2 7	66.3 2 521	74.4 58	31.6
EmployedUnemployed	558	2 452 201	1 290 76	=	80	-	7	2 456 65	58 58	ě
Percent of civilion labor force	7.3	7.6	5.6	-	7.0	_	_	2.6	_	
Not in lobor force Institutionolized persons	-	914	503	Ξ	42	=	10	1 294	20	13
Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	78	146	62	-	4	-	-	364	-	-
enrolled in school	120	313 1 781	218	-	7 49	-	_ 5	412	.8	3
Females 16 years and over	273	1 199	883 577	-	32	=	-	1 923 1 101	49 37	
Percent of femoles 16 years and over	55.6 273	67.3 1 199	65.3 577	_	65.3 32	_	_	57.3 1 101	75.5 37	
Employed	266	1 151 48	552 25		32	-	_	1 083 18	37	
UnemployedPercent af civilian labor force	2.6	4.0	4.3	-		=	=	1.6	=	
With awn children under 6 years In lobor force		322 196	118 77	_	16 16	-	_	252 152	6	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	107	389 319	117 91	_	6	=	_	300 244	_	
Own children under 6 years in families and				_	_	_			_	
All parents present in household in lobor force	33	420 260	197 139	_	18 12	_	_	330 187	6	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	237	866	302	_	10		_	741	12	15
All parents present in household in lobor force	164	651	205	-	6	=	-	540	12	15
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enralled in school	107	248 20	109 26	=	10 6	_	_	427 41	_	
Unemployed ar not in lobor force	-	- 6	5 15	_	- 6	-	_	10	-	•
Not high school groduateEmployed	-	6	10	Ξ	6	Ξ	=	11 11	Ξ	
UnemployedNot in labor force			5	Ξ	=		=	Ξ	Ξ	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	558	2 452	1 290	_	80	-	7	2 456	58	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	71	268 321	184 233	<u>-</u>	6	-	=	190 358	-	-
Professional specialty occupations	29	82	44	Ξ	-	=	Ξ	27	6 -	
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical		178 388	142 169	_	6 11	_	_	216 499	Ξ	
Private househald occupations	_	5 42	17 33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupationsService occupations, except protective and household	95	268	133	Ξ	15	Ξ	_	45 187	10	
orming, forestry, ond fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	6	53 369	6 149	=	13	_	7	21 395	21	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	44	254	92	-	19	-	-	285	21	-
Fronspartation ond materiol moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers		130	47 41	=	10	_	-	133 100	=	
Construction	14	151	65	-	-	-	-	125	7	-
MonufacturingTronsportations, and other utilities		647 160	288 72	_	25 7	Ξ	=	787 181	35	
Whalesale and retail trode	103	529 135	239 56	=	16	_	_	439 58	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate Business ond repair services	34	84	52	Ξ	11	=	Ξ.	103	-	
Professional and related services	116	536	334	-	11	-	-	516	16	-
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salory workers	558 493	2 452 1 980	1 290 1 049	Ξ	80 64	_	7 7	2 456 1 965	58 58	6
Gavernment workers	59	296 198	184 126	=	6	-	=	399		-
Local government warkersSelf-emplayed workers		161	57	Ξ	Ξ.	=	_	256 78	Ξ	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
Usually worked 35 ar more hours per week		2 853 2 189	1 466 1 082	Ξ	79 68		12 7	2 961 2 143	74 49	6
50 ta 52 weeks	373	1 531	812	-	56	·-	_	1 513	26	-
40 to 49 weeks	52 43	316 109	142	Ξ	- 6	=	7	241 140	_ 5	
Usually worked 1 ta 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	47	373	242	-	-	-	-	462	17	6
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64										
With o mability ar self-care limitation	826	3 209 69	1 590 52	Ξ	121 7	Ξ	17 5	3 331 121	70 -	16
With a mobility limitation In labor farce	-	28	29 6	-	7	=	5	56 9	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	59	29	_	-	-	5	103	-	
With o work disability In labor farce	19	211 123	94 25	_	<u>'</u>	Ξ	5 -	168 84	_	
Prevented from working	13	78 2 998	47 1 496	_	7 114	-	5 12	67 3 163	- 70	16
No work disability In labar farce		2 495	1 286	-	86	Ξ	12 7	2 365	58	16
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	132	358	279	_	7	_	_	484	8	3
With a mobility ar self-care limitatian	28	34 29	43 27	_	7 7	_	-	96	_	-
With a self-care limitation		17	27	-	_	Ξ	-	88 37	-	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1909 Na workers	48	85	77	_	_	_	_	158	_	
Mean family income (dallars)	17 088	28 713 317	18 256 125	_	- 6	-	5	22 450 280	-	-
Nean family incame (dollors)	48 164	39 416	42 733	-	35 420	-	17 483	45 898	-	47 910
2 or more warkers Mean family incame (dollars)		941 56 113	409 53 685	_	28 22 073	-	-	851 50 859	24 54 356	
recur railing mounic (condis)	. 54 475	30 1,3	30 003					30 037	J- JJ0	

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Kenosha County, WI—Con.									
Area	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 30	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	222 137	=	19 19	189 153	3 050 2 117	4 425 3 171	4 502 3 039	4 091 3 056	4 815 3 187	
Percent af persons 16 years and over Civilian labor farce	61.7 137	_	100.0 19	81.0 153	69.4 2 117	71.7 3 169	67.5 3 004	74.7 3 041	66.2 3 178	
EmployedUnemployed	122 15	_	19	144	2 042 75	3 032 137	2 794	2 936	3 034	
Percent of civilian labor farce	10.9	_	Ξ	5.9	3.5	4.3	210 7.0	105 3.5	144 4.5	
Not in labor force	85 -	Ξ	Ξ	36	933	1 254	1 463	1 035	1 628 44	
Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	-	_	-	11	165	156	164	79	161	
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over	67 97	_	10	18 90	370 1 557	524 2 166	698 2 224	424 2 075	736 2 445	
n labar force Percent of females 16 years and aver	43 44.3	_	10 100.0	76 84.4	939 60.3	1 34 9 62.3	1 295	1 411	1 389	
Civilian labor force	43 43	_	10	76	939	1 349	58.2 1 292	68.0 1 411	56.8 1 387	
EmployedUnemplayed	45	=	10	76 -	913 26	1 295 54	1 205 87	1 411	1 346 41	
Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years	_	Ξ	10	15	2.8 222	4.0 312	6.7 338	368	3.0 401	
In labor farceNith own children 6 ta 17 years only	_ 20	_	10	15 13	116 318	201 477	254 447	217 457	226 481	
In labor force	10	-	-	13	257	380	345	400	341	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	-	-	12	18	331	500	524	524	581	
All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	-	-	12	11	185	297	399	286	313	
subfamiliesAll parents present in household in labor force	23 14	-	8 8	22 22	730 511	1 180 883	1 049 787	1 058 805	1 141 757	
Persons 16 to 19 years	-	=	-	32 21	259 51	325 63	280 54	341 154	331 51	
Unemployed or not in labar force	-	-	-	10	7	6	21	26	9	
Not high school graduate Employed	_	Ξ	Ξ	10	26 26	10 6	25 9	59 33	9	
UnemployedNot in labor force	_	Ξ	_	Ξ	_	4	11 5	4 22	3	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									_	
Employed persons 16 years and over	122	-	19	144	2 042	3 032	2 794	2 936	3 034	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	17 29	Ξ	9	32 8	177 134	266 222	217 347	294 298	291 360	
Technicians and related suppart occupations	- 6	Ξ	Ξ	7 14	68 230	56 249	41 257	105 314	84 316	
Administrative support occupations, including clencal	7	_	10	39	306 8	387	338 6	449 10	462	
rotective service occupations	7 10	-	-	_	22	22	14	31	10	
ervice occupations, except protective and household arming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	Ξ	=	_	177 56	407 226	333 87	316 59	368 71	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	20 8	Ξ	Ξ	25 13	496 165	505 261	577 317	443 314	466 331	
ransportation and material moving occupations	18	_	=	6	124 79	202 223	120 140	139 164	121 150	
onstruction	18	_	_	_	185	258	348	263	301	
Aanufacturing ranspartation, communications, and ather utilities	18	Ξ	9	51 12	557 234	835 121	796 132	628 239	854 157	
/holesale and retail tradenance, insurance, and real estate	23	Ξ	Ξ	31 16	366 168	686 96	542 97	703 179	728	
Business and repair services	_	=	_	11	72	102	87	115	140 133	
Prafessianal and related services	56	_	-	15	270	551	554	487	447	
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over	122	_	19	144	2 042	3 032	2 794	2 936	3 034	
Private wage and salary workers	88 34	_	19	130 14	1 744 141	2 392	2 315	2 340	2 609	
Lacal gavernment workers	15	Ξ	=	8	92	241 116	313 21 9	396 260	200 131	
elf-emplayed warkers	-	-	-	-	149	324	164	180	218	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
1989	137 101	-	19 19	153	2 301 1 733	3 392	3 256	3 331	3 380	
Usually worked 35 or mare hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	67	Ξ	19	120 90	1 316	2 652 2 062	2 537 1 791	2 571 1 925	2 547 1 895	
40 ta 49 weeks	19	Ξ	Ξ	15 9	136 9 5	247 140	242 214	228 171	337 118	
Jsually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	26	-	-	16	342	380	388	420	371	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	155	_	19	171	2 599	3 814	3 704	3 596	3 928	
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mability limitation	_	Ξ	-		71 41	163 60	161	60	110	
In labor farce	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	13	3	87 14	46 18	84 29	
With a self-care limitation	8	_	_	17	51 226	136 220	124 382	23 234	69 286	
In labor force Prevented from working	- 8	Ξ	=	17	94 76	90 114	149 169	133 53	144 126	
la wark disability In labor farce	147 137	Ξ	19 19	154 136	2 373 1 960	3 594 2 995	3 322 2 798	3 362 2 852	3 642	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years		_							2 953	
and over With a mability ar self-care limitatian	67 -	Ξ	=	18	451 70	609 86	763 174	480 81	834 151	
With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation		_	Ξ	_	50 43	66 47	116 126	56 41	101 99	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989						-	120	71	,,	
No workers	24	_	_	_	101	147	216	123	203	
Mean family income (dollars)	15 200	-	_	-	20 301	16 826	19 335	22 757	22 630	
l warker	15 390 18	_	_	13					457	
Mean family incame (dallars)		-	- - 9	13 34 685 34	301 31 406 756	402 34 941 1 072	396 61 277 1 060	295 26 704 1 126	457 31 590 1 100 51 557	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see Census Tract or Block Numbering Chicago—Cory—						Ke	nosho County, WI		Totals for split tre	
Area	Chicogo—Gory— Loke County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Total	P Kenosho city	eosont Proirie villoge	Troct 1	Troct 2
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors) Mean (dollors) Medion income (dollors) Moles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Femoles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	2 903 236 167 050 197 176 190 109 423 743 431 800 565 952 548 195 201 085 178 126 35 918 45 099 2 042 356 42 153 2 775 789 24 092 56.1 132 854 2 735 147 11 931 36.3 21 638 16 404	2 640 669 150 764 175 233 169 276 379 307 389 660 512 151 502 995 189 344 171 939 36 362 45 953 1 846 844 42 806 2 527 674 24 208 56.4 32 900 2 494 615 12 247 21 839 16 725	215 556 14 719 17 843 16 943 35 552 33 559 44 122 37 715 9 838 5 285 31 629 36 665 161 328 36 921 202 632 23 527 53.5 33 655 196 153 8 740 29.7 18 503	47 011 1 567 4 100 3 890 8 884 8 601 9 679 7 485 1 903 902 30 638 35 789 34 184 35 657 45 483 21 385 50.6 29 712 44 379 9 807 31.2 18 706	47 011 1 567 4 100 3 890 8 884 8 601 9 679 7 485 1 903 30 638 35 789 902 30 638 31 184 35 657 45 483 21 385 50.6 29 712 44 379 9 807 31.2 18 706 13 265	47 011 1 567 4 100 3 890 8 884 8 601 9 679 7 485 1 903 902 30 638 35 789 34 184 35 657 45 483 21 385 50.6 29 712 44 379 9 807 9 812 18 706 13 265	30 008 1 147 3 144 2 790 5 976 5 529 5 997 4 109 914 402 27 770 32 462 20 967 32 883 27 648 20 479 47.6 28 563 28 464 9 527 29.2 18 111 12 284	4 191 88 161 260 6592 844 996 316 184 40 145 46 787 43 994 4 489 54.4 32 236 4 081 11 451 34.9 21 603 16 508	1 814 78 181 177 372 292 339 275 62 38 27 528 34 325 1 039 36 533 1 510 22 242 54.0 29 495 1 563 10 5547 32.0 18 186	16
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income Mean public assistonce income Mean public assistonce income (dollars) With refirement income Mean refirement income (dollars)	2 903 236 2 384 689 46 321 703 502 8 358 219 820 4 043 399 939 8 299	2 640 669 2 177 612 47 100 627 950 8 362 200 053 4 050 350 527 8 421	215 556 169 640 38 565 62 008 8 304 15 989 3 811 40 571 7 371	47 011 37 437 36 178 13 544 8 413 3 778 4 637 8 841 7 734	47 011 37 437 36 178 13 544 8 413 3 778 4 637 8 841 7 734	47 011 37 437 36 178 13 544 8 413 3 778 4 637 8 841 7 734	30 008 23 148 32 700 9 063 8 429 2 992 4 606 6 129 7 349	4 191 3 580 46 410 1 122 8 714 172 4 235 813 9 939	1 814 1 431 34 241 456 8 348 98 4 844 303 7 628	16 16 35 757 - - - - -
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	51 772 49 235 54 188 58 994 58 368 59 584 25 458 17 948 34 036	52 879 50 250 55 370 60 341 59 523 61 114 25 993 18 377 34 487	41 504 40 117 42 895 46 957 48 156 45 831 20 139 14 070 28 833	40 457 38 889 41 992 44 400 44 908 43 941 20 568 14 893 29 372	40 457 38 889 41 992 44 400 44 908 43 941 20 568 14 893 29 372	40 457 38 889 41 992 44 400 44 908 43 941 20 568 14 893 29 372	36 714 34 860 38 638 41 436 42 126 40 794 19 014 13 976 27 732	51 284 48 985 53 239 53 475 51 410 55 219 26 813 20 975 32 068	41 787 36 840 45 701 47 171 46 302 47 733 15 331 11 881 23 775	37 038 33 939 46 335 37 038 33 939 46 335
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	2 042 356 1 631 859 1 074 241 472 541 1 562 483 1 312 481 792 413 362 819 377 604 237 286 91 886	1 846 844 1 481 849 969 473 431 801 1 410 513 1 190 085 715 605 332 430 342 737 218 158 213 661 83 064	161 328 123 200 87 012 33 145 124 313 100 181 63 235 24 490 29 871 17 673 20 255 7 514	34 184 26 810 17 756 7 595 27 657 22 215 13 573 5 899 4 996 3 305 3 370 1 308	34 184 26 810 17 756 7 595 27 657 22 215 13 573 5 899 4 996 3 305 3 370 1 308	34 184 26 810 17 756 7 595 27 657 22 215 13 573 13 589 4 996 3 305 3 370 1 308	20 967 15 945 11 247 4 999 16 134 12 697 8 056 3 773 3 869 2 479 2 700 998	3 357 2 737 1 622 653 2 981 2 445 1 410 528 266 198 160	1 039 839 474 226 830 677 333 148 162 115	16 16 12 5 16 16 12 5
With reloted children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 55 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 67 years and over Persons 75 years and over	1 149 664 860 880 288 915 7 922 800 2 079 758 2 071 476 1 462 672 871 197 333 880	1 064 348 793 825 262 590 7 202 414 1 879 704 1 872 111 1 315 286 787 669 304 035	67 882 54 228 21 271 594 892 166 097 165 577 123 576 68 362 23 855	17 434 12 827 5 054 125 494 33 957 33 788 23 810 15 166 5 990	17 434 12 827 5 054 125 494 33 957 33 788 23 810 15 166 5 990	17 434 12 827 5 054 125 494 33 957 33 788 23 810 15 166 5 990	12 152 9 041 3 633 77 947 21 398 21 274 14 691 9 933 4 125	1 154 834 363 11 894 3 065 3 055 2 257 1 230 462	974 775 206 4 042 923 923 656 504 162	- - - 48 15 15
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Familles Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Marsied-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Fenale householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years ond over Persons Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children onder 18 years Reloted children onder 18 years Reloted children onder 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 75 years ond over	177 951 8.7 69 964 144 817 76 674 55 503 27 829 37 357 20 777 111 372 36 943 51 866 227 352 128 113 59 802 897 168 11.3 353 156 346 775 237 329 87 086 39 938	158 939 8.6 61 928 128 939 68 944 50 392 25 192 24 014 19 080 98 373 32 018 88 108 46 116 208 705 116 560 54 871 811 844 11.3 317 052 311 226 212 462 79 634 36 607	16 429 10.2 6 679 13 680 6 559 4 267 2 115 2 734 1 373 11 393 4 179 10 365 4 960 15 056 9 758 4 109 72 506 12.2 30 789 30 379 30 379 21 464 6 349 2 816	2 583 7.6 1 357 2 198 1 171 844 522 609 324 1 606 746 1 476 790 3 591 1 795 822 12 818 10.2 5 170 3 403 1 103 5 15	2 583 7.6 1 357 2 198 1 171 844 522 609 324 1 606 746 1 476 1 790 3 591 1 795 5 170 3 403 1 103 5 15	2 583 7.6 1 357 2 198 1 171 844 522 609 324 1 606 746 1 476 1 795 822 12 818 10.2 5 315 5 170 3 403 1 103 5 15	2 066 9.9 1 054 1 833 981 545 348 430 241 1 421 647 1 314 700 2 464 1 313 566 9 923 12.7 4 466 4 366 2 877 726 310	98 2.9 78 80 44 53 33 35 36 36 26 228 98 94 579 4.9 177 167 115 105 47	109 10.5 53 81 555 37 17 20 16 60 24 555 33 122 76 19 469 11.6 169 169 91	
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	478 780 1 141 943 1 956 722	435 240 1 032 292 1 763 569	39 335 92 304 161 308	4 205 17 347 31 845	4 205 17 347 31 845	4 205 17 347 31 845	3 108 13 055 22 710	232 834 1 687	146 750 1 041	Ξ

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings af symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Tatals for split	trocts/BNA's in	Kenosho County,	WI — Con.			
Area	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 13	Troct 14	Troct 15	Tract 20	Tract 21
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	1 399 55	1 463 33	1 993 93	2 745 48	1 492 88	1 373 38	2 570 49	1 487 34	1 070	1 632
\$5,000 to \$9,999	136 149	85 139	299 122	112	178	38 97	86	161	26	45 181
10,000 to \$14,99915,000 to \$24,999	315	270	320	218 583	153 338	128 282	121 367	147 280	79 154	182 301 325 271 260 51
25,000 to \$34,999	315 287	303 260	307 444	645 565	231 295	262 355	424 759	302 334	208 227	325 271
50,000 to \$74,999 75,000 to \$99,999	130 12	304 63	332 71	364 171	147 37	170 34	545 115	193	253	260
\$100,000 or more	_	6	5	39	25	7	104	23 13	84 25	16
Median (dollars) Mean (dallors)	26 147 27 800	31 672 35 496	30 618 32 230	31 520 36 473	24 542 29 181	29 844 32 288	38 838 47 024	29 040 32 789	37 717 42 786	28 583 32 231 1 194
Families	916 27 531	1 109 34 946	1 373 37 646	1 823 38 557	1 153 26 273	1 082 33 187	2 086 43 484	1 076 33 200	859 40 094	1 194 33 308
Noles 15 years and aver, with income	1 283	1 422	1 768	2 935	1 310	1 292	2 702	1 354	1 196	1 478
Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers	18 0 8 6 44.7	21 370 46.3	21 348 43.7	22 005 52.9	19 217 51.7	21 588 49.9	26 060 52.9	21 250 53.9	22 574	19 402
Medion income (dallars)	26 694	30 203	31 714	30 328	26 681	26 178	30 567	27 849	56.3 30 649	51.9 27 675
emales 15 yeors ond over, with incame Median income (dollars)	1 217 10 303	1 405 11 171	1 930 9 372	2 655 9 822	1 513 7 612	1 316 9 446	2 390 11 737	1 443 9 539	1 046 11 782	1 617 10 643
Percent year-round full-time warkers Median incame (dollors)	30.8 17 630	29.8 19 700	25.4 17 048	30.0 18 598	27.4 17 165	35.1 16 909	35.6 20 784	29.0 18 284	35.3	35.5
Per capita incame (dollors)	11 317	14 041	13 157	14 145	9 777	11 645	16 903	12 412	21 250 14 470	17 566 12 429
NCOME TYPE IN 1989							.0 ,00	16 712	14 4/0	12 427
Households	1 399	1 463	1 993	2 745	1 492	1 373	2 570	1 487	1 070	1 632
With earnings Mean earnings (dollars)	1 115 27 782	1 063 35 662	1 371 35 012	2 416 35 673	1 173 30 021	1 132 31 367	2 128 48 568	1 093 35 338	958 40 525	1 342 31 071
With Sacial Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars)	397 8 548	602 9 444	836 7 854	578 7 855	401 7 574	320 9 045	654 9 128	475 7 979	228 8 142	473
Vith public assistance incame	123	57	163	76	273	108	100	138	58	8 392 168
Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	3 467 210	5 858 447	3 962 513	6 296 367	4 772 323	4 435 299	5 418 469	4 311 337	5 434 178	3 442 307
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 107	7 479	7 119	8 477	6 102	8 080	7 185	6 559	9 282	7 112
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	28 992	38 964	39 290	42 142	20 000	25 404	£1 000	2= 000	44.000	
Families (dollars)	26 239	39 601	39 817	43 143 41 461	30 288 27 8 56	35 604 33 530	51 933 49 318	37 038 34 060	44 973 45 114	36 840 32 875
No own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars)	31 582 32 913	38 571 40 649	38 941 41 473	44 591 46 665	33 926 37 372	37 920 39 975	54 246 53 691	40 095 42 020	44 826 47 201	40 226 42 008
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	34 182	42 410	42 703	46 104	38 416	40 344	50 400	41 815	47 806	39 823
la awn children under 18 years (dallars) Female householder, no husband present	31 963	39 565	40 648	47 122	36 045	39 600	56 510	42 206	46 538	43 654
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	18 307 12 058	24 73 8 17 678	24 188 20 467	22 267 17 589	15 938 9 887	18 343 13 982	39 797 49 743	16 176 11 130	23 342 21 091	17 423 14 175
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	31 441	28 382	27 157	28 116	28 302	26 735	30 572	27 185	25 494	22 464
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	916 701	1 109 806	1 373 1 019	1 823 1 517	1 153 828	1 082 846	2 086	1 076	859	1 194
Householder warked in 1989	474	439	570	869	752	607	1 716 1 042	793 572	696 471	958 581 245
With related children under 5 years	265 647	215 929	232 1 186	331 1 527	318 777	288 810	371 1 879	269 848	164 736	245
Householder warked in 1989	514 298	693 360	901 496	1 299 711	609	648	1 556	660	596	933 760 419
With related children under 18 years	178	179	184	271	464 239	421 222	913 347	411 202	404 125	419 204
Female householder, no husband present tousehalder warked in 1989	214 159	141 74	160 91	198 129	353 200	193 146	133 91	1 75 94	90 67	245 182
Nith related children under 18 years	150	58 31	74 48	110	269	143	81	135	57	162
With related children under 5 years	67	31	48	32	72	51	15	53	34	41
determined	660	481	702	1 441	506	364	614	521	299	502
lanfamily householder5 years and aver	483 139	354 196	620 424	922 152	339 74	291 94	484 197	411 194	211 41	438 126
Persons far whom poverty status is determined_	3 330	3 672	4 898	7 047	4 447	3 770	7 242	3 905	3 204	4 155
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	855 836	751 739	1 040 1 040	1 619 1 607	1 555 1 555	1 070 1 063	1 860 1 860	1 084 1 084	888 888	1 020 1 020
Related children 5 to 17 years	506	501	784	1 170	1 033	689	1 329	738	665	658
Persans 65 years and aver Persans 75 years and aver	423 195	748 263	864 330	593 203	342 121	328 164	803 283	541 258	232 88	4 8 7 137
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families Percent below poverty level	127 13.9	30 2,7	60 4.4	24 1.3	216 18.7	60 5.5	67	109	23	106
lausehalder warked in 1989	72	13	16	14	97	26	3.2 40	10.1 46	2.7 17	8.9 80
With related children under 18 years	102 63	20 20	48 23	14	216 92	60 37	50 16	90 42	16 6	85 52 39 34 34 24 67
Married-couple families	42 24	9 4	23 11 6	10	28	19	30	24	12	39
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	17	4	11	_	28 28	8 19	13 13	12 5	12 5	34 34
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	13 75	4 21	49	9	22 1 76	12 41	28	5 73	11	24
tausehalder worked in 1989	48	9	10	9	57	18	18	28	5	46
With related children under 18 years	75 40	16 16	37 23	9	176 70	41 25	28 7	73 37	11 6	51 28
Unrelated individuals	98	65	172	416	138	67	58	60	36	74
Nonfamily hausehalder55 years and over	47 20	20 13	155 105	78 42	59 13	47 15	32	50 40	22 16	58 16
Persans	521	139	339	474	940	268	278	364	107	430
Percent below poverty levelersans under 18 years	15.6 239	3.8	6.9 79	6.7	21.1	7.1	3.8	9.3	3.3	10.3
Related children under 18 years	220	37 25	79	36 24	529 529	117 117	87 87	160 160	35 35	194 194
Related children 5 ta 17 yearsPersans 65 years and over	154 43	6 29	63 110	24 42	351 20	51	69	102	29	90
Persans 75 years and over	20	_	38	36	8	15 6	_	40 16	16	32 6
Ratio of incame in 1989 to poverty level:	1/0	(0	0-	0.13			_			
Persons belaw 50 percent af paverty level Persons belaw 125 percent of poverty level	162 666	60 242	35 524	261 837	421 1 131	58 365	78 415	72 438	20 146	86 533
Persans belaw 200 percent af paverty level	1 172	603	898	1 539	1 940	758	857	1 004	465	1 023

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split	tracts/BNA's in I	Kenosha County, V	VI—Con.			Kenosha city, Ken	nosho County, WI		
Area	Tract 23	Troct 24	Troct 25	Tract 26	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	2 103 52 243	1 745 51 136	728 15 6	1 789 31 50	765 34 101	16	1 344 48 129	1 463 33 85	1 981 93 292	1 098 12 83
\$10,000 to \$14,999	144 359 384 427 348	84 284 283 315 371	30 124 88 170 208	46 287 316 423 436	66 146 153 154 92	5 11	142 293 309 281 130	139 270 303 260 304	122 315 307 444 332	136 253 283 202
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 ar more Median (dallors)	64 82 30 743 36 997	143 78 37 599 42 760	47 40 42 177 46 434	125 75 41 758 46 802	19 - 27 561 29 811	39 375 37 038	12 - 26 546 28 164	63 6 31 672 35 496	71 5 30 776 32 349	102 27 - 26 389 29 042
Families Medion income (dollars) Males 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars)	1 474 39 247 1 820 23 602	1 262 46 163 1 662 26 185 54.8	45 903 754 30 375	1 460 45 031 1 946 25 438 53.5	30 000 524 21 356 52.1	39 375 380 2 948	27 687 1 215 18 393	1 109 34 946 1 422 21 370	1 368 37 727 1 756 21 495	34 063 1 049 21 844
Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Femoles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars)	48.7 33 750 2 178 9 085 22.4 18 815	33 542 1 674 11 243 30.6 20 545 16 578	60.3 37 062 675 12 363 41.0 21 094	32 053 1 721 12 254 37.7 22 240 16 246	26 523 752 10 694 30.6 18 155	4.2 29 375 412 2 774 3.4 12 500 3 632	44.4 27 656 1 195 10 474 30.5 17 917	46.3 30 203 1 405 11 171 29.8 19 700	44.0 31 714 1 925 9 403 25.5 17 048	50.6 27 165 975 9 417 31.4 18 085 13 068
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income	2 103 1 500 39 064 904	1 745 1 308 44 814 657	728 624 46 126 181	1 789 1 619 44 208 388	765 555 30 551 222	16 16 35 757	1 344 1 074 27 937 383	1 463 1 063 35 662 602	1 981 1 359 35 268 836	1 098 1 011 28 504 128
Mean Sociol Security income (dollars)	9 066 91 3 065 559 6 702	8 395 108 3 424 468 9 962	8 362 4 4 800 155 14 065	9 178 69 4 800 286 8 895	8 003 47 4 233 154 8 542	=======================================	8 710 123 3 467 210 5 107	9 444 57 5 858 447 7 479	7 854 163 3 962 508 7 035	7 614 47 6 935 81 8 592
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 257 48 888 41 061 46 503 51 578 42 929	51 592 55 404 48 921 52 828 58 109 48 888	48 736 48 902 48 520 49 464 49 701 49 122	49 626 49 879 49 382 51 637 52 199 51 124	34 373 33 196 35 561 41 522 49 580 36 395	37 038 33 939 46 335 37 038 33 939 46 335	29 168 26 277 31 833 33 384 34 897 32 299	38 964 39 601 38 571 40 649 42 410 39 565	39 369 39 817 39 071 41 574 42 703 40 812	35 527 34 462 36 968 40 680 42 305 38 863
No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 274 27 255 27 286	44 151 27 787 50 190	34 174 20 850 40 231	24 623 21 068 31 085	15 886 11 934 29 562	=	18 307 12 058 31 441	24 738 17 678 28 382	24 188 20 467 27 157	20 127 18 890 25 625
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Families	1 474	1 262	640	1 460	428	16	882	1 109	1 368	534
Househalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	1 063 627 262 1 280 981 536 246	964 544 236 1 114 841 479 204	541 361 114 595 496 351 114 32	1 261 756 308 1 283 1 120 638 245 124	335 215 97 306 245 119 42	16 12 5 16 16 12 5	674 453 250 613 487 277 163 214	806 439 215 929 693 360 179	1 019 570 232 1 181 901 496 184	502 312 121 377 362 204 95
Female householder, no husband present	150 66 75 8	90 45 19	32 10	110 93 57	116 84 90 55	=	159 150 67	141 74 58 31	160 91 74 48	81 80 10
Nanfamily househalder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	779 629 468 5 196	547 483 314 4 469	98 88 34 2 230	476 329 89 5 162	434 337 113 1 708	- - 48	632 462 132 3 178	481 354 196 3 672	695 613 424 4 881	766 564 49 2 301
Persons under 18 years	1 168 1 154 826 1 000 444	1 014 1 014 769 729 320	712 712 567 148 48	1 382 1 372 1 010 407 99	408 408 305 225 63	15 15 12 -	827 808 490 416 195	751 739 501 748 263	1 040 1 040 784 864 330	542 530 362 109 48
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level	32 2.2	13 1.0	9 1.4	52 3.6	50 11.7	_	120 13.6	30 2.7	60 4.4	14 2.6
Hauseholder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families	7 23 15 24 7	8 8 - 13 8	9 - 9	47 41 24 27 22	24 50 34 12 12	= = =	72 102 63 35 24	13 20 20 9	16 48 23 11	14 14 - -
Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989	15 15 8 -	8 - - -	9 - - -	16 4 25 25 25	12 8 38 12	= = =	17 13 75 48	4 4 21 9	6 11 - 49 10	- - 9 9
With reloted children under 18 years	8 - 152 96	- - 99 78	- 6 6	20 67 32	38 26 70 39	- -	75 40 91 40	16 16 65 20	37 23 172 155	9 - 113 30
65 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years	129 291 5.6 92	59 153 3.4 28 28	6 45 2.0 15	12 264 5.1 103	19 241 14.1 101 101	=	20 484 15.2 239	13 139 3.8 37	105 339 6.9 79	6 151 6.6 36
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and aver Persans 75 yeors and aver Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:	84 65 129 54	28 28 59 33	15 15 6 6	93 71 23 13	67 19	=	220 154 43 20	25 6 29 -	79 63 110 38	24 24 6 -
Persons belaw 50 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 50 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 200 percent of poverty level		42 292 468	45 45 164	110 407 687	96 357 465	=	155 622 1 068	60 242 603	35 524 891	53 342 630

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Oato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Kenos	ha city, Kenosha	County, WI—C	on.			
Area	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Troct 10	Troct 11	Tract 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	1 468 88	899 34	1 611 89	641 59	1 250 145	1 657 93	1 370 38	2 365 33	1 475 34	1 223
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	178 153 338 231 275	125 107 269 147 147	250 239 450 283	196 99 146 72	187 216 357 194	172 177 367 278	97 128 282 262	70 99 330 388	161 135 280 302	86 139 130 338 250 176 84 20
\$25,000 to \$54,777 \$55,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Mean (dollars)	147 33 25 24 042	59 11 - 21 817	188 77 30 5 20 197	38 25 3 3 13 477	127 24 - - 16 540	348 167 49 6 25 473	352 170 34 7 29 750	744 510 106 85 39 339	334 193 23 13 29 308	_
Mean (dallors) Families Median income (dallars) Median income (dallars) Males 15 years and aver, with income	28 769 1 129 25 718 1 281	25 158 625 24 040 856	23 106 1 050 21 048 1 350	17 700 225 17 531 667	18 803 753 15 785	28 920 1 154 31 037	32 254 1 079 33 094	44 084 1 938 43 777	32 963 1 064 33 500	21 052 24 823 8 75 20 625
Medion income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dallars) Females 15 years and over, with income	18 780 51.6 26 458 1 468	17 500 41.9 25 348 757	15 441 44.1 21 557 1 473	9 668 22.5 19 423 540	1 209 11 237 32.2 17 580 1 096	1 435 20 030 49.5 25 609 1 462	1 278 21 606 50.5 26 178 1 311	2 459 26 419 54.3 30 307 2 239	1 342 21 344 54.0 27 994 1 430	1 053 16 265 47.8 26 455 1 069
Medion income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars)	7 663 27.6 17 377 9 676	7 284 23.9 17 880 9 218	8 071 20.8 16 550 8 768	6 661 18.3 16 250 7 800	7 205 23.8 13 730 6 649	10 346 32.5 15 687 10 952	9 482 35.2 16 909 11 684	11 940 36.0 20 666 15 566	9 662 29.3 18 284 12 497	7 845 25.4 15 889 8 683
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings	1 468 1 149	8 99 674	1 611 1 242	641 355	1 250 997	1 657 1 282	1 370 1 129	2 365 1 981	1 475 1 088	1 223 962
Mean earnings (dollars) With Saciol Security income Mean Saciol Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	29 681 393 7 551 273 4 772	24 514 307 7 849 101 4 112	22 544 382 8 479 349 4 817	19 531 295 6 803 107 3 719	17 151 273 8 169 316 4 438	28 200 486 8 542 200 5 164	31 384 317 9 060 108 4 435	44 458 562 9 344 74 5 800	35 449 468 7 926 131 4 536	24 744 243 7 656 273 5 577
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollars) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	315 6 085 29 777	181 7 764 27 027	255 6 193 24 169	139 7 966 22 983	181 6 203 18 201	359 8 443 33 253	296 8 096	423 7 268	337 6 559	165 8 477
With own children under 18 years (dollars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 660 33 030 36 831 38 275 34 929	27 211 26 840 31 762 36 502 28 014	21 710 27 686 30 563 30 380 30 775	16 918 31 752 23 200 20 668 27 433	16 766 21 367 22 259 22 733 21 198	28 063 39 174 37 597 35 027 40 233	35 570 33 530 37 861 39 975 40 344 39 600	47 904 50 236 45 653 48 863 50 475 47 308	37 327 34 273 40 475 42 459 42 200 42 696	24 276 20 922 30 576 31 236 29 036 35 083
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 938 9 887 28 302	12 500 9 918 18 107	12 328 9 175 19 023	16 379 5 636 29 189	13 509 10 298 22 642	17 775 10 027 32 975	18 343 13 982 26 735	42 337 57 370 30 572	16 176 11 130 27 185	12 652 10 344 19 022
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families	1 129	625	1 050	225	753	1 154	1 079	1 938	1 064	875
Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	804 745 311 753 585 457	460 337 160 428 318 206	689 670 343 637 482 363	160 136 28 155 110 97	481 553 319 373 235 274	879 642 315 855 680 446	846 604 288 810 648 421	1 628 1 015 362 1 750 1 477 905	788 567 264 836 655 406	623 588 295 503 380 320 181
With related children under 5 years	232 353 200 269 72	87 130 87 89 37	183 328 134 253 126	20 57 37 34 8	182 296 187 238 117	201 231 154 167 106	222 193 146 143 51	347 123 91 71 15	197 175 94 135 53	181 297 178 225 91
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	506 339 74	408 274 118	819 561 126	574 416 205	884 497 144	688 503 193	364 291 94	529 427 164	521 411 194	615 348 75
Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years and aver Persons 75 years and aver Related children 75 to 17 years 175 years and 275 years	4 351 1 537 1 537 1 021 334 1 121	2 457 735 735 519 323 145	4 225 1 298 1 288 841 398 191	1 342 285 285 235 306 169	3 633 1 277 1 270 845 290 117	4 363 1 356 1 348 883 546 212	3 736 1 055 1 048 674 325 161	6 788 1 826 1 826 1 306 693 253	3 867 1 071 1 071 738 527 244	3 502 1 250 1 229 820 235
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families	216 19.1	99 15.8	257 24.5	55 24.4	263 34.9	151 13.1	60 5.6	48 2.5	104 9.8	220 25.1
Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families	97 216 92 28	69 93 50 15	89 241 144 55	43 55 5 24	134 236 154 95	84 145 92 27	26 60 37 19	31 31 7 30	41 85 37 19	107 191 109
Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989	28 28 22 1 76 57	15 15 8 73 43	34 51 44 193 46	17 24 - 31 26	57 86 51 148 71	17 21 6 115	8 19 12 41	13 13 - 18	7 - - 73	52 30 52 19
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals	176 70 138	67 37 89	181 91 236	31 5 237	136 97 356	64 115 83 158	18 41 25 67	18 18 7 24	28 73 37 60	70 132 83 146
Nonfamily househalder 65 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level	59 13 940 21.6	45 36 494 20.1	92 - 1 160 27.5	122 55 456 34,0	122 26 1 423 39.2	103 20 724 16.6	47 15 26 8 7.2	16 - 190 2.8	50 40 340 8.8	50 - 1 028
Persans under 18 years	529 529 351 20 8	248 248 170 43 17	575 565 339 8 8	115 115 110 73 49	619 612 407 44 9	381 373 225 20 5	117 117 51 15 6	67 67 60 -	0.8 147 147 102 40 16	29.4 566 556 358 -
Ratia of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	421 1 131 1 940	184 626 1 166	342 1 402 2 058	126 628 890	452 1 741 2 448	178 795 1 496	58 365 758	42 327 724	72 414 966	470 1 394 1 781

[Oato bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho city, Kenosho County, WI—Con.							
Area	Tract 17	Troct 18	Tract 19	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Troct 23 (pt.)	Troct 24 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors) Mean (dollors) Medion income (dollors) Moles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Femoles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	1 016 30 123 92 138 253 206 134 25 15 29 833 32 036 773 32 157 912 24 185 54.3 29 461 960 9 510 30.2 20 750 11 623	872 11 88 89 151 232 172 90 31 8 28 007 32 133 580 29 500 828 19 627 45.0 26 740 757 10 186 34.1 21 250 11 902	1 089 32 86 58 90 148 203 295 114 63 42 218 51 183 750 52 249 919 30 634 49.7 37 548 1 041 13 451 35.7 25 577 21 373	5 000-	1 577 45 166 182 294 320 264 239 51 16 28 431 32 068 1 154 33 000 1 417 19 484 52.3 27 625 1 568 10 587 35.1 17 431	1 495 19 85 129 325 216 390 275 36 20 33 301 36 393 1 082 40 649 1 313 24 272 51.9 30 273 1 385 11 901 33.9 17 852 14 828	1 854 52 234 1117 302 342 357 312 64 74 30 593 37 366 1 282 39 144 1 592 24 153 47.9 35 464 1 853 9 148 20.8 18 640 14 847	1 066 33 91 35 175 202 197 230 67 36 34 853 40 273 757 43 594 984 26 228 52.0 32 105 1 029 11 482 31.5 19 871
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollors) With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollors)	1 016 824 32 473 293 7 713 107 4 340 154 5 460	872 658 34 004 232 8 590 84 6 956 171 6 985	1 089 862 44 374 336 9 506 48 4 749 253 8 111	6 - - - - - - - -	1 577 1 302 30 860 451 8 516 168 3 442 292 7 248	1 495 1 083 38 075 564 8 718 42 3 397 359 7 770	1 854 1 312 39 513 806 8 910 80 3 218 502 6 755	1 066 798 41 277 413 7 972 87 3 654 290 9 887
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 691 33 641 38 639 39 695 39 333 40 147 18 809 16 204 25 863	35 583 35 251 36 085 41 189 42 434 39 491 15 671 14 471 18 784	54 214 51 971 55 856 60 179 59 639 60 566 27 670 21 052 34 505	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	36 452 32 892 39 637 41 737 39 935 43 173 17 423 14 175 22 464	40 967 43 350 38 972 42 239 46 211 39 158 28 478 21 256 40 593	45 003 50 150 41 513 47 190 52 892 43 277 27 659 27 255 27 963	48 859 51 988 46 427 50 023 55 036 45 772 44 801 28 591 51 058
All Income Levels in 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Famele householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	773 644 471 211 595 509 334 175 152 109 122 28	580 448 359 134 447 353 258 120 115 77 89	750 587 356 156 609 486 273 151 124 84 78	-	1 154 918 576 240 893 720 414 199 245 182 162	1 082 809 509 227 982 727 437 209 83 70 60	1 282 918 543 225 1 113 844 460 217 133 66 75	757 586 347 125 645 485 299 106 79 68 28
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	312 243 123 2 800 891 891 641 338 170	458 292 85 2 316 707 693 506 267 126	434 339 184 2 609 597 597 419 443 206	6 - 6 - - - -	487 423 111 4 028 1 009 1 009 658 472 137	467 413 218 3 669 858 858 598 734 299	664 572 392 4 537 1 025 1 011 728 860 370	338 309 219 2 701 602 602 471 433 162
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Familles Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamiliy householder 65 years ond over	77 10.0 49 64 28 24 18 11 6 53 31 53 22 44 36 7	54 9.3 23 39 10 - - 54 23 39 10 94 19 6	13 1.7 13 13 - 13 13 13 - 44 44 27	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	106 9.2 80 85 52 39 34 34 24 67 46 51 28 74	24 2.2 14 14 9 9 9 9 5 5 5 - 20 14	32 2.5 7 23 15 24 7 15 15 8 - 8 - 95 87	13 1.7 8 8 8 - 13 8 8 8 - - - - - 59 53 41
Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children of to 17 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 55 years and over Persons 75 years ond over Persons 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 105 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	310 11.1 130 130 97 24 24 24 87 387 782	267 11.5 110 96 70 19 12 27 329 917	77 3.0 20 20 20 27 15	6 100.0 - - - - - - - 6 6 6	430 10.7 194 194 90 32 6	103 2.8 36 36 20 26 18	234 5.2 92 84 65 87 32 110 365 780	113 4.2 28 28 28 41 27

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosha city, Kenosh Con.	na County, WI—		Pl	leasant Proirie village,	Kenosha County, WI		
Area	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$55,000 to \$74,999	318 - - - 62 30 74 118 19	89 -6 24 53 -6	114 16 16 17 10 18 -	12 - 12 - - -	1 064 8 26 79 154 208 227 253 84	55 - 15 - 7 5 7 21	240 - 9 27 57 42 61 36	679 18 45 49 109 81 118
\$75,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ar more Median (dallors) Mean (dallors) Families Median income (dollars) Madea 15 years and aver, with income	15 48 542 49 151 290 49 375 311 34 107	37 679 40 012 70 36 964 96 27 955	19 500 110 273 65 52 000 118 19 000	11 250 11 412 12 11 250 12 8 750	25 38 043 43 027 859 40 094 1 196	47 679 36 899 40 55 579	8 30 500 33 829 183 37 250	76 42 40 819 46 663 505 49 226 678
Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Females 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars)	67.8 39 107 287 15 060 51.6 21 176	59,4 28 750 75 6 437 14.7 17 292	37.3 31 296 62 8 929 45.2 21 500 60 569	41.7 8 750 13 2 679 - - 3 639	22 574 56.3 30 649 1 046 11 782 35.3 21 250	15 893 42.6 32 857 49 11 964 46.9 23 906 16 381	20 197 52.5 28 661 315 7 446 29.2 19 286 12 550	26 154 58.7 37 115 645 10 953 29.1 20 987 17 898
With earnings (dollars) Men earnings (dollars) Men earnings (dollars) Men Social Security income Men Social Security income (dollars) Mith public assistance income Mean public assistonce income (dollars) With refirement income Mean refirement income Mean refirement income	318 296 49 010 34 8 610 - - 37 11 395	89 76 26 155 37 10 389 7 2 767 20 6 405	114 88 137 277 43 5 472 9 891 19 9 532	12 5 11 138 7 11 508 7 100	1 064 958 40 525 228 8 142 58 5 434 178 9 282	55 40 37 913 22 5 864 — — 15 4 476	240 179 35 172 98 10 349 11 1 952 57 6 234	679 510 50 348 244 9 112 21 2 474 178 10 084
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	50 108 50 655 48 697 51 775 52 153 50 621	41 458 45 122 40 093 42 956 45 122 42 042	181 784 3 691 210 406 210 406 — 210 406	11 412 11 138 11 608 11 412 11 138 11 608	44 973 45 114 44 826 47 201 47 806 46 538 23 342	48 040 31 000 50 474 48 040 31 000 50 474	38 969 40 564 37 861 41 714 43 497 40 402 24 258	55 690 61 385 52 284 56 685 63 163 52 651 42 723
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 850 40 880	-	Ξ	Ξ	21 091 25 494	Ξ	24 258	25 822 48 356
Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years 290 268 209 70 264 242 199 70 26 26	70 57 19 6 64 57 19 6 -	65 46 9 9 56 37 - - - -	12 5 5 12 5 5 5 - -	859 696 471 164 736 596 404 125 90 67 57	40 40 5 5 40 40 5 5 - -	183 136 75 28 158 129 67 20 17	505 378 197 111 469 356 180 98 36 22 17	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	38 28 - 1 033 411	32 19 - 196 25	67 49 25 209 11	- - - - 38 13	293 205 41 3 198 888	15 15 15 127	115 57 76 620 123	209 174 95 1 768 412
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years ond over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Familles	411 313 16 10	25 21 31 11	11 - 43 7	13 14 14	888 665 232 88	11 15 	123 90 140 74	412 298 296 158
Percent belaw poverty level	-	-	13.8 9 9 9 - -	41.7 5 5 5 5 5 5	2.7 17 16 6 12 12	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	- - -	- - - - - - 6	- - - - 34	5 - - - -	11 5 11 6 30	- - - -	- - - - - 57	- - - - - 40
Nanfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	-	6 3.1 - -	16 - 54 25.8 11 11 -	- 24 63.2 13 13	16 16 101 3.2 35 35 29	-	9 42 57 9.2 - -	25 18 40 2.3 - -
Persons 75 years and aver	- - - 59	- - 6 6	36 54 87	- - 24 38	14 140 459	- - 7 15	42 22 6 64 130	18 6 21 106 193

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, se	ariability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]									
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Pleasant Prairie County, V					Remainder of Ken	osha County, WI			
Area	Troct 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	410 15 6 30 62	1 617 31 44 46 251	1 049 44 80 111 226	=	55 7 7 7 7 22	=	12 7 - 5	1 647 36 29 82 330	24 - - -	3 - - -
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors)	58 96 90 28 25 39 145 44 326	280 335 436 119 75 43 036 47 983	139 185 183 43 38 27 480 37 618	-	6 6 - - - 20 536 18 898	-	8 656 12 535	362 363 262 144 39 34 641 41 426	20 - 4 - 47 000 54 356	- 3 - - - 48 750 47 910
Medion income (dollars) Males 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollars) Females 15 years and over, with income	350 42 750 443 25 398 55.1 34 667 388	1 343 46 117 1 762 26 056 53.1 33 307 1 563	611 42 981 986 23 917 55.0 33 140 811	-	23 750 68 13 750 51.5 17 750 22	-	5 16 250 12 9 643 -	1 289 41 463 1 886 22 071 54.2 32 111 1 680	24 47 000 29 33 250 55.2 41 511 45	3 48 750 14 17 000 -
Medion income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollars) Per copita income (dollars) INCOME TYPE IN 1989	11 383 33.2 20 893 15 215	12 400 38.1 22 240 16 393	10 399 33.3 18 333 16 849	-	3 750 50.0 6 250 7 399	-	2 500-	10 087 29.2 19 286 14 733	7 132 22.2 15 000 14 441	2 500 <u>-</u> - 7 340
Households With earnings	410 328 43 523 147 8 305 4 4 800 118 14 903	1 617 1 472 45 804 333 9 062 62 5 030 248 9 157	1 049 876 36 578 234 8 675 51 5 407 149 6 684	-	55 41 23 727 14 4 122 - - -	-	12 12 6 000 - - - - 5 15 683	1 647 1 405 40 831 450 7 923 29 5 261 286 8 445	24 24 46 295 8 8 678 - - 8 6 760	3 25 000 3 7 500 - 3 6 476
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Femilies (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No awn children under 18 years (dollors) Femile householder, no husband present	47 598 46 492 48 448 47 620 46 492 48 578	50 438 50 558 50 359 52 493 52 905 52 107	46 980 40 050 51 587 50 469 44 417 54 422	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	24 428 25 476 22 736 24 428 25 476 22 736	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	17 483 17 483 17 483 17 483	46 299 45 470 46 889 48 628 47 660 49 336	54 356 47 000 57 355 54 356 47 000 57 385	47 910 47 910 - - -
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989	38 500 38 500	24 361 20 308 31 085	13 934 11 687 16 609	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	24 365 14 119 28 756	Ē	Ξ
Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years.	350 273 152 44 331 254 152 44 6 6	1 343 1 163 708 287 1 179 1 029 597 231 117 103 86 50	611 504 259 129 524 432 214 106 46 31 29	-	34 27 21 15 34 27 21 15 - -	-	5 - - 5 - - - - -	1 289 1 015 557 210 1 150 937 507 176 100 48 30 22	24 24 7 7 24 24 27 7 7	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily householder	60 60 34 1 197 301 301	395 274 77 4 737 1 306 1 296	540 438 93 2 334 515 515	-	28 21 7 152 28 28	:	7 7 - 17 -	675 358 103 4 746 1 077 1 077	- - 96 18	- - 34 15 15
Related children 5 to 17 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	254 132 38	950 358 83 52	351 279 99 59	=	16 7 - 7	=	=	808 484 155	12 8 -	3
Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	2.6 9 - 9	3.9 47 41 24 27 22 - 16	29 31 21 25 5 8	- - - - -	20.6 - - 7 -	-	- - - - -	.8 - - 10 -	-	-
With related children under 5 years	- - - - - 6	4 25 25 25 20 61	8 22 12 17 7	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- - - - 7	-	- - - -	- - - - - 303	-	-
Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	6 45 3.8 15	26 12 258 5.4 103 93	37 - 228 9.8 68 68 24	=	7 - 37 24.3 - -	- - -	- - -	48 36 323 6.8 - -	-	- - - -
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 6 6 45 45 105	71 23 13 110 394 660	24 36 10 50 393 576	=	- - 7 44 104	=	- - - 7	208 495 909	= = =	=======================================

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Kenosho County, WI—Con.								
Area	Troct 14 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Troct 23 (pt.)	Troct 26 (pt.)	Troct 27	Tract 28	Troct 29.01	Troct 29.02	Troct 30
INCOME IN 1989	91		9	83	1 410	2 003	9 105	1.040	0.070
Households Less thon \$5,000	"-	Ξ	<u>-</u>	-	30	57	2 185 23	1 968 31	2 273 104
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	5	=	Ξ		58 74	68 133	220 165	113 143	104 213 120 282 427 508 442 127 50
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	27 18		Ξ	36 12	243 266	318 391	452 411	317 348	282 427
\$25,000 to \$40,000	18 15	-	9	35	326	452	431	485	508
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16	Ξ	=	Ξ	297 77	415 102	319 111	446 65	127
\$100,000 or more Medion (dollors)	10 31 094	_	46 250	33 646	39 36 441	67 35 806	53 30 876	20 35 597	34 692
Mean (dollors)	44 196 83	_	45 600	31 070 47	40 945 1 158	40 708 1 621	43 362	37 453	38 374 1 760
Medion income (dollors)	32 344	=	46 250	40 804	40 844	37 930	1 672 34 280	1 544 39 628	40 404
Moles 15 years and over, with income	125 14 583	-	9 28 750	88 15 476	1 432	2 228	2 203	1 976	2 290
Medion income (dollors)Percent year-round full-time workers	40.0	=	100.0	55.7	26 071 61.7	21 583 59.4	21 632 51.7	23 548 57.9	23 983 52.5
Medion income (dollors) Femoles 15 years ond over, with income	31 250 89	Ξ	28 750 10	11 932 83	33 641 1 342	25 837 1 82 8	30 977 1 974	30 089 1 8 60	31 742 2 080
Medion income (dollors)Percent year-round full-time workers	8 516 19.1	=	18 750 100.0	14 531 49.4	10 051 31.8	10 100 39.2	9 211 33.0	11 518 41.0	9 475
Medion income (dollors)	37 875	_	18 750	23 558	19 849	19 727	16 467	18 048	33.2 20 160
Per copito income (dollors)	16 726	-	10 985	11 679	14 471	13 653	15 731	13 329	13 739
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	91		9	83	1 410	0.002	0.105		
Households	59	Ξ	ý	71	1 410 1 222	2 003 1 755	2 185 1 753	1 968 1 682	2 273 1 797
Meon earnings (dollors) With Sociol Security income	54 250 49	_	51 000	30 457 18	40 904 340	39 013 464	46 282 666	37 178 460	39 904 653
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 865 17	-	-	8 838	8 903 74	8 439 147	8 101 129	8 674	7 742
With public ossistonce income Meon public ossistonce income (dollors)	6 151	=	=		8 150	5 675	2 999	66 3 667	101 4 070
With retirement income Meon retirement income (dollors)	27 4 234	=	_	18 8 040	170 6 162	249 7 7 8 0	364 7 507	283 9 388	337 9 076
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								, 555	
Families (dollars)	44 311 23 583	Ξ	45 600 45 600	38 606 37 343	44 942 43 555	43 666 44 033	48 918 57 047	41 469 40 977	43 036 40 701 45 257
With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	50 051	Ξ	_	40 639	46 267	43 311	41 861	42 038	45 257
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	49 209 42 366	Ξ	45 600 45 600	40 287 39 998	46 998 47 604	45 311 46 477	51 104 59 870	43 065 44 422	45 219 44 961
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	50 051	-	···-	40 639	46 456	44 201	43 632	41 539	44 961 45 449
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 556	-	-	29 000	30 941	25 107	22 270	30 790	25 416
With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	8 556	_	Ξ	29 000	23 065 41 143	18 040 36 630	16 073 27 290	22 023 40 456	16 400 40 588
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	83	-	9	47	1 158	1 621	1 672	1 544	1 760
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	42 18	_	9	41 29	985 583	1 363 826	1 311 831	1 381 853	1 426 891
With reloted children under 5 years	73	=	9	15	205 1 000	281 1 380	343	326	403
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	42	Ξ	9	40 34	858	1 161	1 456 1 141	1 317 1 176	1 530 1 232
With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	8 -	=	9 9	22	485 175	687 240	710 299	697 261	740 302
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	10	_	=	7 7	101 74	1 21 86	143 104	164 142	169 136
With reloted children under 18 years	10	Ξ	Ξ	7	61	75	78	110	110
With reloted children under 5 years	-	-	-	7	13	11	34	46	67
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	18	-	-	49	370	554	676	555	656
Nonfomily householder65 years ond over	8 8	=	_	36 12	252 92	382 123	513 203	424 161	513 256
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	245	_	39	229	3 955	5 946	5 977	5 546	6 337
Persons under 18 yeorsReloted children under 18 years	23 23 23	=	20 20	51 51	1 070 1 070	1 689 1 686	1 654 1 643	1 601 1 582	1 733 1 731
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	23	=	8	39	798	1 249	1 144	1 167	1 232
Persons 65 years ond overPersons 75 years ond over	67 23	_	Ξ	18 5	451 161	609 240	763 301	480 169	834 247
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families Percent below poverty level	10 12.0	-	Ξ	Ξ	34 2.9	75 4.6	74 4.4	29 1.9	121
Householder worked in 1989	10	-	-	-	14	40	43	29	6.9 70 91
With reloted children under 18 years	10	=	_	_	26 5	50 18	60 27	17 11	64
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	_	=	_	Ξ	20 7	42 30	49 35	29 29	64 64 29 37 17
With reloted children under 18 years	_	-	-	-	12	25	45	17	37
With reloted children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	10			_	5 7	14 29	19 25	11	56
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	10	_		_	7	8 23	8 15	_	41 54
With related children under 5 years	"-	=	_	_	_	2 2	8	Ξ	47
Unrelated individuals	_	=	-	-	87	119	84	90	157
Nonfomily householder65 yeors ond over	Ξ.	-	Ξ.	Ξ	32 10	49 23	52 20	48 7	111 66
Persons	34	-	-	-	192	405	354	196	547
Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 yeors	13.9	-		_	4.9 41	6. 8 144	5.9 154	3.5 66	8.6 190
Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years	9	-	_	_	41 35	141 108	143 93	47	188
Persons 65 years and over	-	Ξ	Ξ.	=	10	40	32	36 7	106 111
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	-	5	17	21	7	62
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	_	_	-	_	110	98	83	93	216
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	34 46	-	_	7 21	263 628	614 1 349	547 1 498	381 1 077	680 1 233
recould below 200 percent of poverty level	40		<u>-</u>		020	1 347	1 478	1 0//	1 233

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Kenasha Caunt	y, Wi
Area	Chicago—Gary—Łoke County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosha cit
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 777 437	5 197 218	460 933	119 286	119 286	119 286	72 32
NativeForeign born	5 281 897 495 540	4 722 503 474 715	444 652 16 281	114 742 4 544	114 742 4 544	114 742 4 544	69 15 3 16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated househalds	76 979	73 271	3 054	654	654	654	45
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English	5 374 188 785 093	4 833 420 739 288	430 410 37 759	110 358 8 046	110 358 8 046	110 358 8 046	66 78 5 65
Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isalated households	321 144 179 492	305 856 173 095	12 603 5 111	2 685 1 286	2 685 1 286	2 685 1 286	1 84 93
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 397 136	1 246 781	119 669	30 686	30 686	30 686	18 33
Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school	122 687 64 767 865 512	112 234 59 148 762 571	7 858 4 160 82 923	2 595 1 459 20 018	2 595 1 459 20 018	2 595 1 459 20 018	1 61 89 11 53
Public school College Public callege	699 310 408 937 257 814	609 281 371 976 231 239	72 737 28 888 20 381	17 292 8 073 6 194	17 292 8 073 6 194	17 292 8 073 6 194	9 93 5 17 3 70
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	3 881 349	3 506 674	297 894	76 781	76 781		
Persons 25 years and ever	302 346 443 406	273 724 387 821	22 474 43 359	6 148 1 2 226	6 148 12 226	76 781 6 148 12 226	46 64 3 97 7 86
Some college no degree	1 123 590 777 727 217 454	975 298 711 705 196 175	119 934 51 878 15 26 6	28 358 14 144 6 013	28 358 14 144 6 013	28 358 14 144 6 013	16 55 8 51 3 90
Associate degree	653 065 363 761	618 812 343 139	27 517 17 466	6 736 3 156	6 736 3 156	6 736 3 156	3 95 1 86
Percent high school graduate ar higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	80.8 26.2	81.1 27.4	77.9 15.1	76.1 12.9	76.1 12.9	76.1 12.9	74. 12.
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 080	1 060	1 258	1 289	1 289	1 289	1 26
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	5 374 188	4 833 420	430 410	110 358	110 358	110 358	66 78
Persons 5 years and over Same house Different house in United States Control city of this MSA/PMSA	3 038 395 2 250 152 616 362	2 710 645 2 039 375 569 109	265 086 163 737 27 035	62 664 47 040 20 218	62 664 47 040 20 218	62 664 47 040 20 218	36 91 29 43 16 98
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	970 389 570 884	876 467 514 685	85 596 40 668	8 326 15 531	8 326 15 5 31	8 326 15 531	2 53 7 97
Abrood	92 517 85 641	79 114 83 400	10 438 1 587	2 965 654	2 965 654	2 965 6 5 4	1 94 43
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or van Drave clone	2 960 339 2 4 41 510	2 692 275 2 193 425	211 983 196 278	56 081 51 807	56 081 51 807	56 081 51 807	32 89 30 17
Carpooled	2 140 593 300 917	1 922 563 270 862	173 118 23 160	44 912 6 895	44 912 6 895	44 912 6 895	25 93 4 24
Public transportation Other means Worked at hame	311 744 135 239 71 846	305 665 126 486 66 699	5 415 6 552 3 738	664 2 201 1 409	664 2 201 1 409	664 2 201 1 409	57. 1 50 64
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Warked in MSA/PMSA of residence	26.9 2 541 223 1 032 349	27.3 2 338 261 947 062	23.7 169 197 60 640	21.7 33 765 24 647	21.7 33 765	21.7 33 765	64 19. 22 23:
Centrol city Outside central city Worked autside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 508 874 419 116	1 391 199 354 014	108 557 42 786	9 118 22 316	24 647 9 118 22 316	24 647 9 118 22 316	19 28 2 94 10 66
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	4 562 968	4 116 299	354 936	91 733	91 733	91 733	55 86
In labar farce	3 152 177 3 000 040 134 845	2 862 058 2 726 850 118 606	229 055 216 302	61 064 56 888 3 801	61 064 56 888	61 064 56 888	36 20: 33 42:
Unemplayed Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and over	4.3 2 368 586	4.2 2 136 241	12 438 5.4 1 84 707	6.3 47 638	3 801 6.3 47 638	3 801 6.3 47 638	2 53 7. 29 69 :
Emplayed Unemployed With own children under 6 years	1 346 728 57 321 340 926	1 226 370 50 637 306 856	93 819 5 362 26 497	26 539 1 322 7 573	26 539 1 322 7 573	26 539 1 322 7 573	16 016 93 4 84
In labor force With own children 6 ta 17 years only	193 131 351 665	173 965 309 382	14 285 34 073	4 881 8 210	4 881 8 210	4 881 8 210	3 15: 4 74
In labar force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	263 472 283 795 61 208	233 090 250 592 54 2 69	23 893 26 587 5 482	6 489 6 616 1 457	6 489 6 616 1 457	6 489 6 616 1 457	3 72: 3 92:
Unemployed ar nat in labor force Not high school graduate	19 341 24 884	54 269 16 648 21 795	2 306 2 274	387 615	387 615	387 615	92: 28: 41:
Employed Unemplayed Not in labar farce	11 9 2 8 4 032 8 456	10 726 3 466 7 335	832 454 988	370 112 133	370 112 133	370 112 133	23' 8 9'
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in							
Usually worked 35 or more haurs per week	3 350 768 2 620 193	3 038 934 2 384 136	245 829 186 656	66 005 49 401	66 005 49 401	66 005 49 401	38 98 28 86
50 to 52 weeks	1 999 199	1 826 618	137 251	35 330	35 330	35 330	20 18
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	3 767 821 123 070	3 397 761 108 728	294 873 11 709	75 187 2 633	75 187 2 633	75 187	44 75
With o mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility limitatian In lobor force	60 049 17 075	52 5 76 15 343	5 9 28 1 33 7	1 54 5 395	1 545 395	2 633 1 545 395	1 75: 1 05: 28:
With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labor farce	89 870 210 386 97 447	79 9 21 182 110 85 5 27	8 208 22 349 9 371	1 741 5 927 2 549	1 741 5 927 2 549	1 741 5 927 2 549	1 12: 3 84: 1 60
Prevented from workingNo work disability	92 959 3 557 435	79 649 3 215 651	10 589 272 524	2 7 21 69 260	2 721 69 260	2 721 69 260	1 844 40 908
In lobor farce 65 years Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 931 536 724 899	2 661 634 653 156	213 218 56 807	56 684 14 936	56 684 14 936	56 684 14 936	33 46 9 71
With a mability or self-care limitation With a mability limitation	139 254 106 917	125 679 96 758	10 940 8 155	2 635 2 004	2 635 2 004	2 635 2 004	1 71:

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Dato bosed on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols for split trocts/BNA's in Kenasho County, WI			Kenosha city, Kenosha	County, WI		
Areo	Troct 7	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 11	Troct 12	Tract 16
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 009	2 913	1 844	3 608	2 610 2 441	3 855	2 50
NativeForeign born	2 932	2 836 77	1 700 144	3 427 181	2 441 169	3 673 182	2 31: 19
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated households	17	17	44	37	31	51	2:
Persons 5 years and over	2 734	2 644	1 718	3 246	2 323	3 478	2 23
5peak a language other thon English Da not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	196 53 45	196 53 45	261 83 57	519 207 57	298 144 104	341 136 84	29/ 14: 11:
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	766	738	431	874	507	920	
Prennimany school	53 30	47 30	44 44	55 39	86 64	91	59 56 39
Public schaal	547	535	305	597	317	51 622	41.
Public school	523 166	511 156	248 82	504 222	276 104	582 207	36/ 12
Public college	154	144	82	158	92	181	iī.
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	1 859	1 781	1 126	2 171	1 594	2 430	1.49
Less than 9th grode	133	133	193	181	257	236	1 43:
9th to 12th grade, no diplomaHigh school graduate (includes equivalency)	386 701	371 666	233 427	428 858	431 538	538 786	1 43: 15: 31: 58: 26: 7: 3:
Some college, no degree	305 177	290 177	128 37	391 205	216	467	26
Sachelar's degree	131	118	76	76	77 39	180 174	3
Groduate ar professional degree	26	26	32	32	36	49	
Percent high school graduote or higherPercent bochelor's degree or higher	72.1	71.7 8.1	62.2 9.6	71.9 5.0	56.8 4.7	68.1 9.2	67. ⁻ 3
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 450	1 491	1 427	1 328	1 741	1 363	1 51
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	2 734 1 304	2 644 1 214	1 718 917	3 246 1 587	2 323 1 054	3 478 1 877	2 23: 89:
Different house in United States	1 420	1 420	772	1 651	1 260	1 596	1 22
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	77	814 77	508 63	1 047 140	799 49	1 094 133	81 11
Different MSA/PM5A Not in on M5A/PM5A	438 91	438 91	176 25	374 90	387 25	255 114	27:
Abroad	íó	10	25 29	, 8	9	5	110
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 354 1 258	1 296 1 200	817 720	1 461 1 309	943 734	1 736 1 588	1 04 0 940
Drove alone	1 032	974	568	1 010	584	1 279	786
Carpooled	226	226 14	152 27 30	299 52	150 58	309 30	154
Other means Worked at home	44 38	44 38	30 40	66 34	130 21	84 34	57
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	18.6	21.5	20.7	22.7	19.8	786 154 18 57 25 20,4 646 587
Worked in M5A/PM5A af residence	976 815	932 771	579 454	1 031 881	672 550	1 132 946	646 587
Outside central cityWorked autside M5A/PM5A of residence	161 378	161 364	125 238	150 430	122 271	186 604	59 394
LABOR FORCE STATUS	3,0	304	230	430	2/1	004	372
Persons 16 years and over	2 191	2 113	1 406	2 693	1 981	2 900	1 833
In labor farce Emplayed	1 546 1 360	1 488 1 302	907 841	1 793 1 477	1 143 975	1 929 1 763	1 189 1 061
UnemployedPercent of civilian labor farce	166	166	53	308	168	161	128
Females 16 years and over	10.9 1 185	11.3 1 136	5.9 690	17.3 1 449	988	8.4 1 528	10.8 93 1
Employed	718	681 66	366 6	699 143	402 56	890 47	44
With awn children under 6 years	207	201	116	283	229	284	23
In labar farce With own children 6 ta 17 years only	148	142 230	82 107	179 202	117 120	158 238	11:
In lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years	186 1 34	186	77 1 03	116	58	185	15 10:
Not enralled in school	22	134 22	35	1 92 83	1 00 38	1 78 43	150 70 33 43
Unemployed ar nat in lobor force Nat high school graduate	8 22	8 22	14 25	46 56	5	17 15	37
Emplayed	14	14	17	18	-	_	10
UnemployedNot in lobor force	8	8	- 8	32 6	Ξ	15	24
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 623	1 549	900	1 903	1 146	2 003	1 247
Usually warked 35 ar mare hours per week	1 204	1 155	645	1 415	838	1 543	960
50 to 52 weeks	864	838	459	840	522	1 111	624
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64							
With a mobility ar self-care limitation	1 87 5	1 805 108	1 083 31	2 294 132	1 543 102	2 339	1 616
With a mobility limitation	35	35	31	86	52	124 102	85 56
In labor force With a self-care limitotian	14 80	14 80	5 14	22 79	15 64	16 72	66
With a work disability	227	227	104	200	215	328	197
In labor farce Prevented from working	101	101 114	45 56	92 94	85 110	131 127	4 ¹
Na wark disability In labor farce	1 648 1 387	1 578 1 329	979 795	2 094	1 328	2 011	1 419
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years				1 657	1 015	1 729	1 137
and overWith a mobility ar self-care limitation	296 80	288 80	310 55	391 79	277 71	546 104	217
With a mability limitation] 71]	71	55	53 57	53	60	36 36
With a self-care limitotion	41	41	17	57	45	69	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Chicago Cara Lake					Kenosha Caunt	y, WI
Area	Chicogo—Gary—Lake County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosho city
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Framing, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repoir occupations Precision production, and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	3 000 040 465 686 453 945 103 899 410 130 541 540 7 355 50 769 245 583 20 363 333 190 158 500 102 829 106 251	2 726 850 438 220 419 645 95 030 377 759 497 469 6 811 46 274 216 381 17 929 290 982 137 843 88 670 93 837	216 302 22 403 27 565 6 876 26 051 34 922 3 493 22 343 1 640 33 875 15 279 11 754 9 712	56 888 5 063 6 735 1 973 6 320 9 149 155 1 002 6 859 794 8 333 5 378 2 405 2 702	56 888 5 063 6 735 1 993 6 320 9 149 155 1 002 6 859 794 8 333 5 378 2 405 2 702	56 888 5 063 6 735 1 993 6 320 9 149 155 1 002 6 859 794 8 333 5 378 2 405 2 702	33 422 2 810 3 967 1 334 3 995 5 543 99 731 4 357 186 4 403 3 084 1 300 1 613
NCOME IN 1989 Households	2 203 553 69 391 123 314 130 872 300 760 325 735 452 959 460 243 176 718 163 561 39 741 49 686 1 519 883 46 888 19 119	1 991 356 61 694 108 158 115 063 264 744 290 262 406 731 420 282 166 432 157 990 40 408 50 852 1 361 799 47 904	6 385 11 405 12 266 27 683 27 213 36 877 32 710 8 410 4 680 34 534 39 374 125 849 40 069	44 568 1 312 3 751 3 543 8 333 8 260 9 351 7 251 1 876 891 31 181 36 372 32 235 36 440	44 568 1 312 3 751 3 543 8 333 8 260 9 351 7 251 1 876 891 31 181 36 372 32 235 36 440	44 568 1 312 3 751 3 543 8 333 8 260 9 351 7 251 1 876 881 31 181 36 372 32 235 36 440	27 804 8 898 2 810 2 463 5 479 5 722 3 925 898 391 28 552 33 133 19 205 34 088
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	2 203 553 1 832 195 50 001 574 164 8 762 77 134 4 314	1 991 356 1 661 683 51 066 511 482 8 787 66 829 4 325	167 629 135 019 40 376 49 522 8 583 7 219 4 132	44 568 35 493 36 719 13 160 8 482 3 086 4 507	44 568 35 493 36 719 13 160 8 482 3 086 4 507	44 568 35 493 36 719 13 160 8 482 3 086 4 507	27 804 21 434 33 304 8 699 8 533 2 305 4 455
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	57 985 57 343 62 382 62 525 31 925 22 987	59 616 59 063 64 155 64 234 32 829 23 883	44 604 44 213 47 674 48 755 24 958 17 397	41 306 40 128 44 713 45 417 22 137 15 993	41 306 40 128 44 713 45 417 22 137 15 993	41 306 40 128 44 713 45 417 22 137 15 993	37 795 36 413 41 806 42 777 20 767 15 134
All income Levels In 1989 All income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Famale householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 519 883 1 250 384 716 494 312 394 1 273 959 1 073 744 604 319 277 982 182 321 125 847 88 789 26 188	1 361 799 1 125 029 637 572 281 781 1 141 682 966 382 539 847 252 246 162 900 112 940 77 361 22 341	125 849 99 995 62 643 23 672 105 726 86 047 51 710 20 215 15 154 10 052 8 659 2 785 51 585 51 585	32 235 25 360 16 279 6 941 26 551 21 315 12 762 5 521 4 267 2 875 2 759 1 062	32 235 25 360 16 279 6 941 26 551 21 315 12 762 5 521 4 267 2 855 2 769 1 062	32 235 25 360 16 279 6 941 26 551 21 315 12 762 5 521 4 267 2 855 2 769 1 062	19 205 14 665 9 874 4 394 15 187 11 939 7 340 3 437 3 151 2 040 2 108 759
Nonfamily householder 65 years and aver	683 670 238 229 5 678 684 1 339 298 1 334 933 935 018 724 889	629 557 215 827 5 108 373 1 191 301 1 187 460 826 551 653 146	41 780 17 411 453 433 117 883 117 508 87 320 56 807	12 333 4 991 116 878 30 114 29 965 21 147 14 936	12 333 4 991 116 878 30 114 29 965 21 147 14 936	12 333 4 991 116 878 30 114 29 965 21 147 14 936	8 599 3 570 70 151 17 780 17 676 12 192 9 716
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 8 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 5 years and over Percons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 6 years and over	57 772 3.8 27 160 41 390 21 631 27 798 13 657 16 558 9 495 26 218 11 558 22 345 10 926 122 784 72 519 36 652 317 486 5.6 9 26 679 89 529 60 885 51 392	49 355 3.6 22 773 34 847 18 326 24 382 11 722 14 452 8 361 21 640 9 374 18 224 8 891 110 577 65 257 33 209 277 889 5.1 665 51 665 46 509	6 473 5.1 3 369 4 932 2 420 2 691 1 485 1 616 866 3 454 1 675 3 081 1 462 9 059 5 572 2 621 30 098 6.6 10 499 10 217 7 102 3 833	1 944 6.0 1 018 1 611 885 725 450 490 268 1 124 509 1 040 573 3 148 1 690 822 9 499 8.1 3 389 3 257 2 120 1 050	1 944 6.0 1 018 1 611 885 725 450 490 268 1 124 509 1 040 573 3 148 1 690 8.1 3 389 3 257 2 120 1 050	1 944 6.0 1 018 1 611 885 725 450 490 268 1 124 509 1 040 573 3 148 1 690 8.1 3 389 3 257 2 120 1 050	1 441 7.5 723 1 254 695 432 276 317 185 941 412 880 483 2 064 1 210 566 6 701 9.6 2 547 2 460 1 601 673
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent af poverty level	150 216 440 988	133 139 385 058	14 156 42 490	2 921 13 440	2 921 13 440	2 921 13 440	1 896 9 302

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshald and camplementary threshald ore 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatols for split trocts/8NA's in Kenasha County, WI			Kenasha city, Kenosha	County, WI		
Area	Troct 7	Troct 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 11	Troct 12	Tract 16
DCCUPATION Emplayed persons 16 years and over	1 360 57 115 38 187 205 9 13 197 - 242 163 42 92	1 302 57 109 38 187 205 9 13 187 - 221 142 42 92	841 78 69 5 79 113 6 6 151 10 72 133 46 73	1 477 68 83 29 103 279 - 41 286 22 197 207 107 55	975 70 36 90 91 6 10 272 5 147 115 40 93	1 763 133 134 48 197 276 - 25 298 11 252 222 65 102	1 061 56 45 25 103 111 6 26 197 14 218 162 42 56
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$5,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$49,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Mean (dallars) Families Median income (dollars) Per copital income (dollars)	1 108 42 117 107 275 166 228 114 34 25 25 471 30 838 801 28 480 11 633	1 084 42 117 107 275 166 208 114 30 25 25 036 30 318 777 27 669	752 6 122 101 230 137 106 39 11 	1 456 63 225 211 406 265 183 68 30 5 20 554 23 742 925 21 542 9 522	950 103 134 126 285 169 109 24 - 17 456 19 861 510 18 851 7 854	1 536 83 145 166 327 257 342 161 49 6 26 141 29 559 1 041 31 796	934 53 106 84 233 228 129 81 20 24 167 26 549 652 25 750 9 966
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Meon Social Security income (dallors) With public ossistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 108 882 31 863 299 7 882 141 5 057	1 084 858 31 459 291 7 860 141 5 057	752 551 24 194 269 8 089 68 4 464	1 456 1 147 22 649 354 8 568 277 4 803	950 754 18 161 245 8 639 187 4 000	1 536 1 183 28 706 480 8 570 173 4 940	934 744 26 466 197 8 446 135 5 025
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollors)	32 981 30 359 37 939 38 938 20 728 11 265	32 321 30 091 37 234 38 748 20 728 11 265	26 870 27 693 30 475 35 517 14 403 10 408	24 919 22 758 31 354 32 233 12 720 9 124	19 976 18 251 23 559 24 750 15 341 10 670	34 528 29 876 38 461 36 450 19 631 9 904	26 974 24 030 31 718 30 171 15 268 10 544
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	801 591 469 201 583 453 316 168 195 119 134 26 414 307 74 2 983 873 873 873 873 598	777 567 462 194 559 429 309 161 195 119 134 26 414 307 74 2 887 855 855 586 288	490 357 238 100 360 265 162 55 86 60 57 26 376 262 112 1 844 476 476 350 310	925 613 568 291 566 421 304 145 278 123 210 112 753 531 119 3 564 941 600 391	510 315 346 220 265 169 173 133 195 107 152 73 707 440 136 2 439 663 656 369 277	1 041 780 535 265 794 619 385 180 185 122 121 77 659 495 193 3 834 1 030 1 022 645 546	652 485 407 231 434 337 269 174 168 108 112 41 520 282 67 2 494 718 704 429 217
Percent below poverty level Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals Nanfamily hauseholder 65 years and aver Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 19 years Related children under 18 years Resons G years and aver Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons belaw 125 percent of paverty level	118 14.7 61 118 48 28 28 28 22 78 21 78 26 87 15.0 212 212 145 13	118 15.2 61 118 48 28 28 28 22 78 21 78 21 78 26 87 49 13 447 15.5 212 212 145 13	57 11.6 44 57 36 12 12 12 5 5 40 27 40 26 74 45 36 283 15.3 138 138 97 36	198 21.4 67 182 110 35 19 31 24 154 39 142 77 209 83 - 81 22.8 340 335 196 8	143 28.0 64 116 85 45 28 36 26 92 36 80 59 243 1114 26 778 31.9 249 242 114 44	116 11.1 63 110 63 27 17 21 6 80 43 80 54 140 95 20 530 13.8 240 232 155 20	92 14.1 38 79 52 34 12 34 19 58 26 45 33 129 43 - 462 18.5 204 194 123

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based an sample ond subjections of the control of	ct to sompling variability, see text. For defi	nitions of terms and meanings of sy	mbals, see text]		
Census Tract or Block Numbering					
Area	Chicago—Gary—Loke County, IL—				
	IN-WI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 544 551	1 422 247	117 003	5 301	5 301
Native Foreign barn	1 519 354 25 197	1 397 548 24 699	116 539 464	5 267 34	5 267 34
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	3 064	2 860	197	7	7
Persons 5 years and over	1 405 127 57 064	1 293 264 53 500	107 293 3 325	4 570 239	4 570
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isoloted households	18 060 5 434	16 993 5 148	973 268	94 18	239 94 18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	483 216	442 581	38 619	2 016	2 016
Preprimory schoolPublic school	32 510 24 191 347 984	30 201 22 336 317 112	2 169 1 744 29 272	140 111 1 600	140 111
Elementory or high school Public school College	316 649 102 722	287 258 95 268	27 272 27 835 7 178	1 556 276	1 600 1 556 276
Public college	76 311	69 897	6 222	192	192
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	871 062 91 887	802 652 84 804	66 106 6 834	2 304 249	2 304
Less than 9th grade 9th ta 12th grade, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency)	204 625 228 724	188 991 206 063	14 920 21 952	714 709	249 714 709
Some college, no degree Associate degree 8achelar's degree	194 174 50 341	181 225 46 797	12 565 3 447	384 97	384 97
Graduate or professional degree	66 286 35 025	62 542 32 230	3 639 2 749	105 46	105 46
Percent high school graduate ar higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	66.0 11.6	65.9 11.8	67.1 9.7	58.2 6.6	58.2 6.6
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 451	1 443	1 537	1 710	1 710
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	1 405 127	1 293 264	107 293	4 570	4 570
Same house Different house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	786 562 611 788 457 362	719 749 566 976 424 899	65 277 41 788 30 988	1 536 3 024 1 475	1 536 3 024 1 475
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	74 845 67 310	73 290 57 508	1 515 8 395	40 1 407	40 1 407
Nat in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	12 271 6 777	11 279 6 539	890 228	102 10	102 10
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	547 359	508 124	37 636	1 599	1 599
Car, truck, or van Drove alone	361 571 281 811	327 134 253 965	33 240 26 938	1 197 908	1 197 908
CarpooledPublic tronsportation	, 79 760 155 128 25 271	73 169 152 482 23 426	6 302 2 469 1 633	289 177	289 177
Other means Warked at home Mean travel time to wark (minutes)	5 389 34.0	5 082 34.7	294 24.0	212 13 23.1	212 13 23.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city	515 179 385 663	482 616 359 577	31 529 25 208	1 034 878	1 034 878
Outside central city Warked outside MSA/PMSA af residence	129 516 32 180	123 039 25 508	6 321 6 107	156 565	156 565
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	1 102 078	1 016 976	82 028	3 074	3 074
In labor forceEmployed	679 418 557 928	629 981 517 639	47 454 38 651	1 983 1 638	1 983 1 638
Unemplayed Percent af civilian labor farce	116 270 17.2 613 607	107 333 17.2 565 302	8 592 18.2 46 577	345 17.4 1 728	345 17.4
Females 16 years and over Employed Unemployed	300 974 53 514	279 724 48 859	20 417 4 479	833 176	1 728 833 176
With awn children under 6 years In labar force	103 840 61 015	95 856 56 664	7 575 4 188	409 163	409 163
With awn children 6 to 17 years anly In labar farce	120 300 88 166	109 099 80 144 103 979	10 750 7 677	451 345	451 345
Persons 16 to 19 years Nat enrolled in school Unemployed ar nat in labar force	113 105 29 519 20 700	27 869 19 452	8 735 1 592 1 206	391 58 42	391 58
Nat high school graduate	16 518 2 454	15 746 2 335	738 110	34 9	58 42 34 9
UnemplayedNot in labar farce	3 618 10 332	3 404 9 893	199 429	15 10	15 10
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in					
1989 Usually warked 35 or more haurs per week 50 ta 52 weeks	671 124 529 313 350 779	621 844 492 096 326 624	47 235 35 719 23 272	2 045 1 498 883	2 045 1 498 883
DISABILITY				5.50	000
Givilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	956 646 99 944	883 517 92 521	70 264 7 184	2 865	2 865
With o mobility ar self-care limitation With o mobility limitation In labor force	38 044 6 519	34 951 5 999	3 030 514	239 63 6	239 63 6
With a self-care limitation	81 804 104 858	75 964 95 587	5 645 8 804	195 467	195 467
In labar farce Prevented fram warking	27 446 67 807	25 067 61 782	2 168 5 801	211 224 2 200	211 224
No work disability In labar farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	851 788 631 868	787 930 586 049	61 460 44 062	2 398 1 757	2 398 1 757
and over With a mobility ar self-care limitation	1 22 070 36 462	111 361 33 605	10 566 2 822	143 35	143 35 30
With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation	27 668 22 791	25 489 20 997	2 149 1 783	30 11	30 11

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosha Count	y, WI	Tatals for split trocts/BNA's in Kenosha County, WI		Kenosha city, Kenosha	Caunty, WI	
Area	Total	Kenosha city	Tract 7	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Troct 11	Troct 16
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 301	5 070	1 307	1 307	527	656	789
Native	5 267 34	5 041 29	1 289 18	1 289 18	527	656	789
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	7	7	_	_			_
Persons 5 years and over	4 570	4 351	1 085	1 085	454	544	691
Speak a longuage other than English Da nat speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated hausehalds	239 94 18	232 94 18	102 27 -	102 27 -	=	6 - -	28 7 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 016	1 931	482	482	191	258	333
Preprimary school	140 111	131	32 18	32 18	7 7	33 33	-
lementory or high school Public school	1 600 1 556	1 579 1 538	402 386	402 386	163 155	219	293
ollege	276 192	221 137	48 48	48 48	21 21	219 6	288 40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	172	137	40	40	21	6	26
Persons 25 years and over	2 304 249	2 168 249	512 85	512 85	231 36	264	321
Pth to 12th grade, no diplama digh schaol graduote (includes equivalency)	714 709	669 676	123 188	123	75	43 120	35 91 127
angn school graduote (maudes equivalency) same callege, no degree Associate degree	384	352	73	188 73 20	95 12	54 39	127 50 12
Bachelor's degree	97 105	89 89	20 9	9	13	8 -	12
Graduate ar prafessianal degreeeraduate ar prafessianal degreeeraduate or higher	46 58.2	44 57.7	14 . 59.4	14 59.4	-	-	6
Percent high school graduate or nigher	6.6	6.1	4.5	59.4 4.5	51.9 -	38.3	60.7 1.9
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 710	1 776	1 668	1 668	2 304	2 264	1 987
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	4 570	4 351	1 085	1 085	454	544	(0)
Same hauseDifferent house in United Stotes	1 536 3 024	1 454 2 892	447	447 638	198	544 199	691 221
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	1 475	1 454	638 320	320	256 183	345 207	470 236
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	40 1 407	34 1 302	14 299	14 299	28	107	216
Nat in on MSA/PMSAAbroad	102 10	102 5	5	5 -	45 _	31	18
OURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 599 1 197	1 457 1 084	391 305	391 305	1 60 130	1 30 70	211 181
Drove alone	908 289	817 267	245 60	245 60	95 35	61	135
ublic transportotion	177 212	177 183	44 34	44 34	14 16	22 38	46 15
Vorked at hame	13 23.1	13	8 24.9	8	_	_	15
Varked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 034	943	266	24.9 266	21.9 104	18.7 116	20.1 114
Central city Outside central city Vorked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	878 156	815 128	251 15	251 15	95 9	82 34	91 23
	565	514	125	125	56	14	97
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	3 074	2 873	725	725	329	323	408
n labor farce Emplayed	1 983 1 638	1 841 1 496	469 403	469 403	218 170	185 136	254 211
UnemployedPercent of civilian labor force	345 17.4	345 18.7	66 14.1	66 14.1	48 22.0	49 26.5	43
Females 16 years and over	1 728 833	1 639 763	472 241	472 241	178	170	16.9 245
nemplayed	176	176	39]	39	83 32	66 26	103 25 49
Vith awn children under 6 years	409 163	405 159	121 52	121 52	49 28	49 29	-
Vith own children 6 ta 17 years anly In labor force	451 345	432 332	133 123	133 123	30 20	52 26	89 52
Persons 16 to 19 years	391 58	352 51	93 12	93 12	54 8	36 8	89 52 42 8
Unemployed ar nat in labor farce Nat high school graduate	42 34	42 34	7 12	7 12	8 8	8	8
Emplayed	9 15	9	5	5	-	_	Ξ
Unemployed Nat in lobor farce	10	15 10	7 -	7	8	8 -	_
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in							
Jsually worked 35 or mare hours per week	2 045 1 498 883	1 866 1 348 770	446 339	446 339	196 120	190 149	272 186
50 to 52 weeks	663	//0	199	199	61	72	134
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 865	2 670	681	681	316	310	390
With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation	239 63	229 63	65 14	65 14	34	17	43
In labor farce	6	6	-	_	10	.=	14
With a self-care limitatian	195 467	185 457	51 88	51 88	29 53	17 88	29 67 19 34 323 235
In labor force Prevented fram warking	211 224	201 224	37 51	37 51	5 38	39 41	19 34
a wark disability	2 398 1 757	2 213 1 625	593 417	593 417	263 213	222 146	323
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	143	137	44	417			
Vith a mobility ar self-care limitation	35 30	35 30	14	14	13 -	1 3 5	18 10
With a self-care limitation	11	30 11	14	14 6	_	_	10

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Oato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Threshold is 400 persons. Outo bosed on sample and subjection	tr to sampling vortobility, see text. For definiti	ions of terms and meanings of symbols,	, see lexi j		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicago—Gary—Loke County, IL— IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiano (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	557 928	517 639	38 651	1 638	1 638
Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations Professional specialty accupations	48 657 64 876	46 017 59 989	2 592 4 701	48 186	48
Technicions and related support occupations	18 705	17 408	1 285	12	186 12
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	49 140 133 526	45 370 126 631	3 634 6 690	136 205	136 205
Private household occupations	2 727	2 554 18 118	173	_	
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	19 456 79 605	18 118 72 975	1 308 6 189	30 441	30 441 33 90 264
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 509	1 352	124	33	33
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	38 807 41 836	35 486 27 553	3 231 4 019	90 264	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	31 991	37 553 29 288	2 659	44	44
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	27 093	24 898	2 046	149	149
INCOME IN 1989					
Households Less than \$5,000	502 917 81 991	461 514 74 398	39 876 7 388	1 527 205	1 527
\$5 000 to \$0 000	61 717	55 620	5 840	205 257	257
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44 127 88 099	39 894 80 987	4 069 6 762	164 350	164
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	71 979	66 963	4 792	224	224
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	74 754 57 791	69 075 53 640	5 472 4 039	207 . 112	1 527 205 257 164 350 224 207 112
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15 338	14 095	1 238	5	5 3
\$100,000 or more	7 121 21 797	6 842 22 071	276 18 517	3 19 144	3 19 144
Mean (dollors)	27 737	27 988	25 042	22 223	22 223
Medion incame (dollors)	355 845 25 486	325 874 25 836	28 781 21 836	1 190 18 140	1 190 18 140
Per capito income (dollors)	9 218	9 278	8 620	6 420	6 420
	7 210	, 2/0	0 020	0 420	0 420
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	502 917	461 514	39 876	1 507	
With earnings	373 541	344 606	27 773	1 527 1 162	1 527 1 162
Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income	31 739	31 964 100 500	29 299 11 219	23 477	23 477
Mean Social Security Income (dollars)	111 973 6 631	6 570	7 190	254 5 981	254 5 981
With public ossistonce income	123 102 3 880	114 731 3 899	7 885 3 536	486 5 088	486
Mean public ossistonce income (dollors)	3 660	3 077	3 330	5 086	5 088
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	30 845	31 114 27 064	28 142	22 650	22 650
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	26 919 43 512	43 814	25 704 40 673	20 087 34 132	20 087 34 132
With our children under 18 years (dollars)	44 060	44 158	43 611	33 463	33 463
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 133	19 487	15 280	11 945	11 945
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	14 410	14 693	11 475	10 552	10 552
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	ſ				
All Income Levels in 1989 Families	355 845	325 874	28 781	1 190	1 100
Householder worked in 1989	238 446	219 569	18 028	849	1 1 90 849
With related children under 18 years	235 433 101 524	215 288 93 934	19 203 7 194	942 396	942
With related children under 5 years	161 860	147 480	13 822	558	849 942 396 558 443 395 181
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	124 124 92 685	113 632 84 316	10 049 7 974	443 395	443
With related children under 5 years	38 024	35 142	2 701	181	395 181
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	1 69 545 97 508	1 55 756 90 267	1 3 202 6 880	587 361	587
With related children under 18 years	. 129 163	118 342	10 303	518	361 518
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	57 749	53 402	4 145	202	202
determined	216 028	201 071	14 280	677	677
Nonformity householder	147 072 46 547	135 640 42 868	11 095 3 636	337 43	337
65 years ond over Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	1 509 894	1 389 547	115 233	5 114	43 5 114
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	487 969 485 414	446 591 444 170	39 043 38 917	2 335 2 327	2 335 2 327
Related children 5 to 17 years	349 613	318 613	29 384	1 616	1 616
Persons 65 years and over	122 070	111 361	10 566	143	143
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families Percent below poverty level	93 490 26.3	84 454 25.9	8 574 29.8	462 38.8	462
Householder worked in 1989	29 346	26 342	2 775	229	38.8 229
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	81 026 42 265	73 075 38 584	7 503 3 462	448 219	448
Married-couple families	14 021	12 791	1 171	59	219 59
Householder worked in 1989	5 405 9 784	4 973	398	34	34
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	4 568	8 933 4 235	792 312	59 21	59 34 59 21
Female householder, no husband present	74 365	66 951 19 716	7 024	390	390
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	22 126 67 797	60 994	2 228 6 427	182 376	182 376
With related children under 5 years	35 904	32 686	3 027	191	191
Unrelated individuals	82 955 48 063	77 202 44 105	5 442 3 886	311 72	311 72
65 years and over	21 067	19 667	1 400	_	_
Persons Percent below poverty level	448 307 29.7	408 869 29.4	37 202 32.3	2 236 43.7	2 236 43.7
Persons under 18 years	204 057	184 991	17 753	1 313	1 313
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	201 842 139 053	182 893 125 515	17 644 12 648	1 305 890	1 305 890
Persons 65 years ond over	31 039	28 697	2 328	14	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	2/4 223	041 407	01.00		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	264 321 528 289	241 487 481 656	21 924 44 010	910 2 623	910 2 623
postality love				- 720	2 023

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho County	r, WI	Totols for split trocts/BNA's in Kenosho County, WI		Kenosho city, Kenosho	County, WI	
Area	Total	Kenosho city	Tract 7	Tract 7 (pt.)	Troct 8	Tract 11	Troct 16
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	1 638 48 186 12 136 205 - 30 441 33 90 264 44	1 496 31 154 12 136 178 - 28 405 26 73 260 44 149	403 6 16 16 60 38 - 22 85 - 40 108	403 6 16 60 38 22 85 40 108 28	170 4 4 - 21 13 - 58 - 9 23 4 34	136 -6 -8 8 27 - 39 18 - 38 -	211 6 21 12 5 - - 72 - 3 40 14
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 to \$5,000 to \$14,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Meon (dollors) Medion (dollors) Medion income (dollors)	1 527 205 257 164 350 224 207 112 5 3 19 144 22 223 1 190 18 140	1 449 201 250 164 340 214 187 90 - 3 18 383 21 194 17 144	350 46 61 43 59 56 64 21 - 19 722 22 575 318 18 125	350 46 61 43 59 56 64 21 – 19 722 22 575 318 18 125	127 28 3 6 39 10 25 16 - 19 886 24 308 115 19 750	160 27 24 24 54 20 11 - - 16 136 17 406 123 11 312	249 33 33 40 71 222 47 3 - 16 445 19 554 18 352
Per copita income (dollors) INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Mean eornings (dollors) With Social Security income Meon Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	6 420 1 527 1 162 23 477 254 5 981 486 5 088	6 039 1 449 1 088 22 325 248 5 915 486 5 088	5 876 350 257 22 945 97 6 658 129 4 338	5 876 350 257 22 945 97 6 658 129 4 338	5 857 127 103 21 953 38 6 149 33 3 387	160 125 17 239 14 2 169 60 6 077	249 189 19 248 46 4 273 105 6 142
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 8Y FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Morried-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 650 20 087 34 132 33 463 11 945 10 552	21 421 19 144 32 418 32 112 11 945 10 552	22 191 21 598 33 791 35 702 9 991 8 458	22 191 21 598 33 791 35 702 9 991 8 458	24 131 22 931 37 085 40 819 8 781 9 044	15 840 15 627 20 384 20 384 11 928 12 021	17 925 13 640 31 750 25 720 10 702
All Income Levels in 1989 Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors Married-cauple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 yeors With related children under 18 yeors Unrelated individuals far whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 65 yeors ond over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 yeors Reloted children 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 65 yeors ond over	1 190 849 942 396 558 443 395 181 587 361 518 202 677 337 43 5 114 2 335 2 327 1 616 143	1 144 813 916 384 512 407 369 169 587 361 518 202 584 305 43 4 890 2 312 2 304 1 602 1 37	318 208 208 259 103 163 127 127 60 155 81 132 43 86 32 - 1 278 603 603 388	318 208 209 103 163 127 127 60 155 81 132 43 86 32 1 278 603 603 388 444	115 83 83 44 59 44 39 27 44 27 32 11 26 12 6 527 221 221 221 148 13	123 90 109 56 47 26 47 29 68 56 62 27 86 37 8 8 638 351 351 351	183 122 157 51 51 43 33 - 107 54 107 44 87 66 8 787 402 402 304 18
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female hauseholder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Sommitted thildren under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years	462 38.8 229 448 219 59 34 59 21 390 182 376 191 311	458 40.0 2299 444 2199 \$5 34 55 21 390 182 376 191	95 29.9 36 95 41 - - 95 36 95 41 45	95 29.9 36 95 41 - 95 36 95 41 45	42 36.5 25 36 14 3 3 3 3 3 16 27	59 48.0 26 59 39 27 6 27 18 32 20 32 21 34	106 57.9 53. 106 51 18 18 18 28 81 44 17 7
Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 1 8 years Related children under 1 8 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Ratia of incame in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 236 43.7 1 313 1 305 890 14	2 183 44.6 1 308 1 300 885 14 857 2 563	452 35.4 293 293 193 7 7 299 542	452 35.4 293 293 193 7 7	202 38.3 107 107 73 7	291 45.6 176 176 127 - 81 430	477 60.6 311 311 213 -

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Threshald is 400 persons. Dato bosed on sample and subjection	t to sampling voriobility, see text. F	or definitions of terms ond n	neanings of symbols, see tex	d]		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicago—Gary—Lake County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenasha, WI PMSA	Kenasha Caunty, Wi
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	16 513 14 861 1 652	14 666 13 065 1 601	1 377 1 326 51	470 470	470 470	470 470
Foreign born	378	367	5	6	6	6
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English	15 135 3 183	13 442 2 999	1 266 105	427 79	427 79	427 79
Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isalated households	1 398 934	1 353 899	29 29	16 6	16 6	16 6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 564 269	4 083 241	343 23	138 5	138	1 38 5
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	207 2 957	185 2 621	17 267	5 69	5 69	5 69
Public school	2 589 1 338	2 290 1 221	236 53	63 64	63 64	63 64 58
Public college	905	800	47	58	58	58
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	9 848 1 027	8 690 925	844 65	314 37	314 37	314
9th ta 12th grade, no diploma High school groduate (includes equivolency)	1 722 2 571	1 450 2 136	228 307	44 128	44 128	37 44 128
Associate degree	2 331 744	2 129 664	123 73	79 7	79 7	128 79 7
Bachelor's degree Graduote or professionol degree	898 555	849 537	38 10	11 8	11 8	11 8
Percent high school graduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	72.1 14.8	72.7 15.9	65.3 5.7	74.2 6.1	74.2 6.1	74.2 6.1
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 44 years	1 455	1 401	2 143	1 704	1 704	1 704
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	15 135	13 442	1 266	427	427	427
Same house	6 433 8 197	5 638 7 308	620 637	175 252	175 252	175 252
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	3 495 2 364	3 184 2 141	220 178	91 45	91 45	91 45
Not in on MSA/PMSA	1 903 435	1 587 396	215 24	101 15	101 15	101 15
JOURNEY TO WORK	505	496	9	-	-	-
Workers 16 years and over	7 882 5 781	7 129 5 085	557 513	196 183	196 183	196 183
Drove olone	4 505 1 276	3 895 1 190	444 69	166 17	166 17	166 17
Public transportationOther means	1 008 902	992 867	16 22	13	13	13
Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	191 26.6	185 27.1	6 22.2	21.0	21.0	21.0
Warked in MSA/PMSA of residence Centrol city	6 984 3 766	6 412 3 457	476 220	96 89	96 89	96 89
Outside central city Worked autside MSA/PMSA af residence	3 218 898	2 955 717	256 81	7 100	100	7 100
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	12 629	11 230	1 023	376	376	376
In labor farce	9 097 7 832	8 223 7 070	630 563	244 199	244 199	244 199
UnemployedPercent of civilian labor force	1 049 11.8	942 11.8	64 10.2	43 17.8	43 17.8	43 17.8
Employed	6 189 3 372	5 581 3 110	485 196	123 66	1 23 66	123 66
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	537 1 128	501 1 049 553	30 66	6 13	13	13
In labor force With awn children 6 to 17 years only In labar farce	598 1 268 945	1 115 855	32 130 74	13 23 16	13 23 16	13 13 23 16 32
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 215 518	1 093 497	90 17	32 4	32 4	32
Unemployed or nat in lobor force Not high school graduate	269 311	255 290	10 17	4 4	4 4	4
Employed Unemployed	114 43	107 39	7	- 4	- 4	- 4
Nat in labor force WORK STATUS IN 1989	141	131	10	-	-	-
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	9 352	8 368	693	291	291	291
Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	7 354 4 823	6 562 4 330	528 346	264 147	264 147	264 147
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64						
years With a mability ar self-core limitation	11 524 1 002	10 266 872	931 99	327 31	327 31	327 31
With a mability limitation In labor farce	452 116	355 116	73	24	24	24
With a self-care limitatian With a work disability	701 1 481	644 1 230	40 203	17 48	17 48	17 48 10
In labar farce Prevented from warking	680 704 10 043	593 553 9 036	77 119 728	10 32 279	10 32 279	10 32 279
No wark disability In labar farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	8 101	7 319	550	232	279	279
and over	662 197	539 152	89 45	34	34	34
With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation	147 108	102 102	45 6	=	Ξ	Ξ

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						
Area	Chicago—Gary—Loke County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiona (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Kenosha County, WI
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precisian production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	7 832 722 750 232 751 1 367 20 199 1 021 114 992 700 387 577	7 070 674 717 204 661 1 297 15 190 895 93 859 575 346 544	563 35 31 23 80 38 5 7 87 21 87 94 31	199 13 2 5 10 32 - 2 39 - 46 31 10 9	199 13 2 5 10 32 - 2 39 - 46 31 10 9	199 13 2 5 10 32 - 2 39 - 46 31
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Mean (dollars) Mean (dollars) Per capito income (dollars)	5 601 571 370 595 988 806 1 145 729 238 159 28 482 36 624 3 916 32 988 12 073	4 867 499 293 489 879 683 998 651 223 152 29 572 38 002 3 394 34 079	529 64 64 62 75 93 111 44 9 7 22 431 26 296 377 26 420 10 662	205 8 13 44 34 30 36 36 36 37 46 25 97 30 569 145 28 750	205 8 13 44 34 30 36 34 6 - 25 972 30 569 145 28 750 12 041	205 8 13 44 34 30 36 36 25 72 30 569 145 28 750 12 041
With earnings (dollars) With Social Security income. Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income (dollars) Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	5 601 4 867 35 147 795 7 088 790 3 640	4 867 4 281 35 821 671 7 009 719 3 631	529 407 30 324 95 7 598 51 2 749	205 179 30 006 29 7 250 20 6 265	205 179 30 006 29 7 250 20 6 265	205 179 30 006 29 7 250 20 6 265
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	41 019 40 462 43 837 40 902 37 342 43 879	42 702 42 158 45 249 41 815 40 433 47 801	28 832 29 281 32 443 33 870 12 540 12 061	33 320 30 510 42 894 45 230 9 837 5 874	33 320 30 510 42 894 45 230 9 837 5 874	33 320 30 510 42 894 45 230 9 837 5 874
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years Refated children under 18 years Refated children under 18 years Refated children 18 to 17 years	3 916 3 271 2 575 1 267 2 688 2 433 1 692 873 936 604 702 288 3 060 1 685 259 15 972 4 249 4 205 2 864 662	3 394 2 860 2 233 1 121 2 314 2 114 1 449 748 835 550 639 282 2 740 1 473 209 14 165 3 745 3 711 2 522 539	377 283 279 130 279 226 210 121 73 41 44 - 229 152 30 1 350 403 393 284 89	145 128 63 16 95 93 33 4 28 13 19 6 91 60 20 457 101 101	145 128 63 16 95 93 33 4 28 13 19 6 91 60 20 457 101 101 58 34	145 128 63 16 95 93 33 4 428 13 19 6 91 60 20 457 101 101 58 83
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals Nanfamily hauseholder 55 years and aver Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children to 10 17 years Related children 5 to 17 years Reston of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	611 15.6 301 552 351 228 134 195 135 326 133 320 193 974 396 117 2 819 17.6 953 909 506 160	489 14.4 240 442 313 172 107 145 103 274 104 274 187 892 338 99 2 422 17.1 789 755 381 133	26.8 48 89 32 54 27 48 32 38 21 32 -7 3 50 18 337 25.0 140 130 119 27	21 14.5 13 21 6 2 - 14 8 14 6 9 8 - 60 13.1 24 24 6 -	21 14.5 13 21 6 2 - 2 - 14 8 14 6 9 8 - 60 13.1 24 6 - 38 87	21 14.5 13 21 6 2 2 - 2 2 14 8 8 14 6 9 9 8 - 0 13.1 24 6

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample and subject	ct to s <mark>amplin</mark> g voriobility, see te	ext. For definitions of to	erms ond meanings of s	ymbols, see text]			
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Chicogo—Gary—Loke					Kenosho County	/, WI
Area	County, IL-IN-WI	Illinois (pt.)	Indiona (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosho city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	255 621	251 584	3 366	671	671	671	487
Notive Foreign born	75 559 180 062	73 955 177 629	1 362 2 004	242 429	242 429	242 429	153 334
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	18 228	18 041	155	32	32	32	27
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuage other than English	236 041 193 205	232 355 190 493	3 128 2 288	558 424	558 424	558 424	397 323
Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isoloted households SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	86 991 51 913	85 953 51 426	865 383	173 104	173 104	173 104	323 137 72
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school	89 675 5 046	88 341 4 939	1 106 91	228 16	228 16	22 8 16	154 9
Public school	2 366 52 124	2 300 51 215	50 745	16 164	16 164	16 164	9 114
Public school College Public college	43 252 32 505 18 050	42 556 32 187 17 850	549 270 171	147 48 29	147 48 29	147 48 29	109 31 12
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	155 564 14 570 10 822	1 53 083 14 366 10 672	2 111 171 91	370 33 59	370 33 . 59	370 33 59	273 25 30 54 28 23 70 43
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	22 218 20 023	21 676 19 807	473 178	69 38	69	69	54 28
Associote degree	11 347 48 802	11 254 48 230	70 481	23 91	23 91	38 23 91	23 70
Graduote or professional degree Percent high school graduote or higher	27 782 83.7	27 078 83.6	647 87.6	57 75.1	57 75.1	57 75.1	43 79.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	49.2	49.2	53.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	41.4
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 089	1 082	1 512	1 811	1 811	1 811	1 652
Persons 5 years and over	236 041 89 931	232 355 88 285	3 128 1 424	558 222 259	558 222	558 222	397 156
Different house in United Stotes Central city of this MSA/PMSA	101 287 45 876	99 649 45 728	1 379 103	45	259 45	259 45	164 45
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	32 395 21 007 2 009	31 861 20 190 1 870	528 644 104	6 173	173	6 173	119
Abrood	44 823	44 421	325	35 77	35 77	35 77	77
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von	127 421 95 915	1 25 576 94 248	1 570 1 421	275 246	275 246	275	214
Drove olone	73 713 73 310 22 605	71 805 22 443	1 299 122	206 40	206 40	246 206 40	185 145 40
Public tronsportotionOther means	20 646 9 115	20 614 9 049	32 42	24	24	24	24
Worked of home Meon travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 745 28.5	1 665 28.6	75 24.6 1 225	18.3	18.3	18.3	5
Centrol city Outside centrol city	117 380 65 320 52 060	115 963 64 780 51 183	376 849	192 164 28	192 164 28	192 164 28	14.7 169 146 23
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	10 041	9 613	345	83	83	83	45
Persons 16 years and over	190 580 136 130 128 892	18 7 660 134 183	2 499 1 659	421 288	421 288	421 288	313 221
Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force	6 471 4.8	127 032 6 384 4.8	1 585 74 4.5	275 13 4.5	275 13 4.5	275 13 4.5	214 7 3.2
Females 16 years and over	97 760 58 843	96 125 57 946	1 378 745	257 152	257 152	257 152	195 120
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	3 114 18 458	3 064 18 140	43 258	7 60	60	7 60	7 42 19
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobar force	11 450 21 686 17 016	11 273 21 274 16 721	148 368 256	29 44 39	29 44 39	29 44 39	19 39 39
Persons 16 to 19 years	16 713 1 380	16 413 1 353	254 27	46	46	46	35
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote	678 723	657 723	21	Ξ	-	=	=
Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	251 128 334	251 128 334	=	Ξ	=[=	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in	334	334	-	_	-	-	-
1989 Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	141 759 115 881 81 411	139 738 114 346 80 315	1 722 1 303 908	299 232 188	299 232 188	299 232 188	221 175 145
DISABILITY Givilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64				,,,,	100	100	143
With a mobility or self-core limitation	1 75 479 11 270	172 723 11 184	2 348 76	408 10	408 10	408 10	302
With o mobility limitotion In lobor force	3 440 1 706	3 440 1 706	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=
With a self-core limitation	9 951 5 154 2 386	9 865 5 055 2 346	76 78 33	10 21 7	10 21	10 21	13
In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability	2 386 2 313 170 325	2 346 2 263 167 668	33 36 2 270	14 387	7 14 387	7 14 387	7 6 289
In lobor forceCivilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	130 499	128 623	1 595	281	281	281	214
With a mobility or self-core limitation	13 923 3 029	13 765 2 999	151 28	7 2	7 2	7 2	5 -
With a mobility limitation With a self-core limitation	2 255 1 781	2 227 1 774	28 5	- 2	2	- 2	Ξ

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	ChicogoGaryLake					Kenosha Count	ry, WI
Area	County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosho city
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations Professional specially occupations Technicians and related suppart occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except pratective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	128 892 15 928 29 694 9 514 14 083 19 330 239 588 13 671 138 8 599 11 798 1 993 3 317	127 032 15 724 28 989 9 433 13 902 19 134 235 582 13 501 131 8 557 11 632 1 954 3 258	1 585 160 631 74 147 168 4 6 135 7 34 137 30 52	275 44 74 7 34 28 - - 35 - 8 29 9	275 444 74 7 34 28 - 35 - 8 29 9	275 444 74 7 344 28 - - 35 - 8 29 9	214 28 62 7 24 21 - 35 - 6 18 8
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$15,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$24,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$55,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollors) Mean (dollors) Medion income (dollars) Per capito income (dollars)	73 737 4 694 3 276 3 912 9 244 10 399 14 040 15 792 6 236 6 147 40 403 50 957 60 071 44 736 15 077	72 605 4 651 3 243 3 820 9 126 10 265 13 889 15 603 6 165 5 843 40 329 50 291 59 130 44 552	949 35 14 59 88 126 101 172 58 296 53 155 102 716 799 58 590 29 138	183 8 19 33 27 8 50 17 13 8 33 906 46 644 142 43 750 13 983	183 8 19 33 27 8 50 17 13 8 33 906 46 644 142 43 750 13 983	183 8 19 33 27 8 50 17 13 8 8 33 906 46 644 142 43 750 13 983	125 8 13 22 15 8 34 10 7 8 33 906 51 823 95 45 687 15 147
With earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income (dollars) Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	73 737 68 352 51 426 6 255 6 450 4 853 4 113	72 605 67 282 50 770 6 121 6 423 4 826 4 103	949 913 100 048 104 7 929 15 1 598	183 157 50 112 30 6 876 12 11 370	183 157 50 112 30 6 876 12 11 370	183 157 50 112 30 6 876 12 11 370	125 104 58 029 24 7 131 7 5 280
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 125 59 058 59 272 61 290 34 664 32 074	55 335 58 201 58 423 60 417 34 664 31 723	114 588 117 929 121 116 121 170 38 522 62 474	55 977 64 407 63 200 68 131 15 390 16 000	55 977 64 407 63 200 68 131 15 390 16 000	55 977 64 407 63 200 68 131 15 390 16 000	63 629 71 638 68 207 71 638 14 780
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989 Families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Married-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated hindividuals for whom poverty status is	60 071 54 183 39 557 15 754 51 850 47 533 35 772 14 760 5 202 4 056 2 777 644	59 130 53 335 38 905 15 463 51 041 46 779 35 172 14 483 5 118 4 010 2 739 620	799 726 554 245 693 651 509 228 70 39 31 17	142 122 98 56 116 103 91 49 14 7 7	142 122 98 56 116 103 91 14 49 14 7	142 122 98 56 116 103 91 49 14 7 7	95 80 72 42 82 74 72 42 7
Adapternined Manfomily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years ond over	20 161 13 666 2 097 251 351 73 151 73 009 53 563 13 923	19 922 13 475 2 097 247 397 71 909 71 767 52 657 13 765	3 308 965 965 732	48 41 	48 41 - 646 277 277 174 7	48 41 - 646 277 277 174 7	37 30
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent belaw poverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Househalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 19 years Female householder, no husband present Hausehalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals Nanfamily householder 55 years and over Persons Related children under 18 years Related children 17 years Persons 55 years and over	5 066 8.4 2 746 3 150 1 574 3 796 2 268 2 430 1 333 917 302 582 194 5 898 3 432 1 123 24 333 9.7 6 498 6 404 4 531 2 527	4 974 8.4 2 698 3 091 1 535 3 746 2 233 2 387 1 303 888 302 573 185 5 865 3 410 1 123 23 997 9.7 6 379 6 285 4 445 2 508	71 8.9 35 44 24 35 28 28 15 29 - 9 9 33 22 - 21 6.5 51 31	21 14.8 13 15 15 15 7 7 15 15 - - - - 120 18.6 68 68	21 14.8 13 15 15 15 15 15 17 7 15 18.6 68 68 68 68 68 68	21 14.8 13 15 15 15 15 120 18.6 68 68 68	158 15.8 7 15 15 15 15 15 102 22.1 68 68 68
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent af paverty level Persons below 125 percent af poverty level	11 644 31 216	11 485 30 821	100 226	59 169	59 169	59 169	59 108

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of ony race. Threshold is	400 persons. Dato based on sample and su	bject to sompling voriobility, see	text. For definitions of terms ond r	neanings of symbols, see text]	
Census Tract or Block Numbering					
Area	ChicogoGary-Loke County, IL- IN-WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	870 314	817 643	47 116	5 555	
All persons	516 475 353 839	471 625 346 018	40 413 6 703	4 437 1 118	5 555 4 437 1 118
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	62 985	61 058	1 713	214	214
Persons 5 years and over	772 238 642 345	724 851 612 357	42 565 26 738	4 822 3 250	4 822 3 250
n linguistically isolated households	341 780 205 505	330 807 201 107	9 540 3 611	1 433 787	1 433 787
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school	287 217 14 305	268 535 13 317	16 567 842	2 115 146	2 115 146
Public school Elementory or high school	9 996 219 045 188 228	9 368 204 807	506 12 494	122 1 744	122 1 744
Public schoal CollegePublic college	53 867 38 726	175 856 50 411 36 117	10 767 3 231 2 399	1 605 225 210	1 605 225 210
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	422 224	395 503	24 311	2 410	
Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	151 776 81 097	145 659 76 094	5 431 4 458	. 686 545	2 410 686 545
High school groduate (includes equivolency)	88 168 51 954	79 326 47 887	8 220 3 736	622 331	686 545 622 331 135
Associate degree	17 038 20 704 11 487	15 955 19 592 10 990	948 1 048 470	135 64 27	135 64 27
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.8 7.6	43.9 7.7	59.3 6.2	48.9 3.8	48.9 3.8
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 566	1 570	1 461	1 869	1 869
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	772 238	724 851	42 565	4 822	4 822
Some house Different house in United States	333 399 366 120	306 180 347 098	25 356 16 394	1 863 2 628	1 863 2 628
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	250 424 65 586 44 215	240 981 61 277 39 559	8 132 4 192 3 630	1 311 117 1 026	1 311 117 1 026
Not in on MSA/PMSAAbroad	5 895 72 719	5 281 71 573	440 815	174 331	174 331
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	371 133	350 859	18 459	1 815	1 815
Cor, truck, or von Drove clone	274 685 181 548	256 345 166 738	16 655 13 479	1 685 1 331	1 685 1 331 354 56 38
Corpooled Public tronsportation Other means	93 137 64 604 28 192	89 607 63 795 27 244	3 176 753 910	354 56 38	354 56
Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	3 652 28.0	3 475 28.3	141 22.2	36 24.1	36 24.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Centrol city Outside centrol city	341 243 201 265 139 978	325 226 190 621 134 605	14 914 9 869 5 045	1 103 775 328	24.1 1 103 775 328 712
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	29 890	25 633	3 545	712	712
Persons 16 years and over In lobar force	580 573 423 515	545 803 400 289	31 533 21 005	3 237 2 221	3 237 2 221
EmployedUnemployed	378 426 43 707	357 705 41 242	18 871 2 103	1 850 362	1 850 362
Percent of civilion labor force Females 16 years and over Employed	10.4 271 211 142 390	10.3 253 853 133 738	10.0 15 750 7 897	16.4 1 608 755	16.4 1 608
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	19 196 72 040	18 188 68 340	856 3 283	152 417	755 152 417
In lobar force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	39 151 57 039 38 527	37 441 52 780 35 910	1 523 3 869 2 349	187 390 268	187 390
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	66 889 23 372	6 2 782 22 422	3 6 57 805	450 145	268 450 145 50 97 68
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote Employed	10 278 16 138 8 084	9 765 15 540 7 883	463 501 133	50 97	50 97
Unemployed Not in labar force	2 590 5 435	2 472 5 156	102 266	68 16 13	68 16 13
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in					
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	415 840 353 095 226 867	392 091 335 159 214 905	21 395 16 083 11 055	2 354 1 853	2 354 1 853 907
DISABILITY	220 007	214 703	11 000	907	907
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation	552 410 36 395	520 297 34 577	29 084 1 659	3 029 159	3 029
With o mobility limitotion In lobor force	14 421 5 258	13 698 5 046	614 184	109 28	159 109 28
With a self-core limitation With a work disability In lobar force	30 009 28 942 10 352	28 585 26 821 9 644	1 336 1 907 614	88 214	88 214
Prevented from working No work disability	16 534 523 468	15 286 493 476	1 151 27 177	94 97 2 815	94 97 2 815
In lobar force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	407 911	385 722	20 077	2 112	2 112
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23 80 6 5 840 4 661	21 362 5 225 4 156	2 297 576 466	147 39 39	147 39
With a self-care limitation	3 559	3 228	305	26	39 26

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshald is 400 persons. Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	К	enosho County, WI		Kenosha d	city, Kenosha County, WI	
Area	Total	Kenosha city	Pleasant Proirie villoge	Troct 9	Troct 11	Tract 16
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 555 4 437	4 611 3 593	466 : 445 :	808 623 185	763 571	443 311
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	1 118	1 018	21		192	132
Linguistically isolated hauseholds	4 822 3 250 1 433	197 3 998 2 812 1 252	5 426 215 115	43 680 536 289	45 691 533 186	28 382 320 204
In linguisticolly isoloted households SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	787 2 115 146	752 1 748	5 198	163 320	148 322	157 223
Preprimory school	122 1 744	128 116 1 420 1 344 200 190	9 4 184 156 5	17 17 264 245 39	43 43 253 242 26	8 8 198 198 17
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grade	2 410 686	2 007 622	215 37	39 327 116	26 308 165	17 140 53 35 35
9th to 12th grode, no diploma	545 622 331 135 64	449 489 257 118 47	66 71 37 4	38 94 60 19	90 32 14 7	35 35 7 10
Groduote or professional degree	27 48.9 3.8	25 46.6 3.6	52.1 -	52.9 -	17.2 -	37.1
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 869	1 969	1 186	2 009	2 306	2 600
Persons 5 years and over Some house Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	1 026 174	3 998 1 531 2 150 1 242 56 702 150	426 185 241 67 - 150 24	680 345 319 209 - 62 48	691 241 406 203 6 164 33	382 103 169 160 - 9
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Drove clone	331 1 815 1 685	317 1 411 1 309	212 198	16 190 171	259 203	110 88 88
Urove Glone Corpooled	1 331 354 56 38 36 24.1 1 103 775 328	1 038 271 56 38 8 24.1 895 695 200	171 27 - - 14 20.9 134 59 75	107 64 8 11 20.8 156 119	120 83 31 17 8 20.3 203 145	81 7 - - 18.5 51
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	712 3 237	516 2 677	78	37 34 479	58 56	37
In lobor force	2 221 1 850 362 16.4 1 608 755 152	1 769 1 433 327 18.6 1 316 534 147	254 225 29 11.4 127 106	318 190 128 40.3 269 69	420 325 265 60 18.5 185 104	199 118 88 30 25.4 109 38
With own children under 6 years	417 187 390 268 450 145	350 140 324 207 402 145	14 14 33 28 44	89 45 67 29 91 30	43 26 54 31 45 25	38 14 38 16 23 23 36 24 24 24
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	50 97 68 16 13	50 97 68 16 13	- - - -	13 16 11 - 5	9 16 16 - -	24 24 - 16 8
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 354 1 853 907	1 879 1 461 651	265 208 112	348 268	278 228	145 103
50 to 52 weeks				94	81	42
years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In lobor force With a self-care limitation	3 029 159 109 28 88	2 477 143 93 28 88	289 - - - -	468 20 14 5	420 14 8 - 14	199 - - - -
With o work disability	214 94 97 2 815 2 112	182 82 77 2 295 1 672	- - - 289 254	38 29 9 430 289	33 18 15 387 307	16 - 16 183 118
Givilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation	147 39 39 26	139 39 39 26		11 - - -	- - - -	- - - -

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of ony race. Threshold is	s 400 persons. Data based on sample and su	bject to sampling variability, see t	text. For definitions of terms ond r	meanings of symbols, see text]	
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicogo—Gary—Lake County, IL— IN—W1 CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and ever	378 426 20 889 19 283 7 038 26 615 51 789 1 576 4 754 61 365 7 844 48 056 78 984 15 535 34 698	357 705 19 776 18 129 6 470 24 489 48 575 1 511 4 182 58 443 7 678 45 375 75 920 14 220 32 937	18 871 1 065 1 087 535 1 924 3 042 56 563 2 561 115 2 517 2 649 1 224 1 533	1 850 48 67 33 202 172 9 9 361 51 164 415 91 228	1 850 48 67 33 202 172 9 9 361 51 164 415 91 228
INCOME IN 1989 Households	219 957 17 453 15 066 18 580 43 840 41 270 44 228 29 109 6 743 3 668 28 377 32 618 186 692 29 093 8 383	204 914 16 002 13 956 17 444 41 316 38 426 40 881 27 000 6 358 3 531 28 268 32 676 174 301 28 864 8 335	13 762 1 388 981 913 2 208 2 624 3 178 1 951 382 137 30 303 32 401 11 266 32 123 9 470	1 281 63 129 223 316 220 169 . 158 3 	1 281 63 129 223 316 220 169 158 3
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	219 957 197 987 33 621 23 288 6 538 23 813 3 969	204 914 185 177 33 664 20 466 6 395 22 095 3 986	13 762 11 725 33 690 2 637 7 621 1 390 3 498	1 281 1 085 25 469 185 6 974 328 4 800	1 281 1 085 25 469 185 6 974 328 4 800
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Famale householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 207 31 350 37 502 36 085 18 607 14 570	33 159 31 306 37 375 35 908 18 935 14 870	34 624 32 582 39 895 39 425 14 888 11 008	26 573 26 490 32 384 32 617 10 429 10 469	26 573 26 490 32 384 32 617 10 429 10 469
All Income Levels In 1989 Familles	26 069 11 354 79 265 33 265 4 812 860 476 317 161 315 138	174 301 146 796 130 057 67 448 125 893 112 483 96 215 51 879 30 953 18 777 24 066 10 412 75 284 30 613 4 278 808 304 297 365 295 424 204 162	11 266 8 658 8 008 3 328 8 400 6 978 5 724 2 289 2 199 1 132 1 827 853 3 553 2 496 534 46 714 17 322 17 260 12 736	1 125 863 811 424 793 639 579 298 244 163 176 89 428 156 5 458 2 474 2 454	1 125 863 811 424 793 639 579 298 244 163 176 89 428 156 - 5 458 2 474 2 454
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years ond over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Repercent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	218 630 23 806 33 195 17.8 16 536 29 217 17 206 15 632 10 158 13 401 8 592 14 667 4 522 13 516 7 155 26 996 7 632 2 187 170 186 19.8 79 028 77 518 51 576	204 162 21 362 31 094 17.8 15 676 27 408 16 191 14 964 9 759 12 884 8 297 13 336 4 116 12 323 6 480 25 806 7 040 2 024 161 011 19.9 74 340 72 883 48 607	12 736 2 297 1 844 16.4 724 1 599 895 585 347 434 251 1 192 346 1 098 623 986 528 163 7 728 16.5 3 911 3 871 2 487	257 22.8 136 210 120 83 52 83 52 83 44 139 60 95 52 204 64 	1 732 147 257 22.8 136 210 120 83 52 83 44 139 60 95 52 204 64 - 1 447 26.5 777 764
Persons 65 years and aver	83 167	4 159 78 098 213 592	375 4 648 9 340	46 421 1 884	46 421 1 884

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persans of Hispanic origin may be of ony race. Threshold is 400 persons. Oato based on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Ker	nosha County, WI		Kenosha city, Kenasha County, WI					
Area	Total	Kenosha city	Pleasant Proirie village	Troct 9	Tract 11	Troct 16			
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	1 850	1 433	225	190	265	00			
Executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations	48	15	7	-	6	88			
Professianal specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations	67 33	43 15	11	7	10	=			
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	202 172	170 126	15 33	8 6	26 34	15			
Private hausehold occupations	79	9	-	_	_	-			
Protective service occupatians	361	9 275	55	48	_ 58	28			
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupationsPrecision production, craft, and repair occupations	51 164	47 138	- 17	8 37	31 15	16			
Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors	415	372	32 14	52	66	22			
Transportation and material maving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	91 228	67 147	41	9 15	5 14	7			
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 281 63	1 060 63	119	1 72 19	1 79 26	82			
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	129 223	108 187	18 17	38	25	12			
\$15,000 to \$24,999	316	274	20	62	71 33	63			
\$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	220 169	177 146	18 16	20 15	14 7	Ξ			
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	158 3	102 3	30	9	3	7			
\$100,000 or more	_	-	_						
Median (dallors)Median (dollars)	21 777 25 697	21 169 24 395	33 125 32 977	16 471 19 351	12 092 14 130	18 750 20 896			
Families	1 125 23 021	930 21 993	93 34 931	163 16 550	153 11 992	82 16 176			
Per capita incame (dollars)	6 270	5 847	8 769	4 724	3 502	3 651			
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						5 551			
Households	1 281 1 085	1 060 896	119 100	172	179	82			
With earnings Mean earnings (dollors)	25 469	23 817	35 324	130 20 907	151 12 660	66 21 369			
With Social Security incomeMean Social Security incame (dollars)	185 6 974	152 7 696	19 2 216	33 6 327	14 5 943	_			
With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income (dallors)	328 4 800	307 4 883	9 891	81	80	39			
· ·	4 800	4 003	071	4 830	3 705	5 905			
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	26 573	24 884	38 955	19 499	14 515	16 961			
With own children under 18 years (dallars)	26 490 32 384	25 071 30 300	40 122 47 715	16 032 26 630	14 185	21 639			
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 617	30 488	54 147	23 451	1 9 642 19 899	22 678 22 678			
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 429	9 333	18 212	9 940	7 351	3 373			
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 469	8 966	18 212	7 352	6 128				
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
FamiliesHauseholder warked in 1989	1 1 25 863	930 693	93 83	163 125	1 53 89	82			
With related children under 18 years	811	680	58	123	125	44 61			
With related children under 5 years	424 7 93	353 660	31 65	69 92	56 83 50	61 38 56 23 56 38 21			
Hausehalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	639 579	529 497	55 39	82 67	50	23			
With related children under 5 years	298	252	18	31	73 30	38			
Female householder, no husband present Househalder warked in 1989	244 163	202 123	10 10	58 30	41 27	21 16			
With related children under 18 years	176 89	138 75	10	47 29	32				
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is					20	-			
determinedNanfamily hauseholder	428 156	345 130	53 26	26 9	97 26	_			
65 years and over Persons far whom poverty status is determined_	5 458	4 540	- 458	808	763	435			
Persons under 18 years	2 474	2 099	184	376	365	248			
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years	2 454 1 732	2 079 1 471	184 144	371 243	365 293	241 180			
Persons 65 years and aver	147	139	-	11	-	-			
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	057	045		47					
Families Percent below poverty level	257 22.8	245 26.3	9 9.7	67 41.1	79 51.6	28 34,1			
Householder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	136 210	124 198	9 9	34 67	42 76	16 7			
With related children under 5 years	120	111	ý	49	35 33	_			
Married-couple families	83 52	83 52	_	20 15	33 21	7			
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	83 44	83 44	-	20 20	33 12	7			
Female householder, no husband present	139	136	Ξ	38 10	29	21			
Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	60 95	57 92	_	38	15 29	16			
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals	52 204	52 1 70	_ 22	20	17 85	Ξ			
Nanfamily hausehalder	64	55	9	9	14	Ξ			
65 years and over	1 447	1 385	42	353	459	123			
Percent belaw paverty levelPersans under 18 years	26.5 777	30.5 761	9.2 11	43.7 234	60.2 234	28.3			
Related children under 18 years	764	748	11	229	234	58 58			
Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and aver	482 46	477 46	-	127	181	47			
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	421 1 884	386 1 769	26 48	101 432	153 477	72 308			

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald and complementary threshald are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					
Area	Chicago—Gary—Lake Caunty, IL— IN—WI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenasha, WI PMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 397 416	4 844 507	436 682	116 227	116 227
Native Fareign bom	5 041 634 355 782	4 505 991 338 516	423 391 13 291	112 252 3 975	112 252 3 975
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated hausehalds	51 386	48 590	2 255	541	541
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language ather than English	5 036 782 527 411	4 520 639 495 172	408 404 25 716	107 739 6 523	107 739 6 523
Speak a language ather than English Da not speak English "very well" In linguistically isalated hausehalds	187 656 97 812	177 223 93 444	8 463 3 501	1 970 867	1 970 867
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school	1 273 932 115 466	1 133 292 105 557	111 101 7 392	29 539 2 517	29 539 2 517
Public schoolElementary ar high school	60 064 773 678	54 794 678 153	3 873 76 457	1 397 19 068	1 397 19 068
Public school Callege Public college	622 587 384 788 241 198	538 883 349 582 215 967	67 252 27 252 19 141	16 452 7 954	16 452 7 954
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				6 090	6 090
Persons 25 years and over	242 894	3 329 054 217 246 355 849	285 160 19 857 41 198	75 431 · 5 791 11 989	75 43 1 5 791
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 080 473	936 907 687 433	115 591	27 975 13 928	11 989 27 975 13 928
Some callege, no degree	640 856	188 253 607 345	49 868 14 709 26 813	5 907 6 698	5 907 6 698
Graduate ar prafessianal degree Percent high school graduate ar higher	356 288 82.3	336 021 82.8	17 124 78.6	3 143 76.4	3 143 76.4
Percent bochelar's degree or higher FERTILITY	27.0	28.3	15,4	13.0	13.0
Children ever bom per 1,000 warmen 15 ta 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 053	1 030	1 255	1 276	1 276
Persons 5 years and over Same hause Different house in United States	5 036 782 2 886 839	4 520 639 2 574 313	408 404 250 986	107 739 61 540	107 739 61 540
Different house in United States Central city af this MSA/PMSA Remainder af this MSA/PMSA	2 094 010 520 473	1 892 158 476 891	156 125 23 954	45 727 19 628	45 727 19 628
Remainder at this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Nat in an MSA/PMSA	935 257 548 798 89 482	843 961 494 834 76 472	83 064 38 962 10 145	8 232 15 002 2 865	8 232 15 002
Abrood	55 933	54 168	1 293	472	2 865 472
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, ar van	2 794 563 2 316 264	2 537 174 2 077 965	202 257	55 132	55 132
Drave alaneCarpooled	2 052 028 2 052 028 2 264 236	1 841 968 235 997	187 389 165 863 21 526	50 910 44 197 6 713	50 910 44 197 6 713
Public transportationOther means	285 007 123 350	279 363 114 947	5 003 6 217	641 2 186	641 2 186
Warked at hame Mean travel time to wark (minutes)	69 942 26.9	64 899 27.3	3 648 23.8	1 395 21.7	1 395 21.7
Warked in MSA/PMSA af residence Central city	948 791	2 195 642 868 738 1 326 904	161 356 55 785 105 571	33 202 24 268 8 934	33 202 24 268
Outside central city Warked autside MSA/PMSA af residence	404 363	341 532	40 901	21 930	8 934 21 930
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor farce	4 307 864 2 965 489	3 879 302 2 687 463	338 611 218 149	89 951 59 877	89 951
Emplayed	2 830 953 117 853	2 568 710 102 742	206 333 11 510	55 910 3 601	59 877 55 910 3 60 1
Unemplayed Percent af civilian labor farce Females 16 years and over	4.0 2 246 981	3.8 2 023 743	5.3 1 76 539	6.1 46 699	6.1 46 699
Emplayed Unemplayed With awn children under 6 years	1 280 495 49 542 310 756	1 164 827 43 333 278 500	89 559 4 974 24 946	26 109 1 235	26 109 1 235
In labor farce	176 336 328 020	158 040 287 626	13 520 32 346	7 310 4 776 8 048	7 310 4 776 8 048
In labor farcePersons 16 to 19 years	247 157 257 139	217 947 226 028	22 842 24 724	6 368 6 387	6 368 6 387
Nat enralled in school Unemplayed ar nat in labar farce	52 334 15 729	45 790 13 276	5 140 2 086	1 404 367	1 404 367
Nat high school graduate Emplayed Unemplayed	19 090 8 923 3 137	16 418 7 780 2 597	2 087 795 428	585 348 112	585 348
Nat in labor farce	6 587	5 598	864	125	112 125
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 165 251	2 866 081	234 482	64 688	64 688
Usually warked 35 ar mare haurs per week 50 ta 52 weeks	2 464 238 1 894 401	2 237 738 1 728 287	178 100 131 313	48 400 34 801	48 400 34 801
DISABILITY					54 301
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability ar self-care limitatian	3 527 833 106 923	3 174 243 93 497	280 069 10 890	73 521	73 521
With a mability limitation In labor farce	53 635 14 576	46 572 12 945	5 600 1 259	2 536 1 463 372	2 536 1 463 372
With a self-care limitation With a wark disability	76 692 197 725	67 397 170 552	7 585 21 349	1 710 5 824	1 710 5 824
In labar farce Prevented fram warking	92 532 86 138 2 230 108	80 950 73 480 3 003 491	9 076 9 981	2 506 2 677	2 506 2 677
Na wark disability In labar farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	3 330 108 2 752 550	3 003 691 2 494 180	258 720 202 815	67 697 55 555	67 697 55 555
With a mability ar self-care limitation	711 445 136 005	641 302 122 805	55 308 10 590	14 835 2 610	14 835 2 610
With a mability limitatianWith a self-care limitatian	104 294 78 563	94 454 70 808	7 861 6 195	1 979 1 560	1 979 1 560

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Ke	enosha County, WI		Kenosha cit	ry, Kenosha County, WI	
Area	Totol	Kenosha city	Pleasant Prairie village	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 16
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	116 227	69 955	11 323	3 204	2 365	2 253
Native Foreign born	112 252 3 975	67 288 2 667	10 938 385	3 043 161	2 277 88	2 171 82
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	541	359	65	27		
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and ever	107 739	64 768	10 579	2 897	5 2 121	2 021
Speak a longuage other than English Do not speak English "very well"	6 523 1 970	4 395 1 233	614 256	269 83	146 57	123 17
In linguistically isolated households	867	553	112	27	5	15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	29 539	17 469	2 958	731	418	462
Preprimary school	2 517 1 397	1 557 833	265 118	41 25	79 57	48 31
Elementory or high school	19 068 16 452	10 834 9 290	1 996 1 674	474 397	245	310
Public school	7 954	5 078	697	216	204 94	256 104
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	6 090	3 609	601	152	82	97
Persons 25 years and over	75 431 5 791	45 560	7 496	1 972	1 511	1 348
Less than 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	11 989	3 682 7 680	559 999	134 396	220 405	1 348 126 292
High school groduote (includes equivalency)	27 975 13 928	16 254 8 341	2 826 1 362	793 344	531 210	560 257 64 36 13
Some college, no degree Associate degree Bachelor's degree	5 907 6 698	3 819 3 937	557 818	197 76	70 39	64 36
Groduate or professional degree	3 143	1 847	375	32	36	
Percent high school graduote or higherPercent bochelor's degree or higher	76.4 13.0	75.1 12.7	79.2 15.9	73.1 5.5	58.6 5.0	69.0 3.6
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 276	1 246	1 357	1 171	1 733	1 411
RESIDENCE IN 1985	107 700		10.570			
Persons 5 years and over	107 739 61 540	64 768 36 036	10 579 6 158	2 897 1 419	2 121 922	2 02 1 848
Different house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	45 727 19 628	28 465 16 460	4 367 1 767	1 470 963	1 199 784	1 173 774
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	8 232 15 002	2 503 7 646	846 1 579	140 317	49 341	110 264
Not in an MSA/PMSAAbrood	2 865 472	1 856 267	175 54	50 8	25	25
JOURNEY TO WORK	7/2	20,		v		
Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or van Drove clone	55 132 50 910	32 204 29 520	5 492 5 187	1 378 1 237	872 674	975 875
Drove olone	44 197	25 396	4 636	968	544	728
CarpooledPublic transportation	6 713 641	4 124 549	551 24	269 52	130 47	14/
Other means Norked at home	2 186 1 395	1 492 643	112 169	55 34	130 21	147 18 57 25 20.6
Wean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	21.7 33 202	19.8 21 804	23.1 3 157	20.8 969	22.1 631	20.6 595
Centrol city Outside central city	24 268 8 934	18 949 2 855	2 279 878	838 131	524 107	536 59
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	21 930	10 400	2 335	409	241	380
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	89 951	54 486	8 775	2 439	1 857	1 711
In labor force	59 877 55 910	35 320 32 714	6 017 5 560	1 622 1 394	1 054	1 110
Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force	3 601	2 366	421	220	904 150	996 114
Fernales 16 years and over	6.1 46 699	6.7 2 8 964	7.0 4 452	13.6 1 303	925	10.3 864
Inemployed	26 109 1 235	15 727 856	2 585 128	662 105	379 51	424 51
With own children under 6 years	7 310 4 776	4 628 3 070	690 454	230 145	205 110	204 99
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 048 6 368	4 631 3 648	841 685	178 116	112 50	149 94
In labor force	6 387	3 744	575	156	88	130
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	1 404 367	870 266	74 17	69 38	38 5	130 62 29 35 10
Not high school graduateEmployed	585 348	387 217	27 16	56 18	<u>-</u>	35 10
Unemployed Not in lobor force	112 125	86 84	4 7	32 6	_	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in						
1989Usually worked 35 or mare hours per week	64 688 48 400	37 986 28 118	6 606 5 059	1 691 1 256	1 073 789	1 157 881
50 to 52 weeks	34 801	19 839	3 683	790	497	590
DISABILITY Givilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64						
years	73 521 2 536	43 482 1 674	7 471 150	2 051 132	1 419 96	1 494
With a mobility limitation	1 463	986	88	86	52	85 56
In labor force With a self-care limitation	372 1 710	263 1 096	17 96	22 79	15 58	- 66 197
Vith a work disability	5 824 2 506	3 774 1 578	462 218	188 80	215 85	197 41
Prevented from working	2 677 67 697	1 822 39 708	216 7 009	94 1 863	110 1 204	144 1 297
In labor force	55 555	32 628	5 655	1 498	926	1 058
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 835	9 623	1 224	380	277	217
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	2 610 1 979	1 688 1 294	216 174	79 53	71 53	36 36 22
With a self-care limitation	1 560	1 013	129	57	45	22

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. D	data based on sample and subject to sampling	variability, see text. For definition	ns at terms and meanings of symb	ols, see text]	
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicago—Gary—Lake County, IL— IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA
OCCUPATION	2 830 953	2 568 710	206 333	55 910	65.010
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	454 030 443 087	427 204 409 531	21 784 26 838	5 042 6 718	55 910 5 042 6 718 1 975 6 226 9 055 150 995 6 635 790 8 242
Technicians and related support occupations Sales occupations	100 307 396 862	91 765 365 647	6 567 24 989	1 975 6 226	1 975 6 226
Administrative support occupations, including derical	6 590	474 045 6 081	33 229 359	9 055 150	9 055 150
Service occupations, except protective and household	48 151 218 411	43 962 190 638	3 194 21 138	995 6 635	995 6 635
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1/ 4/0	15 073 271 934	1 607 32 642	790 8 242	790 8 242
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	128 299 95 948 92 651	109 269 82 487 81 074	13 881 11 107 8 998	5 149 2 354 2 579	5 149 2 354 2 579
INCOME IN 1989	72 031		0 770	2 3/7	2 3/9
Households	2 105 911 63 018	1 901 416 55 816	160 654 5 919	43 841 1 283	43 841 1 283
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	117 200 123 307	102 548 108 012	10 970 11 869	3 682 3 426	3 682 3 426
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Mean (dollars)	282 625 307 955	247 993 273 909 388 122	26 475 25 907	8 157 8 139	1 283 3 682 3 426 8 157 8 139 9 223 7 164 1 876
\$50,000 to \$74,999	432 630 445 337 172 682	406 660 162 659	35 285 31 513 8 147	9 223 7 164 1 876	9 223 7 164 1 874
\$100,000 or more	161 157 40 214	155 697 40 873	4 569 34 653	891 31 297	891 31 207
Mean (dollars)		51 562 1 287 622	39 528 1 20 27 9	36 534 31 59 6	891 31 297 36 534 31 596
Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars)	47 719 19 802	48 956 20 407	40 200 14 656	36 688 13 914	36 688 13 914
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				10 714	13 714
Households	2 105 911 1 744 090	1 901 416 1 580 248	160 654 128 962	43 841 34 880	43 841 34 880 36 899
Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars)	50 684 561 824 8 798	51 813 500 813	40 573 47 965	36 899 13 046	13 046
With public assistance income (dollars) Mean public assistance income (dollars)	68 257 4 362	8 825 58 602 4 375	8 604 6 723 4 181	8 486 2 932 4 505	8 486 2 932 4 505
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	4 302	4 0/3	4 101	4 303	4 303
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female bouseholder, no husband present	59 151 59 216	60 917 61 188	44 858 44 577	41 581 40 490	41 581 40 490
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 441 64 288	65 333 66 220	47 916 49 117	44 900 45 633	44 900 45 633
(goligrs)	32 728 23 766	33 722 24 812	25 243 17 616	22 486	22 486
With own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	23 700	24 012	17 010	16 197	16 197
All Income Levels in 1989					
Householder warked in 1989	1 435 176 1 189 509	1 284 221 1 068 904	119 452 95 832	31 503 24 773	31 464 24 722
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	682 821 290 962	606 557 261 523	60 333 22 742	15 931 6 697	15 894 6 689
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Whit related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	1 202 828 1 019 176 573 517	1 077 093 916 329 511 721	99 8 52 82 072 49 349	25 883 20 775 12 447	25 842 20 741
With related children under 5 years	258 246 175 944	233 657 156 642	19 277 15 020	5 312 4 282	12 416 5 302 4 284
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	124 940 -88 491	111 935 76 857	10 142 8 833	2 863 2 801	2 846 2 790
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is		21 887	2 820	1 070	1 078
Nonfamily householder	797 588 628 935	733 532 578 170	48 172 38 909	15 884 11 856	15 949 11 921
65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined	216 438 5 258 872 1 204 826	195 765 4 719 330 1 067 125	15 811 426 177 108 897	4 862 113 365	4 837 11 3 39 1
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	1 201 208 842 958	1 063 976 742 117	108 569 80 629	28 804 28 663 20 212	28 804 28 663 20 212
Persons 65 years and over	676 787	609 441	52 754	14 592	14 566
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	50 852	42 482	6 415	1 955	1 946
Percent below poverty level	3.5 23 858 35 967	3.3 19 505	5.3 3 321	6.2 1 032	6.2 1 016
With related children under 18 years	17 772 23 084	29 310 14 470 1 9 956	5 028 2 441 2 449	1 629 861 67 9	1 620 862 680 398
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	10 911 12 825	9 160 10 854	1 354 1 523	397 448	398 449
With related children under 5 yearsFemale householder, no husband present	6 721 24 758	5 736 19 945	748 3 611	237 1 202	449 231 1 192
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	11 440 21 263	9 082 16 878	1 764 3 261	594 1 124	577 1 114
With related children under 5 years	10 193 108 270	8 002 96 977	1 593 8 262	598 3 031	605 3 057
Nanfamily householder65 years and over	65 049 32 623	58 403 29 561 220 953	5 099 2 286 27 834	1 547 776	1 573 773
Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years	257 829 4.9 65 626	4.7 53 025	27 834 6.5 9 476	9 042 8.0 3 125	9 059 8.0
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years	63 033 43 571	50 813 35 175	9 219 6 443	3 125 3 001 1 953	3 125 3 001 1 953
Persons 65 years and over	46 097	41 761	3 336	1 000	953 997
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	123 149 358 342	106 965 306 734	13 302 38 997	2 882 12 611	2 902
1 Clouds below 120 percent of poverty level	. 330 342	300 734	30 77/	12 611	12 623

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Ke	nasha Caunty, WI		Kenasha cit	y, Kenasha Caunty, WI	
Area	Tatal	Kenasha city	Pleasant Prairie village	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 16
CCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and ever	55 910 5 042 6 718 1 975 6 226 9 055 150 995 6 635 790 8 242 5 149 2 354 2 579	32 714 2 801 3 956 1 334 3 933 5 478 94 724 4 212 186 4 332 2 884 1 267 1 513	5 560 610 795 232 580 942 5 91 531 82 829 463 210	1 394 68 83 29 103 279 - 41 269 22 188 159 98	904 70 36 - 90 74 6 10 251 5 147 90 35	996 55 44 25 103 1111 6 26 177 14 202 140 42
INCOME IN 1989	43 841 1 283 3 682 3 426 8 157 8 139 9 223 7 164 1 876 891 31 297 36 534 31 596 36 688 13 914	27 257 869 2 762 2 382 5 338 5 131 5 611 3 875 898 391 28 690 33 283 18 720 34 366 13 142	4 003 84 143 243 618 667 807 946 311 184 40 421 47 291 3 202 44 262 16 841	1 363 63 196 202 374 252 173 68 30 5 20 824 24 087 832 22 152	904 92 131 121 270 160 109 21 - 17 708 20 059 470 19 189 8 357	884 55 94 84 204 225 125 74 26 75 604 27 167
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars)	43 841 34 880 36 899 13 046 8 486 2 932 4 505	27 257 20 969 33 484 8 610 8 522 2 172 4 441	4 003 3 415 46 878 1 097 8 827 163 4 419	1 363 1 073 22 963 335 8 675 224 4 729	904 714 18 224 245 8 639 176 4 212	888 70 26 66 197 8 444 123 5 240
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars) Married-couple families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	41 581 40 490 44 900 45 633 22 486 16 197	38 090 36 763 42 043 43 064 21 103 15 351	51 799 49 518 53 738 51 404 27 463 21 548	25 761 24 122 31 439 32 552 13 216 9 602	20 172 18 416 23 976 25 434 15 435 10 511	27 43 24 14: 32 38 31 05: 15 577 10 544
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Urrelated children under 5 years	31 503 24 773 15 931 6 697 25 883 20 775 12 447 5 312 4 282 2 863 2 801 1 070	18 667 14 262 9 640 4 208 14 661 11 536 7 087 3 215 2 092 2 181 775	3 187 2 591 1 543 617 2 845 2 333 1 350 250 182 150 93	781 486 491 240 460 334 255 118 249 92 191 97	455 297 299 196 228 145 152 121 189 119 140 75	57: 415 34: 18: 37: 28: 21: 12: 15: 9 10: 41
Nanfamily householder	15 884 11 856 4 862 11 365 28 804 28 663 20 212 14 592	10 803 8 179 3 474 67 416 16 805 16 709 11 497 9 423	1 089 796 351 11 229 2 849 2 839 2 090 1 206	707 475 118 3 066 796 791 505 365	660 382 126 2 147 546 539 295 254	529 304 68 2 208 571 557 316 218
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals Nanfamily hauseholder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	1 955 6.2 1 032 1 629 861 679 397 448 237 1 202 594 1 124 598 3 031 1 547 776 9 042 8.0 3 125 3 001 1 953	1 458 7.8 746 1 284 685 385 228 274 159 1 023 498 968 508 1 986 1 089 555 6 301 9.3 2 299 2 220 1 439 628	2.8 69 71 35 53 39 35 36 30 36 26 206 89 94 517 4.6 161 151	160 19.2 43 148 84 20 13 20 13 140 30 128 71 194 59 - 671 21.9 268 263 163	140 29.8 70 119 88 53 27 44 30 87 43 75 58 225 79 15 638 29.7 185 178 82	866 14.2 38 78 52 27 12 27 19 59 26 51 33 129 43 — 411 18.6 180 170 90
Persons belaw 50 percent of poverty level: Persons belaw 50 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 125 percent of poverty level	2 882 12 611	1 869 8 597	186 766	209 818	209 780	241 532

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Chicogo-Gary-					Ke	nosho County, W	1	Totals for split to Kenosha Ca	
Area	Loke County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, Wi PMSA	Total	Kenosha city	Pleasant Prairie villoge	Tract 1	Tract 2
All housing units	3 105 919	2 824 403	230 254	51 262	51 262	51 262	31 176	4 347	1 928	24
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990	545 172	46 137 155 015 131 977 486 888 485 694 496 715 278 244 743 733	3 232 7 191 10 909 48 561 42 073 47 242 29 998 41 048	991 2 579 2 590 9 723 7 642 8 590 5 238 13 909	991 2 579 2 590 9 723 7 642 8 590 5 238 13 909	991 2 579 2 590 9 723 7 642 8 590 5 238 13 909	545 1 072 1 335 5 181 4 437 5 124 2 920 10 562	158 349 232 1 007 903 930 367 401	18 80 246 756 299 141 149 239	- - - - 17 - 7
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	93 717 476 070 938 118 1 110 136 394 374 93 504	90 647 449 493 847 443 989 270 360 681 86 869	2 608 21 009 73 366 99 830 27 906 5 535	462 5 568 17 309 21 036 5 787 1 100	462 5 568 17 309 21 036 5 787 1 100	462 5 568 17 309 21 036 5 787 1 100	336 4 228 11 006 12 268 2 846 492	15 186 1 243 2 029 780 94	54 427 798 511 128 10	- 14 10 - -
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	163 815 53 130 14 114	161 430 52 042 13 986	2 171 1 034 108	214 54 20	214 54 20	214 54 20	151 48 -	- 5 -	131 7 -	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kirchen fociliries Source of water, public system or private company Sewoge disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing fociliries Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	3 083 188 2 895 987 2 904 110 16 554 3 931 9 833 2 908 063	2 803 211 2 660 818 2 664 640 15 490 3 543 9 418 2 645 127	229 082 198 612 196 778 877 347 358 215 907	50 895 36 557 42 692 187 41 57	50 895 36 557 42 692 187 41 57 47 029	50 895 36 557 42 692 187 41 57 47 029	30 912 30 932 30 912 95 25 44 29 908	4 335 2 024 2 483 44 10 13	1 908 1 726 1 781 - - - 1 846	24 24 24 - - - 24
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	2 516 547 41 979 261 058 38 929 30 703 18 847	2 287 459 37 601 242 959 31 351 27 661 18 096	190 004 3 275 14 711 4 907 2 345 665	39 084 1 103 3 388 2 671 697 86	39 084 1 103 3 388 2 671 697 86	39 084 1 103 3 388 2 671 697 86	25 593 169 2 282 1 456 324 84	3 653 104 113 218 108	1 265 35 460 51 35	24 - - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	481 943 1 030 125 1 008 472 387 523 1.5	454 679 941 068 907 688 341 692 1.5	23 265 72 828 82 146 37 668 1.7	3 999 16 229 18 638 8 163 1.7	3 999 16 229 18 638 8 163 1.7	3 999 16 229 18 638 8 163 1.7	3 425 11 731 10 910 3 842 1.5	149 896 2 097 1 054 2.2	76 856 718 196 1.6	7 13 4 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1980 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier	1 795 696 169 227 462 034 235 242 455 727 473 466 1 112 367 387 362 407 887 151 105 55 408	1 613 645 153 876 425 984 212 797 403 655 417 333 1 031 482 359 064 376 520 140 074 103 395 52 429	149 683 12 459 28 328 18 181 43 756 46 959 66 224 22 594 25 608 9 190 6 287 2 545	32 368 2 892 7 722 4 264 8 316 9 174 14 661 5 704 5 759 1 841 923 434	32 368 2 892 7 722 4 264 8 316 9 174 14 661 5 704 5 759 1 841 923 434	32 368 2 892 7 722 4 264 8 316 9 174 14 661 5 704 5 759 1 841 923 434	18 528 1 689 3 935 2 414 4 446 6 044 11 380 4 458 4 480 1 435 720 287	3 693 396 1 068 470 1 002 757 503 140 245 52 37 29	830 118 176 165 190 181 1 016 446 385 142 28	11 - - 11 - 13 7 6 - -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over	11 532 182 475 2 894 299 2 758 818 135 481 13 764 11 328	106 803 548 124 376 208 2 091 10 570 170 673 2 632 166 2 505 011 127 155 12 961 10 568 2 393	9 677 47 810 36 729 151 833 9 790 215 202 208 098 7 104 705 683 22	1 682 10 662 8 145 27 129 2 012 46 931 45 709 1 222 98 77 21	1 682 10 662 8 145 27 129 2 012 46 931 45 709 1 222 98 77 21	1 682 10 662 8 145 27 129 2 012 46 931 45 709 1 222 98 77 21	1 313 7 070 4 978 19 70 1 632 29 839 28 937 902 69 61 8	39 743 646 6 - 96 4 173 4 133 40 23 10	26 430 246 7 37 1 846 1 810 36 -	24 24
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	27 030 312 312 73 909	56 792 27 386 281 176 63 650 217 526	42 468 22 468 26 637 8 899 17 738	41 436 22 650 4 499 1 360 3 139	41 436 22 650 4 499 1 360 3 139	41 436 22 650 4 499 1 360 3 139	38 710 21 187 3 507 803 2 704	48 832 32 457 194 150 44	43 216 24 336 199 30 169	42 792 32 585 - -

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kenasho County, WI—Can.								
Area	Troct 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Troct 6	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Troct 15	Tract 20	Troct 21
All housing units	1 448	1 477	1 971	2 971	1 616	1 426	2 710	1 536	1 158	1 659
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 960 to 1969 950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	4 - 24 48 101 177 117 977	6 29 47 222 633 197 343	14 103 22 513 788 360 85 86	173 256 317 1 074 452 282 196 221	20 22 596 455 289 95	5 15 29 364 414 406 122 71	185 321 210 504 592 498 231 169	- 53 7 - 62 199 261 954	50 53 50 234 248 299 83 141	13 39 132 619 451 311 66 28
BEDROOMS										
Na bedroom	28 196 556 476 149 43	53 538 694 149 43	426 401 973 166 5	50 801 779 956 315 70	193 625 664 127 7	119 496 656 148 7	7 62 746 1 528 336 31	111 688 619 81 37	10 35 365 513 204 31	14 104 690 737 92 22
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units tenter-occupied condominium housing units /acont condominium housing units	=	Ξ	17	=======================================	-	Ξ	6 6 -	=	=	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities ource of water, public system or private company ewoge disposol, public sewer acking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 418 1 444 1 448 16 - 16 1 347	1 463 1 470 1 470 14 14 -	1 971 1 961 1 961 - - - 1 946	2 965 1 622 2 073 - - - 2 729	1 609 1 592 1 575 - - - 1 550	1 410 1 415 1 415 - - - 1 402	2 710 2 587 2 695 6 6 - 2 614	1 526 1 536 1 536 16 - 6	1 150 290 89 16 - 13	1 652 1 628 1 659 - - - 1 623
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Jriliry gas	1 272 - 22 53 -	1 320 24 6 94 4	1 733 5 80 36 92	1 829 208 255 359 69	1 333 16 72 94 28 7	1 080 217 94 4 7	2 202 	1 357 - - 134 6 7	943 20 21 76 22	1 253 19 283 48 12
/EHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	182 576 472 117 1.4	96 522 630 200 1.7	276 651 616 403 1.7	182 883 1 200 464 1.8	260 541 519 230 1.5	113 531 523 235 1.7	98 748 1 231 537 1.9	154 519 597 234 1.7	4 252 490 336 2.4	115 632 638 238 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 985 to March 1990 985 to 1988 980 to 1984 970 to 1979 969 or earlier 989 to March 1990 985 to 1988 980 to 1984 970 to 1979 969 or earlier	768 55 160 141 131 281 579 194 228 110 40 7	1 252 95 163 126 268 600 196 67 76 30 16	1 346 78 212 159 449 448 600 157 240 99 99	1 481 99 353 236 364 429 1 248 683 323 177 40 25	777 77 204 99 169 228 773 323 353 40 41	827 52 137 158 230 250 575 227 206 84 32 26	2 169 184 375 349 650 611 445 250 177 5 -	1 165 125 202 179 250 409 339 116 166 30 20	967 95 290 115 297 170 115 15 50 24 19	1 087 109 290 103 274 311 536 203 238 56 34 5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephone in unit	83 278 229 8 74 1 331 1 291 40 16 8	22 561 521 8 - 71 1 434 1 411 23 14 14	24 634 263 - 215 1 946 1 899 47 - -	79 463 374 - 10 83 2 729 2 671 58	130 222 154 - 46 1 550 1 463 87 - -	32 225 175 6 67 1 402 1 360 42 -	20 567 438 6 12 65 2 608 2 559 49 6 6	25 368 332 - 6 102 1 498 1 467 31 6 6	16 119 103 - - - 1 069 1 057 12 13 - 13	13 286 241 - 28 1 623 1 572 51 -
Weam household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Jousehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	30 826 23 319 177 41 136	34 549 32 080 50 27 23	39 662 17 336 229 71 158	47 090 25 020 111 42 69	38 986 19 053 309 26 283	36 561 24 539 122 26 96	49 139 33 298 109 102 7	36 418 22 096 165 67 98	44 517 36 204 41 36 5	37 258 22 127 147 54 93

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, se Census Tract or Block Numbering			(enosha County, V				Kenosha city, Ken	osha County, WI				
Area	Troct 23	Tract 24	Troct 25	Tract 26	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)		
All housing units	2 085	1 719	793	1 861	802	24	1 398	1 477	1 957	1 222		
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT												
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	35 108 91 545 500 534 206 66	50 165 69 616 306 263 139	116 169 79 143 130 99 28 29	92 140 133 464 406 400 92 134	18 56 193 446 78 6 - 5	- - - - 17 - 7	4 24 48 69 170 106 977	6 29 47 222 633 197 343	14 103 22 513 788 360 78 79	110 158 220 624 51 38 8		
BEDROOMS												
No bedroom	332 463 1 042 220 28	192 480 750 259 38	19 231 427 116	5 32 515 923 343 43	143 447 195 17	14 10 -	28 184 531 467 149 39	53 538 694 149 43	419 394 973 166 5	42 652 320 185 23		
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS												
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	=	54 11 -	Ξ	-	78 7 -	Ξ	Ξ	=	17 -	=		
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS												
Complete kitchen facilities	2 085 1 929 2 030 - - - 2 064	1 709 1 519 1 682 10 6	793 525 720 - - - 759	1 861 812 1 010 18 4 -	802 802 797 - - 784	24 24 24 - - - 24	1 368 1 398 1 398 16 - 16 1 297	1 463 1 470 1 470 14 14 	1 957 1 947 1 947 - - - 1 932	1 222 1 189 1 205 - - - 1 065		
HOUSE HEATING FUEL												
Utility gos	1 669 19 272 76 20 8	1 409 192 65 -	597 7 106 16 26 7	1 546 51 55 92 77 -	472 18 278 - 16	24 - - - - -	1 222 22 53	1 320 24 6 94 4	1 719 5 80 36 92	843 21 107 32 53 9		
VEHICLES AVAILABLE												
None	209 725 828 302 1.6	120 556 641 349 1.8	128 484 147 2.1	43 374 995 409 2.1	42 424 277 41 1.4	7 13 4 1.9	182 555 448 112 1.4	96 522 630 200 1.7	276 644 616 396 1.7	94 565 352 54 1.4		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT												
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 ta 1979 1969 or eorlier	1 510 98 279 257 404 472 554 150 186 132 78	1 395 138 439 157 386 275 271 39 114 40 78	607 101 210 44 151 101 152 94 52 6 -	1 597 206 480 199 368 344 224 47 126 18	216 66 58 45 47 - 568 175 254 117 22	11 - - 11 - 13 7 6 - -	734 55 154 130 119 276 563 187 228 101 40 7	1 252 95 163 126 268 600 196 67 76 30 16	1 339 78 212 159 442 448 593 150 240 99 99	197 17 83 51 30 16 868 528 226 97 17		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
No telephone in unit	25 737 371 - 200 2 064 2 034 30 - -	6 535 381 6 6 101 1 660 1 651 9 6 6	5 83 71 - - - 759 759 - - -	21 282 271 - 12 19 1 817 1 791 26 4 4	- 177 41 - 20 784 779 5 - -	- - - - - 24 24 - -	83 278 229 - 8 74 1 281 1 247 34 16 8	22 561 521 8 - 71 1 434 1 411 23 14 14	17 634 263 - 215 1 932 1 885 47 - -	30 90 17 - 28 1 065 1 053 12 -		
Mean household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	42 400 19 227 123 47 76	47 315 18 521 96 44 52	48 663 34 626 19 12 7	47 334 34 135 77 47 30	41 586 23 593 92 6 86	42 792 32 585 - - -	31 515 23 332 165 29 136	34 549 32 080 50 27 23	39 778 17 434 229 71 158	50 191 23 440 44 - 44		

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho city, Kenosha County, WI—Con.									
Area	Troct 7 (pt.)	Troct 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Troct 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 16
All housing units	1 589	931	1 730	770	1 336	1 728	1 420	2 475	1 519	1 280
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
989 to Morch 1990	20 22 588 441 284 95	- 4 103 115 136 101 472	67 119 191 94 1 259	- 196 93 8 - 94 379	- 50 35 90 94 144 923	11 - 19 83 259 356 1 000	5 15 29 364 414 406 122 65	185 321 196 446 541 469 194 123	53 - - 62 199 251 954	_ 6 - 26 43 151 1 054
EDROOMS										
o bedroom	193 620 642 127 7	98 447 278 101 7	42 233 790 483 135 47	79 371 167 108 41 4	50 343 548 277 92 26	31 181 823 567 97 29	119 496 656 142 7	7 56 681 1 397 303 31	101 688 612 81 37	198 532 380 162 8
DNDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
vner-occupied condominium housing units nter-occupied condominium housing units cont condominium housing units	=======================================	=	13 _ _	12	Ξ	=	=	6 6 -	=	Ξ
ELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
nplete kirchen facilities roce of water, public system or private company vage dispasal, public sewer king complete plumbing facilities voner-occupied housing units enter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 582 1 575 1 553 - - - 1 523	924 927 927 — — — 886	1 688 1 730 1 692 - - - 1 616	765 770 770 - - - 714	1 302 1 336 1 336 7 - 7 1 222	1 697 1 728 1 728 5 5 -	1 404 1 415 1 415 - - - 1 396	2 475 2 475 2 460 6 6 - 2 385	1 509 1 519 1 519 16 	1 258 1 280 1 280 16 - - 1 206
OUSE HEATING FUEL										
lity gostlef, tonk, or LP gas ctrictlytlef, loil, kerosene, etctherefore the the the the the the the the the th	1 325 16 72 75 28 7	840 - 14 32 -	1 495 14 8 93 6	441 160 84 23 6	1 096 13 54 45 14	1 434 24 38 154 - 12	1 074 - 217 94 4 7	2 003 - 316 45 21	1 340 - 134 6 7	1 111 15 14 66 -
HICLES AVAILABLE										
r moreicles per household	260 533 509 221 1.5	204 314 285 83 1.3	243 766 446 161 1.3	281 282 120 31 .9	358 516 266 82 1.1	247 629 643 143 1.4	113 525 523 235 1.7	81 684 1 132 488 1.9	144 519 597 227 1.7	174 552 368 112 1.4
AR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	750 77 204 99 156 214 773 323 353 40 41	482 24 58 54 140 206 404 173 119 37 33 42	750 95 92 69 124 370 866 351 389 99	111 6 17 36 35 17 603 162 246 154 34	318 44 32 51 70 121 904 445 321 44 555 39	1 009 97 236 101 245 330 653 276 235 67 47 28	821 52 137 158 230 244 575 227 206 84 32 26	1 969 174 347 304 582 562 416 243 155 5	1 158 125 202 172 250 409 329 116 166 20 20	544 555 158 66 114 151 662 333 238 68 - 23
ELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
telephone in unit	130 213 145 - - 46 1 523 1 436 87 - -	43 241 188 - - 117 886 844 42 - -	172 280 251 - 6 72 1 616 1 496 120 	130 294 19 - 13 187 714 696 18 - -	316 184 125 - 13 47 1 215 1 106 109 7	90 371 318 5 - 84 1 657 1 575 82 5	32 219 169 6 67 1 396 1 354 42 -	20 467 346 6 12 58 2 379 2 330 49 6	25 358 332 - 6 92 1 481 1 450 31 6	83 155 118 - - 39 1 206 1 154 52 - -
een household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) usehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	38 406 19 053 309 26 283	28 365 21 156 140 38 102	28 324 17 708 377 62 315	35 062 14 109 184 30 154	23 952 16 604 393 54 339	34 526 19 929 256 16 240	36 478 24 539 122 26 96	45 679 34 115 72 72	36 571 22 415 158 60 98	30 739 18 768 272 36 236

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Kenosho city, Kenosho	County, WI—Con.			
Area	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
All housing units	1 026	960	1 064	5	1 613	1 505	1 830	1 051
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	13 39	- 9	35 60 82	39 107
1980 to 1984	8	21	7 60	Ξ	132 613	81	524	438 160 119
1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949	6 111 122	54 79 65	33 - 169 112	5	446 282 60	106 511 343	492 481 146	160
1939 or earlier	779	741	683	-	28	343 455	10	64
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	66	21 96 313	22 123	-	14 104		284	142
bedrooms	351 460 133	449	232 407 202	5	679 702 92	577 654 190	355 992 171	14; 29 44; 16; 1;
badrooms	16	64 17	78	Ξ	22	29	28	16
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant condominium housing units	<u>-</u>	=	=	-	=	·	Ξ	54
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities	1 026 1 026	950 960	1 041 1 064	5 5	1 60 6 1 613	1 505 1 505	1 830 1 801	1 045 1 051
Sewage disposal, public seweracking complete plumbing focilities	1 026	960	1 064 15	5	1 613	i 505	1 805	1 051
Owner-occupied housing unitsRenter-occupied housing units	Ξ	_	15	Ξ.	=	Ξ	_	
Occupied housing units	994	908	1 034	5	1 577	1 471	1 809	1 029
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Jriliry gos	916	818	914 7	5 -	1 224 12	1 397	1 452	805
lectricityuel oil, kerosene, etc	. 8 . 55	21 55 7 7	26 81	-	283 38	4 70	262 76	186 38
All other fuels	15	7	6	Ξ	12 8	Ξ	11 8	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	1,	7,	7.					
Nane	69 427 355	76 415 327	76 444 361	5	115 621	40 637	162 695	92 352
B ar more/ehicles per hausehold	143 1.6	90 1.5	153 1.6	1.0	620 221 1.7	632 162 1,6	701 251 1.6	381 204 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							1.0	1.7
Owner-occupied housing units	783 56	573 73	731 82	-	1 041 96	1 300 64	1 342 98	795 81
985 ta 1988	209 84	181 19	115 84	_	281 103	356 184	241 208	289 82
970 to 1979	208 226	118 182	192 258	-	263 298	186 510	353 442	217
Renter-occupied housing units	211 54 120	335 117 162	303 85 97	5 -	536 203 238	171 30 108	467 97	126 234 33 95 40
985 to 1988 980 to 1984 970 to 1979	26 7	26 23	65 21	5	56 34	22 11	152 132 78	40
969 ar earlier	4	7	35	1	5		8	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS No telephane in unit	35	33	8		13	9	16	
lousehalder 65 years and over	269	203	298	-	275	449	667	356
Owner-occupied hausing units Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit	257 	175 - -	225	=	230	427 -	349 -	214
No vehicle avoilable	40	38	35	-	28	33	162	79
1.00 or less persons per room	994 985 9	908 875 33	1 019 1 019	5	1 577 1 526	1 471 1 445	1 809 1 779	1 029 1 029
1.01 or more persons per roomacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room	-	- - -	15 15	Ξ	51 - -	26 	30 - -	
1.01 or more persons per room	_	-	-	-	=	-	=	=
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied hausing units (dollars)	34 519 21 757	34 918 25 020	62 305 24 771	=	37 219 22 127	37 839 27 29 7	42 668 18 128	44 886 17 245
dousehold income in 1989 below poverty level	118 54	82 24	58 32	5	147 54	44 24	114 38	7/ 24. 7(18
Renter-occupied housing units	64	58	26	5	93	20	76	52

[Data based an somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho city, Kenosh Con.	a County, WI—		Pi	easant Proirie village,	Kenasha County, WI		
Area	Tract 25 (pt.)	Troct 26 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
All housing units	366	98	127	17	1 153	46	247	668
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	94 119 59 36 16 24 13	17 - 7 7 17 38 4 8	- 14 20 32 - 37 24	- 7 - - 10	50 53 50 234 248 294 83	- - 6 5 29 6	48 9 21 8 53 60 48	11 58 6 178 146 144 75 50
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	- 9 141 183 33 -	5 26 54 13	6 50 46 25	10 - 7 - -	10 35 360 513 204 31	- 11 35 - -	- 48 100 50 49 -	50 189 307 96 26
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium hausing units Renter-occupied condominium hausing units Vocont condominium housing units	- - -	- - -	=	= =	Ξ	=	=	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Camplete kitchen facilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	366 301 335 — — — — — 341	98 21 27 - - - 93	127 104 127 - - - - 121	17 17 17 - - - 17	1 145 285 84 16 - 13	46 15 46 - - - -	247 120 217 - - - 247	664 468 631 10 6 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	217 99 6 12 7	86 - 7 - -	91 - 21 9 - -	17 - - - - -	938 20 21 76 22	29 7 - 10 -	209 19 10 - 9	604 - 6 27 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	- 70 247 24 1.9	- 28 61 4 1.7	17 30 60 14 1.7	10 7 1.2	4 247 490 336 2.4	- 11 18 17 2.1	47 30 127 43 1.7	28 204 260 145 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	218 67 98 17 30 6 123 72 45 6 -	84 12: 12: 16: 32: 9: 4: 5: -	100 10 17 25 32 16 21 7 14 -	7 - 7 - 10 - 10	967 95 290 115 297 170 110 15 50 24 14 7	46 13 9 - 11 13 - - - -	160 	600 57 150 75 169 149 37 6 19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	- 12 - - - - 341 341 - - -	- 19 19 - - 93 93 - -	-48 48 7 7 121 121 	- 10 - - 10 17 17 - -	16 119 103 - - - 1 064 1 052 12 13 - 13	- 11 11 - - - 46 46 - - -	9 70 22 - 38 247 247 - - -	- 179 167 6 - 22 631 622 9 6
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-accupied hausing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	56 327 32 465 - - -	41 291 48 111 6 6 -	120 583 24 007 26 19 7	11 138 11 608 7 7	44 517 37 850 36 36	38 150 - - - -	39 992 25 126 9 9	50 533 26 585 26 26

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, s	ee text. For defin		d meanings of syr	nbols, see text]				_		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	County, V					Remainder of Ken	osha County, WI			
Aled	Troct 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Troct 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Troct 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
All housing units	427	1 662	1 126	-	50	-	14	1 749	27	6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1966 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	22 50 20 107 114 75 15	75 140 126 441 350 335 81 114	24 53 310 221 135 149 234	2 - -	- - - 32 7 11	- - - - -	- - - - - 7	63 98 97 450 401 244 188 208	- - 8 14 5 - -	- - - - - - 6
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	10 90 244 83	5 27 443 827 323 37	54 284 351 316 111	-	12 25 9 -	- - - -	7 7 7 - -	8 149 459 771 292 70	- - 5 22 - -	- - - - 6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacont condominium housing units	=	-	53 _ _	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	=======================================
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities	427 224 385 - - - 418	1 662 791 976 18 4 - 1 633	1 106 924 984 - - - 1 062	-	50 46 50 - - - 50	-	14 14 14 - - - 14	1 743 433 868 - - - 1 664	27 17 22 - - - 27	6 - 6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	380 7 7 7 10 14	1 385 51 48 86 63	793 17 182 51 19	-	50 - - - - -	- - - - -	14 - - - - -	986 187 148 327 16	8 - - 19 -	6 - - - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	58 237 123 2.3	43 316 905 369 2.1	34 432 441 155 1.7	=	21 24 5 1.7	=	7 - 7 2.0	88 318 848 410 2.1	- 8 10 9 2.4	- 6 - 1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	389 34 112 27 121 95 29 22 7	1 424 187 452 180 321 284 209 37 121 18 11 22	614 52 118 120 143 181 448 271 131 25 6	-	34 -6 11 12 5 16 7 - 9	-	7 - - 7 7 7 - - -	1 284 82 270 185 334 413 380 155 97 80 23	27 - - 13 14 - - - -	6 6 6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	5 71 71 - - - 418 418	9 235 224 - 19 1 629 1 610	26 253 205 7 17 1 062 1 031	-	- - - - - 50	-	7 - - - - 14 14	49 373 357 10 55 1 664 1 618	- 9 9 - - - 27 27	- 6 6 - - - 6 6
1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 ar mare persons per room	-	19 4 4 -	31 -	= =	6 - - -	Ē	=	46 - - -		- - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	44 368 43 789 19 12 7	48 750 33 984 71 41 30	43 789 25 278 107 24 83	=	15 958 22 853 12 12	-	17 483 9 000 - - -	46 614 28 628 67 42 25	55 108 - - - -	47 910 - - - -

[Octo based on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Kenosho County, WI—Con.								
Area	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 23 (pt.)	Troct 26 (pt.)	Tract 27	Troct 28	Troct 29.01	Troct 29.02	Troct 30
All housing units	108	-	8	101	1 544	2 290	2 756	2 455	3 505
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	- - - 38 19 29 - 22	- - - - - -	- - - - - - 8	- - 16 39 27 7	23 169 115 481 141 160 129 326	35 103 138 472 337 329 161 715	60 183 132 433 363 512 475 598	65 233 227 544 242 456 485 203	42 348 261 783 493 632 339 607
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	- 15 85 8 -	- - - - -	- 8 - - -	- 46 42 7 6	6 85 470 696 247 40	119 579 1 124 330 138	12 205 1 071 1 046 320 102	11 127 894 1 127 262 34	20 166 1 130 1 501 578 110
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	=	=	=	Ξ	=	2 - -	8 1 14	=	- 6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Cocupied housing units Occupied housing units	108 8 108 - - - 108	-	8 8 - - - 8	101 7 - - - 95	1 539 413 609 - - - 1 394	2 285 163 169 9 6 - 2 015	2 730 237 2 098 14 - - 2 258	2 438 615 2 209 - - - 1 935	3 493 723 2 151 25 - - 2 289
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	108 - - - - -	-	8 - - - -	75 - - 6 14 -	1 077 90 81 113 33	1 184 355 102 304 70	1 889 57 153 78 79 2	1 661 36 201 37 -	1 979 88 126 62 34
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	34 39 35 2.0		- - 8 3.0	- 30 29 36 2.2	33 414 576 371 2.1	27 432 928 628 2.2	110 669 908 571 2.0	33 528 859 515 2.1	100 703 969 517 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1985 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1970 to 1979	100 	-	8 - 8 - - - - -	89 7 16 7 31 28 6 6	1 163 102 277 198 392 194 231 97 76 32 11	1 643 135 410 198 459 441 372 118 160 41 16	1 811 176 500 186 506 443 447 162 178 63 32 12	1 570 106 504 240 439 281 365 120 196 32	1 791 147 607 207 496 334 498 163 188 72 61
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	108	-	- - - - - 8 8 8 - -	12 28 28 - 12 - 95 88 7 - -	30 404 378 - 6 25 1 394 1 388 6 - -	50 382 362 2 2 16 2 009 1 970 39 6	119 519 433 - 8 82 2 258 2 185 73 - -	11 304 288 - 25 1 935 1 890 45 - -	26 519 411 - 14 64 2 289 2 262 27 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	45 825 15 219 11 11	=======================================	45 600 - - - -	30 383 18 438 - - -	42 296 24 868 59 30 29	42 355 30 895 124 67 57	49 476 23 450 119 68 51	38 828 29 315 76 43 33	43 256 26 828 223 110 113

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Chicogo-Gary-					Ke	nosha County, WI		Totals for split tro Kenosho Cou	
Area	Loke County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Total	P Kenosha city	leasont Prairie village	Troct 1	Troct 2
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 413 985	1 257 109	129 824	27 052	27 052	27 052	16 151	2 959	662	11
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		882 800	86 066	16 886	16 886	16 886	9 795	2 089	411	11
Less than \$300	11 675	7 045 27 898	4 427 9 542	203 1 145	203	203 1 145	122 755	8	_	"-
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	75 466	58 624	14 803	2 039	1 145 2 039	2 039	1 363	107 133	13 53 74	7
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	210 088	75 137 181 979	15 787 22 495	2 892 5 614	2 892 5 614	2 892 5 614	1 940 3 455	257 601	168	4
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	240 378	181 134 232 080	10 863 6 554	2 822 1 744	2 822 1 744	2 822 1 744	1 383 621	459 373	66 34	_
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	49 334	70 255 48 648	995 600	341 86	341 86	341 86	150 6	95 56	3 -	_
Medion (dollors)	428 233	895 374 309	590 43 75 8	670 10 166	670 10 166	670 10 166	635 6 356	783 870	676 25 1	439
Less thon \$100	2 407 62 152	1 635 47 062	739 13 527	33 1 563	33 1 563	33 1 563	25 905	8 77	102	_
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	191 958	166 293 97 966	19 839 6 766	5 826 2 107	5 826 2 107	5 826 2 107	3 820 1 312	492 212	89 37	_
\$400 to \$499	35 196 29 681	32 924 28 429	1 824 1 063	448 189	448 189	448 189	218 76	72	18	_
Medion (dollors)	278	284	232	260	260	260	258	276	226	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	1									
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	194 519	161 805	27 535	5 179	5 179	5 179	3 343	411	165	
Less thon 20 percent	42 616 24 485	33 611 20 352	7 586 3 415	1 419 718	1 419 71 8	1 419 718	920 464	111 55	65 14	_
25 to 29 percent	20 397	17 105 12 670	2 732 2 337	560 432	560 432	560 432	365 288	25 12	12 13	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	84 671	72 141 5 926	10 626 839	1 904 146	1 904 146	1 904 146	1 231 75	185	61	-
Medion	32.0	32.7 216 035	29.3 29 142	28.4 7 071	28.4 7 071	28.4 7 071	28.4 4 421	31.3 661	26.5 82	=
Less thon 20 percent	120 439	99 855 24 599	16 949 4 903	3 635 1 085	3 635 1 085	3 635 1 085	2 291 711	307 102	43	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	29 218	24 667 21 713	3 509 1 793	1 042 634	1 042	1 042 634	708 422	99 52	19	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	47 779 85	45 131 70	1 978 1 978	670	670	670	284	101	7 6	Ξ
Not computed	20.9	21.7 272 993	17.8 31 188	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	21.2	19.0	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	155 970	128 408	23 178	6 709 4 384	6 709 4 384	6 709 4 384	4 067 2 793	670 365	159 112	11 11
20 to 24 percent	47 480	50 400 44 746	4 962 2 157	1 427 577 202	1 427 577	1 427 577	866 280	159 60	42 5	_
30 to 34 percent	24 164	25 649 23 773	619 272	119	202 119	202 119	79 49	42 44	Ξ	Ξ
Not computed	17	20.8	15.4	17.1	17.1	17.1	16.6	19.0	17.0	13.9
\$50,000 or more	656 328 465 375	606 276 420 895	41 959 37 455	8 093 7 025	8 093 7 025	8 093 7 025	4 320 3 880	1 217 962	256 231	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	99 518 52 996	95 597 51 962	3 174 825	747 209	747 209	747 209	340 77	163 40	25	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	16 313	21 585 16 105	324 175	.79 33	79 33	79 33	16 7	29 23	_	_
Not computed Medion	138 14.9	132 15.3	11.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	11.9	15.4	13.7	=
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	1 105 600	1 025 984	65 233	14 383	14 383	14 383	11 373	457	1 009	13
Less than \$100	22 818 52 583	20 745 46 656	2 018 4 961	55 966	55 966	55 966	53 916	_	5 32	_
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	77 101	65 930 158 730	9 423 14 650	1 748 3 740	1 748 3 740	1 748 3 740	1 513 3 064	39 79	71 244	6
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	246 493	226 902 193 655	15 359 9 888	4 232 2 080	4 232 2 080	4 232 2 080	3 202 1 639	137 54	438 137	_
\$600 to \$749	173 961 92 264	168 511 - 90 671	4 501 1 401	949 192	949 192	949 192	582 137	107 13	49 25	=
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	34 908 22 729	34 465 19 719	372 2 660	71 350	71 350	71 350	16 251	8 20	- 8	_ _ 7
Medion (dollors)	486	493	401	411	411	411	400	483	452	263
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	263 609 10 199	240 069 9 235	19 881 893	3 659 71	3 659 71	3 659 71	3 185 70	31	207	-
20 to 24 percent	8 968 13 470	8 019 12 018	771 1 105	178 347	17 8 347	178 347	170 330	_	14	_
30 to 34 percent	12 383	11 016 175 907	1 169 13 298	198 2 649	198 2 649	198 2 649	192 2 260	_ 24	7 173	=
Not computed Medion	26 735	23 874 50.0+	2 645 50.0+	216 50.0+	216 50.0+	216 50.0+	163 50.0+	7 50.0+	13 50.0+	_
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	229 179	210 074 12 609	15 319 1 719	3 786 336	3 786 336	3 786 336	3 096 285	99 12	228 37	_
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	19 745	16 628 29 312	2 469 2 721	648 742	648 742	648 742	542 615	25 8	15 39	_
30 to 34 percent	37 422	34 343 112 940	2 459 5 559	620 1 370	620 1 370	620 1 370	538 1 071	12 42	63 74	_
Not computed	4 704	4 242 36.6	392 31.1	70 31.1	70 31.1	70 31.1	45 30.8	31.9	31.8	Ξ
\$20,000 to \$34,999	307 955	287 100 79 871	16 652 7 749	4 203 1 996	4 203 1 996	4 203 1 996	3 140 1 612	166 59	369 144	7
20 to 29 percent	86 418	80 405 60 644	4 745 2 169	1 268 487	1 268 487	1 268 487	843 398	60 24	137 67	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	33 138	32 166 28 978	761 663	211 109	211 109	211 109	138 61	10	5 8	Ξ
Not computed	5 733	5 036 23.8	565 20.3	132 20.2	132	132 20.2	88 19.6	13 21.5	8	7
%35,000 or more	304 857	288 741 218 999	13 381 11 901	2 735 2 517	2 735 2 717	2 735 2 517	1 952 1 798	21.5 161 133	21.3 205 199	6
20 to 29 percent	42 381	41 442 14 433	827 110	112 26	112	112 26	73 19	133	6	6
25 to 24 percent	5 656	5 627 2 671	27 37	26 2 12	26 2 12	26 2 12	-	-	=	_
Not computed	6 114	5 569 15.7	479 12.9	66 13.2	66 13.2	66 13.2	58 13.1	7	-	-
Medion	13.0	13.7	12.9	13.2	13.2 1	13.2	13.1	14.0 1	13.4	10.0-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kenasha Coun						cts/8NA's in Kenasha County, WI—Con.				
Area	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Troct 15	Tract 20	Tract 21	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	534	1 172	1 298	1 106	724	790	2 029	1 033	794	771	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	309	492	745	737	544	482	1 295	656	587	502	
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	12	38	105	15 44	23 40	86	49	12 53	8 16	9 53 56	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	55 84 124	97 82	8 9 211	74 62	88 139	28 93	156 161	108 184	74 70	56 114	
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	124 12	1 94 53 13	233 80	1 9 7 1 9 7	181 40	226 41	471 305	258 41	179 90	170 76	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	9 -	13 8	27	126 9	27 6	8	107 46	=	101 33	18	
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	589	644	- 584	13 771	585	627	717	-	16	6	
Not mortgaged	225	680	553	369	180	308	734	584 377	755 207	620 2 69	
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	83	66	25	60	42	22	76	104	8 32	12	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	137	434 152	327 178	176 87	10 9 8	215 62	408 194	237 36	113 38	162 89	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	=	28	23	33 13	21	4 5	3 9 17	_	16	- 6	
Median (dollors)	216	269	282	270	241	263	276	229	250	282	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$20,000	127	288	212	90	145	177	283	249	100	115	
20 to 24 percent	46 27	60 50	26 25 19	19 26	46 12	45 26	132 40	62 44	3 9 15	28 7	
25 to 29 percent	14 23	52 31	19 17	8	23	12 11	25	30 17	6	6	
35 percent or moreNot computed	23 17	95	121	23 6	64	78 5	63 23	96	35 5	74	
Medion	23.2 200	28.3	37.1	24.4	28.2	31.4	19.9	28.1	22.8	44.6	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	86	360 249	375 228 39	212 119	224 97	211 117	419 222	358 161	206 94	192 106	
20 to 24 percent	86 32 32 37	20 37	54	38 15 22	26 57	40 35	54 76	108 50	32 32	20	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	37	35 19	27 27	22 18	24 20	14 5	20 47	27 12	10 38	106 20 20 29 17	
Not computed	22.2	14.7	17.2	18.9	22.9	-	-	-	_	-	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	130	212	346	300	189	18.8 233	19.2 637	20.8 233	21.4 199	18.9 204 148	
Less than 20 percent	99 21	136 57	249 81	1 79 69	142 35	184 37	407 143	164 54 15	95 61	148 38	
25 to 29 percent	6 4	11	6 10	42 10	7	6	80 7	15	5 28	6	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	8	_	-	5	-	-	_	10	6	
Medion	14.3	17.0 312	14.3	18.0 504	16.5 166	16.1 169	17.3	16.8	20.4	16.0	
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	77 73	312	365 345	432	160	155	690 595	193 1 9 3	289 219	260 245	
20 to 24 percent	4 -	_	5 15	41 18	6	14	9 5	_	44 11	15	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar more	_	_	_	13	_	-	=	=	6	=	
Not [*] computed Median	12.1	10.0-	10.0-	12.8	12.2	11.6	13.3	10.9	16.5	10.8	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	579	194	600	1 231	773	575	445	339	93	536	
GROSS RENT Less than \$100		-	37		5	_	_	_	_	_	
\$100 ta \$199 \$200 to \$299	32 108	31	186 121	82 55	6 26	13 45	13	49	_	75 39	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 ta \$499	171 196	49 36	75 2 6	408 448	258 279	128 217	18 115	101 91	34 29	77 175	
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	38 23	52 14	126 23	140 39	137 52	1 2 6	198 43	46	23	121	
\$750 ta \$999	5	-		-	-	-	36	28 5	7 -	43	
\$1,000 or mare No cosh rent	6 -	12	6	4 5 14	10	24	22	6 13	_	- 6	
Median (dallors)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	384	439	264	412	417	426	531	410	451	443	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	129	25	319 32	135	272	101	64	90	5	105 7	
20 to 24 percent	10	_	50 91	_ 57	6	6	-	-	-	, 6 11	
30 to 34 percent	7	21	31 115	7 7	260	8		-	=	21	
35 percent ar moreNot computed	6	4	_	_	6	80 	64	84 6	5	60	
Medion \$10,000 ta \$19,999	50.0+ 166	50.0+ 39	29.3 112	45.0 361	50.0+ 219	50.0+ 1 2 6	50.0+ 55	50.0+ 90	12	44.4 161	
Less than 20 percent	21 46	_	4 41	32 50	14 23	17 14	- 8	7 26	9	35 6	
25 to 29 percent	24 13	7 8	25 12	103 51	23 42 45 95	40 15	=	36 7	<u>3</u>	18	
35 percent or more	62	19	30	119	95	40	47	14	-	45 57	
Nat camputed Median	28.3	37. 5	27,2	6 29.6	33.4	29.0	38.9	26.7	23.3	32.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	184 136	74 44	62 25	488 282	158 68	201 63	149 57	87 36	37 14	181 68 47 39	
20 to 24 percent	41 7	17 10	18 15	130 38	43 16	82 40	49 26	24 6	13 10	47 30	
30 ta 34 percent 35 percent or mare		=	- 4	30	26	7	7	8	-	14	
Not camputed	_	3	-	8	5	9	10	6 7		7 6	
Median \$35,000 or mare	17.8 100	18.4 56	21.7 107	19.0 247	21.0 124	22.0 147	21.3 177	20.8 72	21.7 39	22.1 89	
Less than 20 percent	86 14	56 -	101	239	119	139	142 17	67	39	89	
25 to 29 percent	=	-	-	_	=	_	6	5	-	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	-	- 6	8	_ 5	- 8	12	-	-	-	
Median	10.2	11.0	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.5	15.7	13.4	12.3	13.9	

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split	trocts/8NA's in I	Cenosha County, W	/I — Con.			Kenosha city, Ker	osha County, WI		
Area	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 413	1 111	550	1 225	158	11	529	1 172	1 298	189
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	861	778	413	882	116	11	309	492	745	172
less thon \$300	44	30	- 17	- 56	_	-	12 13	7 38	105	9
\$400 to \$499	99 222	46 68	12 27	27 101	4 22	7	55 84	97 82	89 211	24
5500 to \$599 6600 to \$799	286	208	100	276	51	4	124	194	233	14 23 52 33
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	171 35	191 176	150 100	194 165	28 11	-	12 9	53 13	80 27	52 33
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	4	37 22	7	45 18		- :	-	8	=	
Medion (dollors)	634	823	874 137	787	709	439	589	644	584	85
Not mortgaged	552 -	333	_	343	42	-	220	680	553	12
\$100 to \$199	17 373	9 176	7 64	31 201	13 23	-	83 132	66 434	25 327	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	162	116 32	64 52 14	78 33	6	_	5	152 28	178 23	
\$500 or more		_	_	-	_	Ξ		_	-	
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	269	292	297	275	267	-	215	269	282	35
Less than \$20,000	252 46	140 23	70 2 0	137 37	12	=	127 46	288 60	212 26	1
Less thon 20 percent	38 24	46 24	6 12	11	-	-	27 14	50 52	25	-
25 to 29 percent	44	5	_	6	=	=	23	31	19 17	
35 percent or moreNot computed	90 10	30 12	25 7	71 5	12	-	17	95	121	
Medion	31.5 382	24.5 238	27.3 114	37.8 295	45.0 28		23.2 200	28.3 360	37.1 375	14.
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	185	82	36	155	16	=	86	249	228	
20 to 24 percent	41 69	51 38	19 26	40 49	12	-	32 32	20 37	39 54	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	43 44	48 19	10 23	10 41	-	-	37 13	35 19	27 27	
Not computed	_	23.6	25.4	19.5	_	-	_	_	_	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	20.7 366	228	121	293	19.0 56	11	22.2 125	14.7 212	17.2 346	12. 7
Less than 20 percent	254 96	105 56	37 47	173 50	41 15	11	94 21	136 57	249 81	12. 7: 3 2:
25 to 29 percent	9 7	43 13	18 11	37	=	-	6	ĭí	6	î'
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	<u> </u>	ii	8	4 29	Ξ	Ξ	4 -	8	10	
Not computed	14,4	20.8	22.5	18.5	17.3	13.9	14.7	17.0	14.3	19.9
\$50,000 or more	413 395	505 413	245 174	500 373	62 50	-	77 73	312 312	365 345	19.5 9: 5 2:
Less thon 20 percent	18	60	48	84	12	=	4	-	5	2:
25 to 29 percent	Ξ.	16 16	16	17 12	Ξ		-	_	15	10
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	-	7	14	Ξ	_	_	_	_	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.4 554	15.5 271	15.6 152	15.4 200	14.5 568	13	12.1 563	10.0-	10.0-	16.
GROSS RENT	334	2/1	192	200	200	13	303	194	593	86
Less than \$100	118	6 69	-	-	5 32	-	-	-	37	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	100	24	Ξ	7	24	6	32 99	3]	186 121	8:
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	57 118	26 96	42	36 77	107 258		164 196	49 36	68 2 6	32° 35
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	74 69	25	59 39	31 16	97 32	=	38 23	52 14	126	7'
\$750 to \$999	10	- 6	12		13	Ξ	5	-	-	
\$1,000 or more	- 8	11	Ξ	6 12 15	-	7	6	12	_ 6	
Median (dollors)	398	404	540	470	473	263	390	439	263	40
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	208 8	108	7 -	17	121	-	129	25	312 32	11:
Less thon 20 percent	23	23	Ξ	-	14	=		=	50	
25 to 29 percent	41 42	12 6	Ξ	-	7	_	10 7	_	91 31	5
35 percent or moreNot computed	88 6	50 11	7	17	95 5	=	106	21 4	108	5
Medion	33.5	35.7	_	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	50.0+	29.1	31.
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	142 17	54	33	30 3	122 23	_	166 21	39	112 4	26 3 3 7
20 to 24 percent	10 34	12 6	=	6 5	8	_	46 24	7	41 25	3.
30 to 34 percent	18 55	24	9 24	12	49	-	13	8	12	4.
35 percent or moreNot computed	8	6	_	4 -	42 -	Ξ	62	19 5	30	7'
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	31.7 138	31.3 67	39.2 48	30.4 69	33.1 200	7	28.3 168	37.5 74	27.2 62	29 33
Less thon 20 percent	62 45	30	9	24 23	84 66	-	120 41	44 17	25 18	23.
25 to 29 percent	14	25 7	22	14	42	-	7	10	15	7
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	17	-	11 6	Ξ	- 8	-	-	_	- 4	
Not computed	20.8	5 20.2	28.4	8 21.4	21.2	7	17.9	3 18.4	21,7	17.
\$35,000 or more	66	42	64	84	125	6	100	56	107	15
Less thon 20 percent	66	31 11	57 -	59 14	119 6	6 -	86 14	56 -	101	15
			7		_					
25 to 29 percent					_				-	
25 to 29 percent	=	Ξ	Ė	- 4 7	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	- - 6	

[Doto bosed on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosha city, Kenosho County, WI—Con.									
Area	Troct 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units	697	370	494	46	177	881	784	1 874	1 033	390
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	531	179	199	41	99	476	499	1 220		
Less thon \$300	23	4	-	5	4	18	482	1 230	656 12	26
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	40 88	23 59	18 34	10 22	13 28	51 94	86 28	49 147	53 108	6
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	131 176	38 38	34 57 84	- 4	21 33	105 167	93 226	161	184	4 5
\$800 to \$999	40	5	-	-	-	24	41	455 286	258 41	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	27	12	6	Ξ	_	17	8	86 46	Ξ	
\$2,000 or more	584	506	_ 588	412	-	-	-	-		
Medion (dollors)	166	191	295	413 5	520 78	567 405	627 302	710 644	584 377	54 12
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	42	72	20 63	Ξ	5 28	103	22	69	104	2
\$200 to \$299	104	96 13	163 49	- 5	40	266	215	340	237	8
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	12	10	-	_	5	36	56 4	194 33	36	2
\$500 or more	235	222	229	325	207	227	5 262	8 280	229	25:
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	200		22,	323	207	227	202	260	227	253
Less thon \$20,000	145	130	205	16	61	225	177	224	249	128
Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	46 12	27 32	95 10	=	19 12	92 53	45 26	96 30	62 44	4
25 to 29 percent	23	11 14	12 13	-	5	24 11	12 11	_	30 17	2
35 percent or more	64	46	70	16	20	45	78	25 50 23	96	2: 3:
Not computed	28.2	27.7	22.5	39.4	24.8	21.9	5 31.4	23 20.7	28.1	30.
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	224 97	121 69	185 100	10 10	62 27	243 139	211	401	358	10
20 to 24 percent	26 57	14	32 12	-	12	54	117 40	215 54	161 108	4° 5!
25 to 29 percent	57 24	21 5	12 29 12	Ξ	12	19 25	35 14	76 20	50 27	
35 percent or more	20	12	12	-	6 5	6	5	36	12	
Not computed	22.9	17.3	14.9	12.5	20.6	17.2	18.8	19.1	20.8	21.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	167 120	85 81	57 48	9 5	45 39	237 169	227 178	622 392	233 164	9:
20 to 24 percent	35	4	9	4	6	51	37	143	54	or ć
25 to 29 percent	7 –	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	12	6	80 7	15	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	5	_	_	_	-	5	_	_	-	-
Medion	16.7	11.7	15.8	14.5	13.7	16.5	16.3	17.5	16.8	14.1
\$50,000 or more	161 155	34 34	47 47	11 11	9 9	176 176	169 155	627 532	193 193	58 58
20 to 24 percent	- 6	_	_	_	-	-	14	95	-	-
30 to 34 percent	_	_	_	_	=	=	Ξ	_	_	
35 percent or more	_	Ξ	_	_	_	_	_	Ξ	Ξ	-
Median	12.3 773	10.5 404	10.0- 866	10.0- 603	12.5 904	10.0-	11.6	13.2	10.9	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	//3	404	800	003	904	648	575	416	329	662
Less thon \$100	5	_	_	-	_	-		-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	6 26	28 66	28 159	116 240	30 175	40 91	13 45	_ 5	39	25 70
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	258 279	85 131	364 221	132 56	348 230	226 163	128 217	11 101	101 91	232 226
\$500 to \$599	137	57	61	37	73	39	126	198	46	49
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	52 -	26 6	6 -	7 -	36	54 16	22	43 36	28 5	28 20
\$1,000 or more	10	5	27	15	12	- 19	24	_	6	-
No cosh rent	417	423	360	280	367	383	426	22 538	13 414	12 399
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS										
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	272	82	278	285	282	189	101	57	90	197
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	13	-	4	_	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	6 -	11	_	17 72	6	5 6	6	_	_	13
30 to 34 percent	260	13 58	255	18 157	8 248	154	8 80	- 57	- 84	1/7
Not computed	6	_	23	8	20	20	7	-	6	167 17
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 219	50.0+ 132	50.0+ 268	40.7 220	50.0+ 338	50.0+ 183	50.0+ 126	50.0+ 47	50.0+ 80	50.0+ 218
Less thon 20 percent	14	6	12	48	17	16	17		7	9
20 to 24 percent	23 42	22 46	81 32	63 36	92 64	36 35	14 40	_	16 36	16 66
30 to 34 percent	45 95	22 36	38 105	28 45	50 115	40 50	15 40	_ 47	7	27 88
Not computed	-	_	_	_	-	6	_	-	14 -	12
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	33.4 158	29.1 126	31.2 231	24.9 63	29.7 217	30.2 168	29.0 201	39.7 135	27.4 87	32.2 163
Less thon 20 percent	68 43	60 26	151	29 27	135	79 49	63	43	36	163 88
20 to 24 percent	16	29	36 25	-	55 11	49 25	82 40	49 26	24 6	58 10
30 to 34 percent35 percent or more	26	6	7	_	16	6	7	7	8	7
Not computed	5	5	12	7		<u>-</u>	9	10	7	-
Medion\$35,000 or more	21.0 124	20.1 64	17.5 89	19.7 3 5	18.2 67	20.5 108	22.0 147	22.0 177	20.8 72	19. <i>6</i> 84
Less thon 20 percent	119	59	89	27	67	97	139	142	67	74
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	5 -	_	_	_	_	_	17 6	_ 5	2
30 to 34 percent35 percent or more	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	=	-
Not computed	5	-	_	8		4	. 8	12	_	
Median	13.2	13.5	10.7	10.0-	12.1	13.2	13.5	15.7	13.4	12.9

Census Tract or Block Numbering			k	Cenosha city, Kenosho	County, WI—Con.			
Area	Troct 17	Troct 18	Tract 19	Troct 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	728	506	671	-	725	1 241	1 256	668
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	460	339	415	_	472	662	745	490
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	19 37	12	5	=	9 53 56	30	29	_ 19
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 to \$599	85 110	77 82	37 39	=	114	56 110	85 170	40 41
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	167 35	113 47	98 113	Ξ	158 58	315 103	259 163	142 122
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	7 –	8 -	78 39	Ξ	18 6	43 5	35 4	142 122 106 20
\$2.000 or more	585	599	6 841	=	606	- 671	654	803 178
Medion (dollars)	268	167	256	=	253	579 —	511	_
\$100 to \$199	36 190	50 83	28 84 59	=	12 146	38 398	10 346	9 91
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	36	25 9	40	Ξ	89	112 25	155	56 22
\$500 or mare Medion (dallars)	238	233	45 322	Ξ	6 283	6 264	270	290
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	200	100	74		104	200	001	
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	208 36	102 26	74 8	Ξ	104 28	· 320	231 46	84 17
20 to 24 percent	6 49	18	6 - 7	Ξ	7 6	63 42	38 24	23 18
30 to 34 percent	11 97	53	49	=	63	24 103	44 69	5 15
Not computed Medion	33.9	36.7	4 43.6	Ξ	42.8	26.1	10 30.3	6 24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	210 107	198 68	82 66	Ξ	181 106	295 153 30	339 157	180 52 37 38 38
20 to 24 percent	20 73 10	69 23	5	Ξ	20 20	61	34 69	37 38
30 ta 34 percent	10	38	11	Ξ	25 10	22 29	35 44	38 15
Not computed Median	19,8	22.2	14.0	Ξ	18.3	19.5	21.8	25.1
\$35,000 ta \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	164 115	132 83	141 89	Ξ	199 143	321 226	309 210	127 50
20 to 24 percent	36 13	30 19	10 20	Ξ	38 6	65 16	83 9	50 32 31
30 to 34 percent	Ξ.	-	16 6	Ξ	6	9 5	7	8 6
Nat camputed Median	17.2	16.5	17.8	Ξ	16.2	17.2	14.3	22.1
\$50,000 or more	146 146	74 74	374 307	Ξ	241 226	305 262	377 359	277 230
20 to 24 percent		=	44 12	Ξ	15	37 6	18 -	32 10
30 to 34 percent	Ξ.	Ξ	11	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	5 -
Nat computed	12.2 211	11.9 335	13.3 303	- 5	10.7	12.7	10.9	15.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	211	303	303	•	536	171	467	234
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	8	13	15	Ξ	- 75	_	118	6 69
\$200 to \$299	45 39	62 98 66	41 80	=	39 77	101	91 57	11 18
\$400 ta \$499	54 25	46	46 74 29	5 -	175 121	40	102 74	85 25
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	32	31	11	Ξ	43	21	7 10	8 6
\$1,000 ar more No cash rent	4	19	7	=	6	9	- 8	6
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	413	385	407	413	443	388	365	408
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	70	61	70	5	105	20	208	108
Less than 20 percent	=	<u> </u>	7	=	7 6	-	8 23	6 23
25 to 29 percent	7	13 8	- 9	_	11 21	_	41 42	12
35 percent ar more	51 12	40	47 7	<u>-</u> 5	60	20	88	50 11
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0 + 21	50.0+ 108	44.1 65	=	44.4 161	50.0+ 34	33.5 95	35.7 48
Less than 20 percent	8 3	24	8 -	=	35 6		8 10	- 6
25 to 29 percent	-	14 22	11 10	=	18 45	9 11	34 18	6 24
35 percent ar more	10	40 8	36	=	57	14	17 8	6
Median	24.2 89	32.7 98	35.6 98	=	32.4 181	33.6 68	28.8 112	31.9 47
Less than 20 percent	43 27	69 19	39 25	-	68 47	42 17	62 29	23 17
25 to 29 percent	9	10	17 10	=	39 14	- -	14 7	7
35 percent or moreNot computed		-	7	=	7 6	- 9	<u>-</u>	_
Median	20.3 31	17.4 68	22.0 70	-	22.1 89	18.2 49	19.4 52	20.1 31
Less than 20 percent	27	57	66 4	-	89 —	42 7	52	20 11
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	=	<u>'</u>	-	-
35 percent ar moreNot computed	- 4	11	=	=	=	-	-	Ξ
Median	13.2	10.0-	13.4	-	13.9	11.5	11.9	18.4

[Dato based on somple and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho city, Kenosh Con.			PI	easant Proirie village,	Kenosha County, WI		
Area	Troct 25 (pt.)	Troct 26 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Troct 23 (pt.)	Troct 24 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	199	54	55	-	794	46	149	443
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	188	21	24	-	587	30	108	288
Less thon \$300		_	_	_	8 16	_	15	11
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-	74 70	-	14	6
\$600 to \$799	. 33	15	8	Ξ	179	12	44 27	27 66
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	65	- 6	8 8	_	90 101	18	8	66 69 70
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	7		_	_	33 16	-	-	70 17
Medion (dollors)	932	675	825	Ξ	755	814	568	22 892
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	-	33	31	=	207 8	16	41	155
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299		18	16	_	32 113	16	7 27	_
\$300 to \$399	5	8 7	- 6	-	38	-	7	85 60
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more		- 1	9	-	16	Ξ	Ξ	10
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	296	294	297	-	250	275	252	294
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	_	6	22		100	11	21	
Less thon 20 percent	_	-	9	Ξ	39	11	21	56 6
20 to 24 percent	_		_	-	15		=	23
30 to 34 percent	-	- 6	13	-	6 35	11		_
Not computed	-	- 1		Ξ	5	-	21	15 6
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	22	45.0 18	36.4	_	22.8 206	50.0+ 11	50.0+ 43	24.1 58
Less thon 20 percent	6 4	12	_	_	94 32	-	28	30
25 to 29 percent	-	-	=	=	32	=	7	14
30 to 34 percent	12	-	_	_	10 38	4 7	8	10
Not computed Medion		17.9	_	Ξ	21.4	42.1	12.5	_
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44	30	-	_	199	42.1 5	13.5 49	19.0 101
Less thon 20 percent		24	_	_	95 61	5	36 13	55 24 12
25 to 29 percent		6	_	_	5 28	-		12
35 percent or more	8	-	_	_	10	Ξ	_	5
Not computed	24.6	12.5	Ξ	_	20.4	10.0-	15.6	18.1
\$50,000 or more	133 75		33 33	=	289 219	19 19	36	228
20 to 24 percent	41	-	-	=	44	-	36	228 183 28
25 to 29 percent	-	-1	=	_	11 6	_	_	6
35 percent or more Not computed	7 _				9	=	-	
Medion		- 9	16.6	10	16.5	12.9	10.0-	16.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	123	7	21	10	88	-	87	37
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-1	=	10	<u>.</u>	=	9	13
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	42	- 5	7 14	=	34 24	-	16	8 11
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	59	-1	-	-	23	-	-	"-
\$750 to \$999	5	= =	Ξ.	=	<u>'</u>	_	62	_
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent		4		-	-	Ξ	Ξ	- 5
Medion (dollors)	523	447	481	238	456	-	646	384
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	_	-	7	_	_	_	_	_
Less thon 20 percent	_		_	_	_	_	-	-
25 to 29 percent	_	-	=	=	=	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	_	-	7	_	_	_	_	_
Not computed	_	-	50.0+	-	-	-	-	_
\$10,000 to \$19,999	33	-	-	10	12	_	47	- 6
Less thon 20 percent	_	_		10	9	_	9	- 6
25 to 29 percent	- 9		-	-	3	-	-	=
35 percent or more		=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	_	38	Ξ
Not computed	39.2	-	_	22.5	23.3	_	50.0+	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	48	-	14 14	-	37 14	-	26	20 7
20 to 24 percent	-	=	-	Ξ	13	-	16	8
25 to 29 percent	22 11	_	-	-	10	Ξ	10	-
35 percent or more	6	-	-	_	Ξ	-	-	-
Not computed	28.4	-	17.5	=	21.7	Ξ	24.1	5 20.3
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	42 42	9 5	Ξ	Ξ	39 39	_	14 14	11
20 to 24 percent		-	-	-	-	-	-	- '-
25 to 29 percent	=	Ξ	Ξ	_	-	_	_	Ξ
35 percent or more Not computed	_	4	_	-	-	_	-	-
Medion	12.6	14.5	-	=	12.3	Ξ	12.5	17.5

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see Census Tract or Block Numbering	Pleasant Prairie County, V	village, Kenosha				Remainder of Ken	osha County, Wi			
Area	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Troct 7 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	351	1 121	504	-	5	_	_	917	27	6
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			***							
Less than \$300	225	827	295	Ξ	-	-	-	565 6	13	Ξ
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	17	48 27	13 49	-	-	-	-	36 50	_	_
\$500 to \$599	15	101	52 117	-	-	-	-	48 174	8 5	-
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	67 79	242 187	38	=	=	=	=	145	-	=
\$1,000 to \$1,499	35	159 45	23	Ξ		-	_	93	Ξ	_
\$2,000 or more	-	18 796	643	-	-	_	_	13 762	- 591	-
Medion (dollors)	126	294	209	-	5	-	-	352	14	6
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	7	31	89	-	-	=	=	52	-	_
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	58	177 60	66 31	Ξ	5	_	-	176 78	5	- 6
\$400 to \$499	14	26	18	-	-	-	-	33 13	9	=
\$500 or moreMedion (dollors)	298	271	217	Ξ	225	=	Ξ.	270	461	325
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	_									
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	70	131 37	153 65	=	=	=	· <u>-</u>	75 11	_	_
20 to 24 percent	6	11	14 12	-	-	-	-	26	_	-
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	-	.6	13	Ξ	-	=	-	8	Ξ	=
35 percent or more Not computed	1 7	65	49	Ξ	-	_	-	16 6	_	Ξ
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	27.3 92	36.1 251	24.1 54	-	-	-	_	24.5 203	-	_
Less thon 20 percent	30	125	27	-	-	-	-	110	-	=
20 to 24 percent	26	34 41	7	Ξ	=	=	_	38 15	Ξ	=
30 to 34 percent	10	10 41	7 6	Ξ	-	-	-	22 18	_	Ξ
Not computed	_	-	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	=
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	77	20.1 239	103	-	5	=	_	19.3 227	22	6
Less than 20 percent	37 23	137 38	71 27	_	5		_	142 44	22	6
25 to 29 percent	12	31	5	=	-	-	-	31 10	-	-
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_	29	=	-	=	-	=	-	=	=
Not computed	20.3	18.8	16.9	Ξ	10.0-	Ξ	_	15.9	15.8	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	112	500 373	194 181	Ξ	-	-		412 381	5 5	=
20 to 24 percent	7	84	13	-	-	-	-	18		Ξ
25 to 29 percent	6 -	17 12	Ξ	Ξ	_	_	_	13	Ξ	=
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	14	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	_		_	_
Medion	12.8	15.4 185	13.2 441	-	16	-	7	12.4 363	10.0-	_
Specified renter-occupied housing units	27	103	441	_	10	-	,	303	-	-
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	7	47	=	9	-		28	=	=
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499		30 72	137 180	Ξ			7	87 97	Ξ	Ξ
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749		31 16	40 17	-	_			61 39	_	_
\$750 to \$999		6	12	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	_	=
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	_	15	8	=	=	=	_	45 6	Ξ	Ξ
Medion (dollors)	723	474	413	-	297	-	338	454	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	7 -	17	86	-	-	-	7	17	-	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	-
25 to 29 percent	_	-	<u>.</u>	=	_	_	_	=	_	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	17	78 8	=	-	_	7	17	-	_
Medion	_	50.0+ 24	50.0+	-	-	-	45.0	50.0+	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	-	3	106 14	-	=	=	Ξ	100	-	_
20 to 24 percent	_	- 5	7 39	_	_		-	15 33	_	=
30 to 34 percent	-	12	14	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	4	32	-	-	Ξ	Ξ	40	=	-
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	-	31.7 69	29.1 169	-	16	_	-	29.8 149	-	=
Less thon 20 percent	-	24 23	60	_	16	-	-	50 59	-	_
20 to 24 percent	-	14	25	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
30 to 34 percent	_	_	5	=	=	=	Ξ	30	_	_
Not computed Medion	-	8 21.4	8 21.4	_	17.5	-	-	22.1	-	_
\$35,000 or more	22	75	80	-	-	-	_	97	-	=
Less thon 20 percent	-	54 14	80	=	-	-	-	89	-	-
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	7	-	-	_	-	=	=	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	_	-
Not computed Medion		16.2	11.8	-	=	-	-	14.4	_	_

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Kenosho County, WI—Con.								
Area	Troct 14 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Troct 26 (pt.)	Troct 27	Troct 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Troct 30
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	100	-	8	50	778	972	1 487	1 454	1 634
With a mortgage	41	-	8	34	491	558	940	990	1 067
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	_	Ξ	Ξ	- 8	14	33 37	10 103	66	4 20
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	9 -	_	- 8	Ξ	33 69	27 95	154 117	147 157	74 141
\$600 to \$799	8	=	-	19 7	128 94	151 157	263 139	395 74	298 315
\$1,000 to \$1,499	l iš	-	-	<u>:</u>	133	47	140	127	174
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more		Ξ.	-	_	13 7	11	12 2	18	39 2
Medion (dollors)	816 59	=	525	680 16	802 287	696 414	655 547	663 464	796 567
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	7	=	_	_	41	73	135	110	74
\$200 to \$299	52	_	=	6 10	142 95	207 93	313	254	288
\$300 to \$399	_	Ξ.	Ξ	-	73	27	78 13	69 21	123 28
\$500 or more Median (dollors)	242	=	Ξ	310	273	14 263	8 240	10 247	28 54 279
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	37		_		76	182	205		
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	27	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	18	99	325 69	321 82	256 17
20 to 24 percent	10 -	-	_	_	17 12	12 13	21 32	45 65	54 28 15
30 to 34 percent	_	_	-	Ξ	29	16 40	60 141	20 104	15 109
Not computed Medion	18.4	-	-	Ξ	26.3	19.4	33.3	5 27.4	33 34.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	18	=	-	26	204	293	436	324	431 170
Less thon 20 percent	7 -	_	Ξ	18	121 12	194 20	244 56 35	146 80	170 59
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ	_	8	15	34 24	35 51	46 18	59 75 38
35 percent or more	11	-	-	-	56	21	50	34	89
Not computed	35.9	Ξ	Ξ.	18.6	17.0	16.0	18.5	21.0	23.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	15	_	8 8	24 12	226 146	194 99	353 240	389 267	400 193
20 to 24 percent	=	=	=	12	38 27	67 15	51	66	97 72
25 to 29 percent] =	Ξ	=	=	10	10	45 15	42 5	31
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ	_	=	5 -	3 -	2	9	7
Medion \$50,000 or more	10.0-	Ξ	12.5	20.0	16.9 272	19.7 303	16.1 373	16.8 420	20.4 547
Less thon 20 percent	30	-	-	-	228	229	345	351	433
20 to 24 percent	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	16 21	64 10	22 5	53 6	58 50
30 to 34 percent	_		Ξ	Ξ	7	_	1	10	4 2
Not computed Median	10.0-	_	_	_	13.7	13.7	13.0	15.3	14.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8	-	-	6	190	278	421	355	468
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	2
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	- 8	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	15	6 10	28 33	- 9	16 37
\$300 ta \$399 \$400 to \$499	_		_	6	33 64	65 120	88 98	66 177	101 157
\$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-	49	37	75	57	68
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	_	Ξ.	=	Ξ	13 11	26 2	67 6	35 -	63 11
\$1,000 or more No cash rent	_	-	_	-	5	2 10	26	11	13
Median (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	288	-	-	338	478	442	442	467	442
Less thon \$10,000	_	_	_	_	25 —	43	86	49	130 1
20 to 24 percent	_	-	-	_	-	-	7 13	_	j
30 to 34 percent	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	_	_	5	-	1
35 percent or more	_	Ξ	_	_	22 3	38 5	55 6	33 16	115 8
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	- 8	_	_	- 6	50.0+ 69	50.0+ 48	50.0+ 126	50.0+ 48	50.0+ 80
Less thon 20 percent	-	-	-	- 6	11	6	12	-	7
20 to 24 percent		Ξ	Ξ	-	14	5	14	= =	22 14
30 to 34 percent		_	_	_	6 36	26	14 68	9 39	21 16
Not computed Medion	-	_	_	22.5	2 36.1	5 38.8	12 41.7	37.3	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	-	_	-	44	87	150	147	135
Less than 20 percent	-	-	_	Ξ	21	39 37	62 51	34 94	43 53 10
25 to 29 percent		-	_	Ξ	11 6	7 2	2 21	- 8	10 21
35 percent or more	-	-	-	_	6	- 2	3 11	7	2
Median	-	-	Ξ.	Ξ	25.5	20.5	20.7	22.0	22.0
\$35,000 or more	_	_	_	_	52 41	100 98	59 59	111	123 119
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	-	-	_	_	11	_	-	11	3
30 to 34 percent	-	-	_	-	-	2	-	_	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	-	_					1
Medion	-	-		-	14.6	14.5	12.3	12.4	13.4

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshald and complementary threshold are 400 persons. 0	[Threshald and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]										
Census Tract or Block Numbering	g:					Kenosha County	, WI				
Area	Chicogo—Gary—Lake County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosha city				
Occupied housing units	2 207 923	1 995 465	167 847	44 611	44 611	44 611	27 753				
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 ta Morch 1990	34 945 140 388 110 827 432 306 389 037 402 611 189 368 508 441	31 525 131 532 99 626 383 766 351 151 363 087 165 924 468 854	2 708 6 553 8 856 40 047 30 995 31 973 19 005 27 710	712 2 303 2 345 8 493 6 891 7 551 4 439 11 877	712 2 303 2 345 8 493 6 891 7 551 4 439 11 877	712 2 303 2 345 8 493 6 891 7 551 4 439 11 877	404 1 021 1 215 4 452 4 089 4 779 2 620 9 173				
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom	50 410 286 653 634 382 846 015 321 322 69 141	48 727 269 187 570 463 749 125 293 695 64 268	1 340 12 847 49 546 77 873 22 356 3 885	343 4 619 14 373 19 017 5 271 988	343 4 619 14 373 19 017 5 271 988	343 4 619 14 373 19 017 5 271 988	252 3 576 9 421 11 393 2 636 475				
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage dispasal, public sever Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	2 198 660 2 015 279 2 026 969 6 222 2 453 3 769	1 986 934 1 844 207 1 851 982 5 744 2 205 3 539	167 347 138 647 137 786 386 207 179	44 379 32 425 37 201 92 41 51	44 379 32 425 37 201 92 41 51	44 379 32 425 37 201 92 41 51	27 564 27 518 27 527 63 25 38				
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utilify gas	1 926 649 25 241 197 352 29 454 20 330 8 897	1 741 003 21 603 183 640 22 987 17 838 8 394	148 571 2 596 10 558 3 870 1 828 424	37 075 1 042 3 154 2 597 664 79	37 075 1 042 3 154 2 597 664 79	37 075 1 042 3 154 2 597 664 79	23 773 120 2 081 1 397 305 77				
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	253 423 771 400 852 101 330 999 1.6	238 870 701 515 764 596 290 484 1.6	11 219 54 532 69 533 32 563 1.8	3 334 15 353 17 972 7 952 1.8	3 334 15 353 17 972 7 952 1.8	3 334 15 353 17 972 7 952 1.8	2 760 10 914 10 402 3 677 1.6				
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	+										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 518 384 141 459 397 009 195 560 375 158 409 198 689 539 251 349 256 273 86 408 63 121 32 388	1 361 844 127 921 364 669 176 483 331 335 361 436 633 621 230 957 234 808 79 196 58 204 30 456	124 941 10 755 24 849 14 979 35 659 38 699 42 906 15 480 16 422 5 476 4 023 1 505	31 599 2 783 7 491 4 098 8 164 9 063 13 012 4 912 5 043 1 736 894 427	31 599 2 783 7 491 4 098 8 164 9 063 13 012 4 912 5 043 1 736 894 427	31 599 2 783 7 491 4 098 8 164 9 063 13 012 4 912 5 043 1 736 894 427	17 912 1 613 3 765 2 273 4 324 5 937 9 841 3 719 3 821 1 330 691 280				
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	= .										
No telephone in unit	42 634	36 675	4 760	1 199	1 199	1 199	873				
Hausehalder 65 years and over Owner-occupied hausing units	503 136 372 638 1 400 6 934 134 846 2 201 701 2 154 699 47 002 6 222	453 285 333 412 1 281 6 312 126 004 1 989 721 1 946 938 42 783 5 744	39 300 31 138 92 500 6 862 167 461 164 123 3 338 386	10 551 8 088 27 122 1 980 44 519 43 638 881 92	10 551 8 088 27 122 1 980 44 519 43 638 881 92	10 551 8 088 27 122 1 980 44 519 43 638 881 92	6 967 4 929 19 63 1 600 27 690 27 112 578				
1.00 or less persons per room	5 554 668	5 097 647	386	71 21	71 21	71 21	63 55 8				
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household incame in 1989 belaw paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	57 334 30 881 133 967 47 879 86 088	58 956 31 390 117 955 41 033 76 922	43 660 25 630 12 286 5 563 6 723	41 496 23 387 3 726 1 283 2 443	41 496 23 387 3 726 1 283 2 443	41 496 23 387 3 726 1 283 2 443	38 746 21 930 2 754 736 2 018				

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kenosha County, WI			Kenosha city, Kenosha	County, WI		
Area	Tract 7	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 16
Occupied housing units	1 125	1 098	740	1 414	906	1 538	976
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949		20 22 348 312 210 58 128	- 4 71 86 123 73 383	- - 28 90 126 74 1 096	- 19 13 81 37 50 706	11 - 10 68 240 325 884	- - - 20 19 134 797
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	- 159 311 549 99 7	159 306 527 99 7	75 364 207 87 7	25 164 643 425 110 47	33 235 363 166 83 26	5 155 742 516 91 29	155 38- 297 129
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private compony	1 118 1 101 1 091 - - -	1 091 1 084 1 089 - - -	733 736 736 - - -	1 387 1 414 1 402 - - -	872 906 906 7 - 7	1 521 1 538 1 538 5 5	970 978 978 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	954 12 40 84 28 7	946 12 40 65 28 7	694 - 14 32 - -	1 332 - - 76 6	801 13 33 45 14	1 337 16 26 154 - 5	893 7 10 66
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
Nane	106 409 432 178 1.6	106 401 422 169 1.6	161 269 231 79 1.3	183 665 430 136 1.4	203 435 208 60 1.2	220 567 616 135 1.5	116 437 322 101 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 ta 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	666 67 179 65 150 205 459 154 236 25 28	639 67 179 65 137 191 459 154 236 25 28	419 14 53 45 123 184 321 125 97 24 33 42	706 87 92 50 113 364 708 294 309 78 19	276 29 27 37 62 121 630 296 196 44 555	963 97 216 101 239 330 555 221 208 60 38 28	483 47 116 66 114 140 493 248 166 56
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	51 213 145 - 41 1 125	51 204 136 - - 41 1 098	22 236 183 - 117 740	107 275 246 - 6 72	188 184 125 - 13 47 899	63 371 318 5 - 84	39 152 115 - - 39 976
1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 2.01 or more persons per room 2.02 omplete plumbing facilities 2.00 or less persons per room 2.01 or more persons per room 3.01 or more persons per room	1 088 37 	1 061 37 - - -	726 14 - - -	1 364 50 - - -	849 50 7 7	1 503 30 5 5	946 30 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Hausehald income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	39 368 20 552 164 26 138	38 703 20 552 164 26 138	27 929 20 775 95 28 67	28 228 18 724 296 51 245	24 938 17 459 251 38 213	34 435 20 588 210 16 194	30 744 20 759 158 32 126

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Kenasha Caunt	, WI
Area	Chicago—Gory—Lake County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosho city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 218 101	1 083 658	108 001	26 442	26 442	26 442	15 654
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgoge	827 387 8 428	740 197 4 825	70 831 3 412	16 359 191	16 359	16 359 191	9 362
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	28 551 56 396	20 346 43 192	7 116 11 247	1 089 1 957	191 1 089 1 957	1 089 1 957	110 699 1 283
\$500 to \$599	74 643 172 364	58 906 147 688	12 920 19 274	2 817 5 402	2 817 5 402	2 817 5 402	1 868
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	164 504 212 399	152 139 204 783	9 589 5 912	2 776 1 704	2 776 1 704	2 776 1 704	3 281 1 362
\$1,000 to \$1,799 \$2,000 or more	64 848 45 254	63 655 44 663	856 505	337 86	337	337 86	607 146 6
Medion (dollars)Not mortgaged	884 390 714	921 343 461	606 37 170	671 10 083	671 10 083	671 10 083	637 6 292
Less than \$100	1 704 55 808	1 082 42 326	589 11 939	33 1 543	33 1 543	33 1 543	25 887
\$200 to \$299	175 742 97 616	152 624 90 199	17 331 5 321	5 787 2 096	5 787 2 096	5 787 2 096	3 796 1 301
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	32 416 27 428	30 667 26 563	1 308 682	441 183	441 183	441 183	213 70
Medion (dollors)	279	285	229	260	260	260	258
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	158 107 38 854	132 380 30 804	20 664 6 631	5 063 1 419	5 063 1 419	5 063 1 419	3 234 920
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	21 710 17 372	18 347 14 771	2 649 2 065	714 536	714 536	714 536	460 341 280
25 to 29 percent	12 817 62 299	10 608 53 437	1 785 7 030	424 1 832	1 832	424 1 832	1 166
Not computed Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	5 055 29.6	4 413 30.0	504 26.9	138 28.1	138 28.1	138 28.1	67 28.0
less than 20 percent	211 347 106 310	180 326 88 532	24 094 14 174	6 927 3 604	6 927 3 604	6 927 3 604	4 301 2 262
20 to 24 percent	24 455 23 161	19 354 19 315	4 028 2 881	1 073 965	1 073 965	1 073 965	699 645
25 to 29 percent	19 083 38 282	17 029 36 051	1 432 1 573	622 658	622 658	622 658	412 278
Nat computed Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	56 19.9	45 20.4	6 17.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	5 19.1
Less than 20 nercent	265 663 133 374	232 625 109 682	26 515 19 422	6 523 4 270	6 523 4 270	6 523 4 270	3 925 2 706
20 to 24 percent	47 960 40 458	42 188 37 963 22 153	4 406 1 925 529	1 366 570 198	1 366 570	1 366 570	3 925 2 706 818 273 79
30 to 34 percent	22 880 20 982	20 630	233	119	198 119	198 119	79 49
Median	19.9 582 984	20.8 538 327	15.6 36 728	17.1 7 929	17.1 7 929	17.1 7 929	16.6
\$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	411 917 88 869	372 410 85 221	32 610 2 930	6 897 718	6 897 718	6 897 718	4 194 3 760
20 to 24 percent	47 777 19 827	46 844 19 451	731 297	202 79	202 79	202 79	334 77 16
35 percent or more	14 462 132	14 269 132	160	33	33	33	7
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	15.0 684 589	15.3 629 685	11.7 42 156	12.8 12 748	12.8 12 748	12.8 12 748	11.8 9 834
GROSS RENT	4 285	3 806	429	50			
Less than \$100	18 709 39 605	16 130 32 752	1 686 5 251	893 1 602	50 893 1 602	50 893	48 843
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	91 517 145 340	78 907 130 100	9 365 11 509	3 245 3 731	3 245 3 731	1 602 3 245 3 731	1 374 2 593 2 713
\$500 ta \$599 \$600 ta \$749	136 701 127 076	127 317 122 948	7 563 3 300	1 821 828	1 821 828	1 821 828	2 / 13 1 409 478
\$750 to \$999	73 929 30 023	72 706 29 658	1 059 294	164 71	164 71	164 71	116
Na cash rent Median (dallars)	17 404 523	15 361 533	1 700 428	343 411	343 411	343 411	16 244 398
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	320	300	420	711	411	411	370
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	114 819	103 093	8 651	3 075	3 075	3 075	2 618
Less than 20 percent	2 457 3 053	2 146 2 673	247 207	64 173	173 173	64 173	63 165
25 to 29 percent	5 547 4 608	4 817 3 961	413 454	317 193	317 193	317 193	300 187
35 percent or moreNot computed	87 000 12 154	78 510 10 986	6 365 965	2 125 203	2 125 203	2 125 203	1 746 157
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 136 501	50.0+ 122 782	50.0+ 10 458	50.0+ 3 261	50.0+ 3 261	50.0+ 3 261	50.0+ 2 613
Less than 20 percent	6 813 10 368	5 548 8 339	963 1 429	302 600	302 600	302 600	251 494
25 ta 29 percent	18 264 21 386	15 737 18 992	1 873 1 857	654 537	654 537	654 537	527 478
35 percent or more	75 868 3 802	70 739 3 427 38.0	4 031 305	1 098 70 30.4	1 098	1 098 70	818 45
Median	37.4 205 211 52 683	188 754 45 466	32.2 12 644 5 417	30.4 3 813 1 800	30.4 3 813 1 800	30.4 3 813 1 800	30.1 2 774
Less than 20 percent	52 663 56 540 44 199	45 466 51 604 41 930	3 768 1 835	1 168 1 168 434	1 168	1 800 1 168	1 416 757
25 ta 29 percent	24 445 22 589	23 645 21 956	617 537	183 96	434 183 96	434 183	355 110
35 percent or mareNot camputed	4 755 24.2	4 153 24.5	470 20.9	132 20.2	132 20.2	96 132 20.3	48 88
Median	228 058 168 733	215 056 157 145	10 403 9 190	2 599 2 398	2 599 2 398	20.2 2 599 2 398	19.6 1 829
Less thon 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	34 721 12 139	33 934 12 026	680 92	2 396 107 21	107 21	107	1 692 68 14
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar more	4 880 2 401	4 856 2 352	22 37	2 2 12	2 12	21 2 12	14
35 percent ar more	5 184 16.1	2 352 4 743 16.3	382 13.2	59 13.1	59 13.1	59 13,1	51 12.1
meduli	10.1	10.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13,1	13.1

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols for split tracts/8NA's in Kenosha County, WI							
Area	Tract 7	Troct 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 11	Troct 12	Tract 16	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	626	599	316	454	154	855	340	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	446	433	130	165	85	450	231	
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	19 25	19 25	14	13	- 9	18 51	-	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	61	61 116	41 29	26 46	28 21	87 100	48 43 56 69	
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	149	144 35	29 5	74	27	153		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	27	27 6	12	6	Ξ	24 17	9	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	1 -	<u> </u>	-	- -	Ę	Ξ	Ξ	
Median (dollors)	594 180	5 9 5 166	528 186	596 289	5 2 5 69	562 405	541 109	
Less thon \$100	42	42	72	20 57	5 24	103	24	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	109	104 8	96 13	163 49	35	266 36	76	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	21	12	5	_	5	-	<u>-</u>	
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	241	235	220	230	208	227	249	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	122	122	116	189	56	220	110	
Less than 20 percent	46 12	46 12	27 28	95 10	19 12	92 53	49	
25 to 29 percent	iż	17	11 14	7 13	5	24 11	6	
35 percent or more	47	47	36	59	20	40	17 29	
Not computed	25.9	25.9	26.4	19.8	23.8	21.7	26.3	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	191 89	191 89	106 64	172 100	50 19	235 139	101 33 55	
20 to 24 percent	26 37	26 37	9 16	29 7	8 12	54 11	55 7	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	19	19 20	5 12	24 12	-	25 6	- 6	
Not computed Medion	21.3	21.3	16.6	14.2	22.2	16.5	21.6	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	164 117	142 95	64 64	57	39 39	231	71	
20 to 24 percent	35	35 7	-	48 9	- -	169 45	71	
25 to 29 percent	· /	-	=	Ξ	_	12	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	5 -	5 –	Ξ	Ξ	_	<u>5</u>	Ξ	
Medion \$50,000 or more	17.2 149	17.6 144	10.4 30	15.8 36	13.0	16.3 169	14.9 58	
Less thon 20 percent	143	138	30	36	9	169	58 58	
25 to 29 percent	6	6	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	-	Ξ.	= =	_	_	Ξ	
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.0 459	12.2 459	11.1 321	10. 0 – 708	12.5 630	10.2 550	10.6	
GROSS RENT		407	321	700	030	330	493	
Less than \$100	6	6	28	16	30	29	25	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	17	17 180	66 85	142 291	158 236	72 189	59 165	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	125 78	125 78	107 25	170 56	149 38	158 22	152 40	
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	38	38	5	6	7	45 16	20 20	
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	10	10	5	27	12	19	_	
Median (dollars)	407	407	374	364	347	390	12 395	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	133	133	55	216	196	151 4	142	
20 to 24 percent	6	6	11	Ξ	=	5	13	
25 to 29 percent		-	13	- -	6 8	.	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	121	121 6	31	193 23	162 20	122 20	112 17	
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 153	50.0+ 153	50.0+ 109	50. 0+ 22 5	50.0+ 207	50.0+ 168	50.0+ 133	
Less thon 20 percent	5 23	5 23	6 22	12 64	17 69	9 36	133 9	
25 to 29 percent	23 34 31	34 31	46 22	32 30	38 24	35 40	39	
35 percent or more	60	60	13	87	59	42	16 39 20 37 12	
Not computed Medion	32.3	32.3	27.9	30.7	27.3	30.1	29.6	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	89 36	89 36	117 60	178 107	172 117	123 52	134 82	
20 to 24 percent	32	32 9	26 20	36 16	37 11	49 16	35 10	
30 to 34 percent	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	
Not computed	5 20.9	5 20.9	5 19.4	12 18.1	- 17.7	21.0	_	
\$35,000 or more	84	84	40	89	55	108	19.0 84	
Less thon 20 percent	79 –	79 -	35 5	89	55 -	97 7	84 74 2	
25 to 29 percent		_	_	_	Ξ	Ξ	8 -	
35 percent or moreNot computed	5	5	_	Ξ	Ξ	<u>-</u>	-	
Median	13.0	13.0	12.2	10.7	11.9	13.2	12.9	

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data bosed on sample and subje	ct to sampling variability, see text. For defin	itions of terms ond meanings of sy	ymbols, see text]		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicago—Gary—Loke County, IL— IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA
Occupied housing units	506 554	464 806	40 237	1 511	1 511
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	3 064 7 591 18 526 59 342 91 204 98 292 79 799 148 736	2 985 7 339 17 142 53 900 83 029 87 374 71 959 141 078	74 204 1 330 5 038 7 990 10 763 7 690 7 148	5 48 54 404 185 155 150 510	5 48 54 404 185 155 150
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	19 674 102 078 164 808 161 217 43 377 15 400	18 918 97 069 149 095 145 785 39 668 14 271	735 4 781 15 021 14 960 3 616 1 124	21 228 692 472 93 5	21 228 692 472 93
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	500 618 503 573 500 464 5 038 967 4 071	459 153 462 245 459 743 4 790 846 3 944	39 954 39 863 39 263 248 121 127	1 511 1 465 1 458 - - -	1 511 1 465 1 458 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	421 418 12 896 47 425 8 193 8 245 8 377	385 537 12 304 43 732 7 225 7 850 8 158	34 649 557 3 496 921 395 219	1 232 35 197 47 - -	1 232 35 197 47 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	191 038 184 031 97 770 33 715 1.0	179 611 167 862 87 620 29 713 .9	10 885 15 609 9 841 3 902 1.2	542 560 309 100 1.0	542 560 309 100 1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	1				
Owner-accupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 ar earlier Renter-accupied housing units 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 ar earlier	194 988 13 427 36 218 24 759 61 506 59 078 311 566 90 430 108 022 50 689 41 035 21 390	174 092 12 240 33 549 22 211 54 784 51 308 290 714 84 217 99 780 47 253 39 004 20 460	20 513 1 133 2 558 2 475 6 648 7 699 19 724 5 674 7 744 3 358 2 018 930	383 54 111 73 74 71 1 128 539 498 78 13	383 54 111 73 74 71 1 128 539 498 78
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	56 092 91 843 43 225 716 3 862 42 556	51 702 83 903 38 032 657 3 581 39 786	4 071 7 865 5 148 59 281 2 750	319 75 45 - - 20	319 75 45 - - 20
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 ar less persons per room 1.01 ar mare persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	501 516 457 789 43 727 5 038 4 168 870	460 016 419 315 40 701 4 790 3 920 870	39 989 37 121 2 868 248 248	1 511 1 353 158 - - -	511 353 158 - -
Maan household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	40 036 19 141 143 768 21 302 122 466	40 827 19 394 130 507 18 293 112 214	33 425 15 536 12 702 2 977 9 725	34 601 16 990 559 32 527	34 601 16 990 559 32 527

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho Count	y, WI	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kenosha County, WI		Kenosha city, Kenosho	County, WI	
Area	Total	Kenosha city	Tract 7	Tract 7 (pt.)	Troct 8	Troct 11	Troct 16
Occupied housing units	1 511	1 425	369	369	126	177	203
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	5 48 54 404 185 155 150 510	5 34 54 361 177 150 136 508	- - 191 80 54 33	- - 191 80 54 33 11	- - 32 22 4 14 54	- 13 9 - 27 44 84	- 6 - - 24 11 162
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	21 228 692 472 93 5	14 210 666 460 75	- 18 231 101 19 -	- 18 231 101 19 -	- 6 40 71 9 -	59 58 60 -	25 94 67 17
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 511 1 465 1 458 - - -	1 425 1 425 1 418 - -	369 369 362 - - -	369 369 362 - - -	126 126 126 - - -	177 177 177 - - -	203 203 203 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gos	1 232 35 197 47 - -	1 186 27 175 37 -	327 4 32 6 - -	327 4 32 6 - -	126 - - - - -	166 - 11 - - -	191 8 4 - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	542 560 309 100 1.0	542 537 270 76 .9	143 121 65 40 1.0	143 121 65 40 1.0	36 40 46 4 1.1	123 14 24 16 .7	58 95 39 11 1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	383 54 111 73 74 71 1 128 539 498 78 13	342 54 97 68 54 69 1 083 515 477 78 13	82 10 9 29 14 20 287 142 117 15	82 10 9 29 14 20 287 142 117 15 13	50 10 5 5 8 22 76 41 22 13 -	12 8 - 4 - 165 76 89 - -	61 8 42 - 11 142 65 72 5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Na telephone in unit	319 75 45 - 20	309 67 37 - 20	79 9 9 - - 5	79 9 9 - - 5	14 5 5 - -	74 - - - -	44 3 3 - -
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	1 511 1 353 158 - - -	1 425 1 267 158 - -	369 340 29 - -	369 340 29 - - -	126 98 28 - - -	177 162 15 - -	203 188 15 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	34 601 16 990 559 32 527	32 404 16 387 552 32 520	32 668 16 306 134 - 134	32 668 16 306 134 — 134	27 093 20 218 45 10 35	19 347 16 131 68 4 64	30 703 12 380 98 4 94

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Caracas Tract on Plack Numbering		,			
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicogo—Gary—Loke County, IL— IN—WI CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units		123 536	18 273	320	
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF		98 182	12 356	279	320
SELECTED MONINET OWNER COSTS With a mortgage Less thon \$300 S300 to \$399 S400 to \$499 S500 to \$599 S600 to \$799 S600 to \$799 S1,000 to \$1,499 S1,500 to \$1,499 S1,500 to \$1,999 S1,	2 834 8 882	1 945	877 2 056	12 39	279 12 39
\$400 to \$499	16 412 15 305	6 787 13 327 12 978	3 045 2 280	40 47	40 47
\$600 to \$799	28 052 20 686	25 354 19 676	2 567 1 005	131	131 5
		14 870 2 247	455 61	5 -	5 -
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	1 008 683	998 711	10 509	604	604
Medion (dollors) Not mortgaged Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	31 312 643 5 271	25 354 506 3 885	5 917 137 1 374	41 - 12	41
\$200 to \$299	13 506	11 272 6 354	2 221 1 341	12 13 11	12 13 11
\$300 to \$399	2 332 1 854	1 836 1 501	491 353	5 -	5
Medion (dollors)	273	275	263	272	272
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less thon \$20,000	32 020 3 254	25 601 2 411	6 337 843	. 82	82
20 to 24 percent	2 411 2 790	1 707 2 139	700 637	4 14	4 14
30 to 34 percent	2 387 19 535	1 888 16 127	491 3 360	8 48	8 48 8
Not computed Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	1 643 45.8	1 329 47.4	306 39.0	8 40.4	8 40.4
Less thon 20 percent	11 852	27 298 9 484 4 348	4 213 2 339 683	72 29 5	40.4 72 29 5 27
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	4 642 3 689	4 092 3 367	523 317	27 5	27 5
35 percent or more Not computed	6 342 22	5 989 18	347 4	6 -	6
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	23.9 31 783	24.8 28 051	18.9 3 617	25.4 115	25.4 115
Less than 20 percent	6 151	14 836 5 739	2 969 375	71 37	71 37
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	4 433 1 968 1 347	4 250 1 895 1 323	176 73	7	7 -
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	8 18.6	1 323 8 19.3	24 - 14.1	- 17.4	- - 17.4
\$50,000 or more	46 743 37 406	42 586 33 490	4 106 3 870	51 46	51
20 to 24 percent	6 026 2 158	5 849 2 112	172 46	5 -	46
30 to 34 percent	735 412	723 412	12	-	Ξ
Not computed Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	13.6 310 036	14.0 289 385	10.7	14.1	14.1
GROSS RENT			19 523	1 128	1 128
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	17 628 30 580 27 064	16 088 27 546 23 606	1 535 2 987 3 367	5 47	5 47
\$300 to \$399	57 395 71 051	52 758 67 519	4 284 3 169	353 363	47 91 353 363 148
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	50 408 34 736	48 359 33 615	1 901 1 018	148 103	148 103
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	14 097 3 037	13 795 2 959	284 78	18	18
No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	4 040 426	3 140 431	900 335	414	414
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	123 858 7 325	113 451 6 697	9 940 628	467	467
20 to 24 percent	5 495 7 347	4 936 6 674	554 657	5 16	5 16
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	6 954 85 929	6 330 79 475	619 6 020	5 43 <u>4</u>	5 43 <u>4</u>
Not computed Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	10 808 50.0+ 66 794	9 339 50.0+ 62 350	1 462 50.0+ 4 167	50.0+ 277	50.0+
Less thon 20 percent	6 153 6 012	5 507 5 093	626 891	20 28	277 20 28 57
25 to 29 percent	10 367	9 594 10 937	716 501	57 45	57 45
35 percent or moreNot computed	32 136 643	30 647 572	1 362 71	127	45 127
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	69 330	34.9 65 842	28.7 3 203	33.7 285	33.7 285
Less thon 20 percent	22 576 20 463	20 676 19 545	1 759 839	141 79	141 79
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	13 665 6 480 5 489	13 354 6 335 5 359	267 128 126	44 17 4	44 17
Not computed	657 22.9	573 23.1	84 19.0	20.1	4 - 20.1
\$35,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	50 054 41 777	47 742 39 678	2 213 2 000	99 99	99 99
20 to 24 percent	5 288 1 799	5 166 1 791	122 8	- -	<u>"-</u>
30 to 34 percent	439 139	434 139	5	Ξ	Ξ
Not computed Medion	612 14.5	534 14.6	78 12.2	13.6	13.6

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenosho Coun	ty, WI	Totols for split tracts/8NA's in Kenosha County, WI				
Area	Total	Kenosho city	Troct 7	Troct 7 (pt.)	Troct 8	Tract 11	Troct 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units	320	289	74	74	45	8	50
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	279	248	74	74	40	4	34
Less than \$300	12 39	12 39	15	4 15	4	4	-
\$400 to \$499	40	40	19	19	9	Ξ	15
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	47 131	47 105	11 20	11 20	9 9	-	,3
\$800 to \$999	5	5	5	5	-	_	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	5 -	Ξ	_	_	_	_	
\$2,000 or more Median (dollars)	604	572	495	495	480	_	
Not mortgaged	41	41	4/3	473	5	200-	583 16
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	12	12	_	_	_	-	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	13	13 11	-	-	-	Ξ	
\$400 ta \$499	5	5	_	_	5	_	11
\$500 or more Median (dollors)	272	272	_	_	425	175	314
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	82	82	23	23		173	
Less thon 20 percent	-	-	-	-	14	Ī	18
20 to 24 percent	14	4 14	- 6	- 6	4		-
30 to 34 percent	8 48	8 48	17	17	-	-	8
Not computed	8	8	_	_	10		10
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	40.4 72	40.4 72	40.8	40.8 21	38.0 15	- 8	41.0
Less thon 20 percent	29	72 29 5	-8	- i	15 5	8	Š
20 to 24 percent	5 27	27	- 8	8	5	_	_
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5	5	-	-	-
Not computed		_			_	_	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	25.4 115	25.4 94	26.6	26.6 20	22.5 12	10.0-	17.5 24
Less thon 20 percent	71	63	20	20	18	=	18
20 to 24 percent	37 7	24 7	=	Ξ	4 -	_	6
30 to 34 percent	_	_	_	-	-	-	-
Not computed		=	.	=	_	_	Ξ
Median \$50,000 or more	17.4 51	15.6 41	12.8 10	12.8 10	17.5 4	Ξ	10.0-
Less thon 20 percent	46	41	10	iŏ	4	_	Ξ
20 to 24 percent		=	_	_	_	Ξ	
30 to 34 percent		_	_	Ξ	Ξ	-	-
Not computed	,,,	12.0	, -			Ξ	=
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	14.1 1 128	13.2 1 083	15.0 287	15.0 287	10.0 – 76	165	142
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	47	47		_	Ξ	Ξ	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	91 353	84 345	9 73	9 73	-	7 70	11
\$400 to \$499	363	357	143	143	24	50	54 60
\$500 to \$599 \$600 ta \$749	148 103	148 86	48 14	48 14	25 21	18 20	9
\$750 ta \$999	18	11	-	-	6	_	_
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent		=	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_
Medion (dollars)	414	412	422	422	571	404	407
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	467	453	139	139	27	53	55
20 to 24 percent	5	5	-	_	Ξ	Ξ	_
25 to 29 percent	16 5	16 5	-	-	_	-	-
35 percent or more	434	427	139	139	27	53	55
Nat camputed	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	277 20	277 20	55 9	55 9	23	69	62
20 to 24 percent	28 57	28	_	_	-	23	_
25 to 29 percent	57 45	57 45	8 14	8 14	-	8 18	20
35 percent ar mare	127	127	24	24	23	20	42
Not computed	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	42.8	31.0	44.2
\$20,000 ta \$34,999	285 141	267 141	58 32	58 32	9	31 11	25
20 ta 24 percent	79	71	11	11	-	ii	6 19
25 ta 29 percent	44 17	34 17	7 8	7 8	9 -	9	-
35 percent or more	4	4	-	Ĭ	-	<u>-</u>	_
Not camputed	20.1	19.4	19.1	19.1	27.5	22.0	21.7
\$35,000 or mare	99 99	86 86	35 35	35 35	17 17	12	
20 ta 24 percent	,,, -	-	-	-	-	12	
25 ta 29 percent	-	Ξ	_	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more Nat camputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.2	17.5	12.5	_
		,5.7	17.2	17.2	17.5	12,3	

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[TIMOMOTO IN THE PROPERTY OF T				 		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicogo—Gary—Loke					
	County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Kenosho County, WI
Occupied housing units	5 595	4 833	559	203	203	203
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to Morch 1990	55 266 272 831 1 035 628 576 1 932	43 239 228 719 911 488 535 1 670	10 25 30 98 98 112 41	2 2 14 14 26 28 -	2 2 14 14 26 28 -	2 2 14 14 26 28 -
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	341 1 067 1 800 1 720 493 174	331 928 1 561 1 447 425 141	6 115 152 209 58 19	4 24 87 64 10	4 24 87 64 10 14	4 24 87 64 10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen focilities	5 443 5 049 5 171 74 15 59	4 708 4 487 4 527 74 15 59	546 418 455 - - -	189 144 189 - - -	189 144 189 - - -	189 144 189 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gos	4 557 75 574 103 183 103	3 926 65 498 93 148 103	470 - 68 5 16	161 10 8 5 19	161 10 8 5 19	161 10 8 5 19
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	1 312 1 794 1 795 694 1.4	1 190 1 555 1 497 591 1.4	83 183 221 72 1.5	39 56 77 31 1.6	39 56 77 31 1.6	39 56 77 31 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	(
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	2 271 336 652 393 513 377 3 324 1 483 1 130 362 215	1 888 292 560 325 435 276 2 945 1 290 1 019 325 189 122	309 35 82 50 60 82 250 127 69 30 19	74 9 10 18 18 19 129 66 42 7 7	74 9 10 18 18 19 129 66 42 7 7	74 9 10 18 18 19 129 66 42 7 7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	694 432 182 23 181 5 521 4 988 533 74 54	550 333 116 - 5 158 4 759 4 256 503 74 54 20	97 79 60 - 11 16 559 529 30 - -	47 20 6 7 7 203 203 - -	47 20 6 -7 7 203 203 	47 20 6 7 7 7 203 203 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	53 508 24 028 1 023 206 817	56 671 24 947 821 145 676	36 248 15 743 166 57 109	44 885 19 099 36 4 32	44 885 19 099 36 4 32	44 885 19 099 36 4 32

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						
Area	Chicago—Gary—Lake County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Kenosho County, WI
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 749	1 407	275	67	67	67
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	1 498	1 242	210	46	46	46
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	44	44	.	-		
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	143 210	68 123	64 74	11 13	11 13	11 13
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	280 389	244 365	22 18	14 6	14 6	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 ta \$1,999	302 98	268 98	32	2	2	ž
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollars)	27 829	27 866	563	592	592	592
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	251	165	65	21	21	21
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	52 102	23 67	27 22	2 13	2	2
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	50 33	34 33	16	-	13	13
\$500 or mare	14	8	-	6		-6
Median (dallars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	278	291	246	272	272	272
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than 20 percent	229 37	157 24	65 13	7	7	7
20 ta 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	20 8	9 8	11_	T	_	_
30 to 34 percent	147	116	24	7	7	7
Not computed Medion	17 50.0+	50.0+	17 32.5	50.0+	50.0+	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	340 78	274 33	54 43	12	12	50.0+ 12
20 to 24 percent	56 22	45	11		2	2
25 to 29 percent	41	20 39	Ξ	2 2	2 2	2 2
35 percent or moreNat camputed	143	137		6 -	6	6
Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	31.7 501	35.0 376	17.2 105	37.5 20	37.5 20	37.5 20
Less thon 20 percent	256 83	173 54	77 17	6 12	6 12	6 12
25 to 29 percent	114 15	103 13	11	- 2	2	2
35 percent or moreNat camputed	33	33	=	-	_	_
Median	19.7 679	21.4 600	17.1 51	21.7	21.7	21.7
Less thon 20 percent	475 95	410	37 9	28 28	28 28	28 28
20 ta 24 percent	87	86 82	5	Ξ	=	_
30 to 34 percent	15	7 15	-	-	Ξ	Ξ
Nat computed Median	16.2	16.8	12.3	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	3 290	2 925	250	115	115	115
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	27 164	27 132	25	7	7	7
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	262 622	214 534	41 54	, 7 34	, 7 34	7
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	641 634	543 571	77 22	21	21	34 21
\$600 ta \$749	593	572	21	41	41	41
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	. 187 . 80	182 80	<u>.</u>	<u>5</u>	5 -	5 -
Na cash rentMedian (dallars)	80 479	70 495	10 400	436	436	436
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	787	664	106	17	17	17
20 to 24 percent	14	6		7 -	7	7 -
25 to 29 percent	37 66	28 27	9 39		Ξ	_
35 percent or mareNat computed	565 99	507 89	48 10	10	10	10
Median \$10,000 ta \$19,999	50.0+ 835	50.0+ 704	42.5 70	50.0+ 61	50.0+ 61	50.0+ 61
Less than 20 percent	75 48	62 48	6	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	63 126	53 115	10 11	-	_	=
35 percent ar more	515	418 8	43	54	54	54
Medion	38.7	38.1	36.9	48.5	48.5	48.5
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	889 241	816 209	53 22	20 10	20 10	20 10
20 to 24 percent	223 253	191 249	22 4	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent	79 80	79 80		Ξ	=	_
Nat computed Median	13 24.4	8 25.1	5 20.5	20.0	20.0	20.0
\$35,000 or more	779 598	741 570	21 16	17 12	17 12	17
20 ta 24 percent	122 13	122	-	5	_	12
30 to 34 percent	9	9	Ξ	<u>-</u>	5 -	5
35 percent ar more	19 18	19 13	5	_	_	=
Median	15.1	15.3	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	ChicagoGary-Lake					Kenosha Coun	ty, WI
Area	County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosha city
Occupied housing units	72 053	70 885	981	187	187	187	122
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	1 488 5 459 4 777 16 183 13 121 9 751 5 705 15 569	1 441 5 403 4 640 15 690 12 941 9 636 5 658 15 476	47 46 127 434 165 72 47 43	10 10 59 15 43 -	10 10 59 15 43 -	10 10 59 15 43 –	- - 51 8 35 - 28
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	5 599 16 146 16 730 20 659 10 185 2 734	5 589 16 017 16 384 20 326 9 919 2 650	10 79 293 276 242 81	50 53 57 24 3	50 53 57 24 3	50 53 57 24 3	34 41 35 12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen foalities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sever Locking complete plumbing foalities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	71 527 70 798 70 576 492 106 386	70 359 69 709 69 477 492 106 386	981 915 919 - - -	187 174 180 - -	- 187 174 180 - - -	187 174 180 - -	122 122 122 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	61 154 1 281 8 348 396 540 334	60 175 1 263 8 208 396 516 327	822 18 131 - 10	157 - 9 - 14 7	157 - 9 - 14 7	157 - 9 - 14 7	95 - 6 - 14 7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	9 775 24 792 26 445 11 041 1.6	9 722 24 480 25 889 10 794 1.6	39 232 483 227 2.1	14 80 73 20 1.5	14 80 73 20 1.5	14 80 73 20 1.5	14 54 37 17 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-accupled housing units	39 035 6 872 14 491 7 337 8 415 1 920 33 018 14 286 13 687 3 240 1 422 383	38 278 6 731 14 264 7 183 8 241 1 859 32 607 14 099 13 493 3 216 1 416 383	645 123 192 129 155 46 336 167 139 24 6	112 18 35 25 19 15 75 20 55 -	112 18 35 25 19 15 75 20 55	112 18 35 25 19 15 75 20 55	70 26 13 16 15 52 13 39
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over	1 344 5 658 2 551 54 202 2 654 71 561 59 615 11 946	1 298 5 598 2 502 54 199 2 644 70 393 58 579 11 814	39 60 49 - 3 10 981 882 99	7 - - - - 187 154 33	7 - - - - - 187 154 33	7 - - - - 187 154 33	7 - - - 122 98 24
Locking complete plumbing focilities	492 374 118	492 374 118	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	=
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	68 638 29 673 8 332 1 320 7 012	67 725 29 476 8 243 1 280 6 963	125 334 51 407 72 29 43	53 991 18 067 17 11 6	53 991 18 067 17 11 6	53 991 18 067 17 11 6	59 318 19 072 11 5

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Kenosho Co	unty, Wi
Area	Chicago—Gary—Loke County, IL—IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiono (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA	Total	Kenosho city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	29 849	29 205	578	66	66	66	41
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	27 278	26 714	506	58	58	58	41
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	94 245	68 228	26 9	_ 8	- 8 :	- 8	- 8
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	472 968	462 938	3 30	7 -	7	7	7 -
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	3 954 5 157	3 862 5 066	79 85	13	13	13 6	8 6
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	9 633 3 851	9 502 3 769	111 78	20 4	20	20	8
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	2 904 1 121	2 819 1 121	85 1 091	_ 858	858	858	734
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	2 571	2 491 12	72	8	8	8	734
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	181 898	170 853	11 37	- 8	- 8	-	-
\$300 to \$399	881 257	881 257	<u> </u>	=		-	=
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	342 320	318 322	24 274	275	275	-	Ξ
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	520	322	2/4	2/3	2/3	275	-
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	1 527 92	1 485 85	37 7	5	5	5	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	64 59	56 59	8 ~	_	-	_	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	47 1 192	47 1 165	22	- 5	- 5		=
Not computed	73 50.0+	73 50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	=
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	3 402 622	3 339 601	55 21	8	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	234 424	234 400	16	- 8	- 8	-	-
30 to 34 percent	475 1 647	473 1 631	2 16	-	-	- -	8 -
Not computed	34.4	34.6	27.0	27.5		-	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	6 143	6 051	68	27.5 24	27.5 24	27.5 24	27.5 14
Less thon 20 percent	1 250 1 048	1 204 1 037	30 5	16	16 6	16 6	8 6
25 to 29 percent	1 369 1 041	1 361 1 022	8 17	- 2	- 2	- 2	Ξ
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 435	1 427	8 -	-	_	_	Ξ
Medion\$50,000 or more	27.8 18 777	27.9 18 330	24.0 418	12.5 29	12.5 29	12.5 29	14.4 19
Less thon 20 percent	10 103 3 538	9 764 3 495	320 40	19 3	19	19 3	19
25 to 29 percent	2 524 1 287	2 489 1 272	28 15	7	7	7	-
35 percent or more Not computed	1 325	1 310	15	=	_	=	Ξ
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	19.1 32 987	19.3 32 576	12.9 336	17.2 75	17.2 75	17.2 75	10.0 –
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	431	431	_		"	,,	32
\$100 to \$199	1 111	1 097 1 433	- 9	14	14	14	14
\$300 to \$399	1 456 4 908	4 825	67	14 16	14 16	14 16	14
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	8 047 6 626	7 924 6 556	117 57	13	13	13	6
\$600 to \$749	5 953 2 637	5 887 2 612	66 20	5	5	5	5
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	1 366 452	1 366 445	-	7	7	7	7
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	504	505	479	359	359	359	265
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	6 697	6 638	39	20	20	20	
Less thon 20 percent	165 200	165 200	-	-	20 -	20	20
20 to 24 percent	307 367	293	Ī	14	14	14	14
30 to 34 percent	4 396	367 4 368	28	Ę	-	- -	-
Not computed Medion	1 262 50.0+	1 245 50.0+	50.0+	6 27.5	27.5	27.5	6 27.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	6 180 197	6 062 190	75 -	43 7	43 7	43 7	20
20 to 24 percent	432 773	407 768	1 8 5	7	7	7	7 7 -
30 to 34 percent	1 166 3 528	1 119 3 494	24 28	23 6	23	23 6	-
Not computed Median	84 37.8	84 38.0	33.0	31.6	31.6	31.6	22.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	9 609 2 706	9 533 2 657	76 49		-	-	-
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	2 976 1 934	2 954 1 929	22	_	-	_	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	896 963	896 963	-	Ξ	-	=	=
Not computed	134 23.4	134 23.5	18.9	-	-	=	=
\$35,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	10 501 8 212	10 343 8 073	146 139	12	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent	1 402 399	1 390 399	7	5	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	242	242	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ
35 percent or more	130 116	130 109	-	7	7	7	7
Medion	15.0	15.1	11.3	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					
Area	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL- IN-WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA
Occupied housing units	217 658	203 300	13 104	1 254	1 254
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	2 147 5 062 7 219 23 783 28 331 30 427 30 548 90 141	2 046 4 800 6 615 21 428 26 139 27 789 28 338 86 145	95 238 500 2 139 2 071 2 466 2 109 3 486	6 24 104 216 121 172 101 510	6 24 104 216 121 172 101 510
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	9 811 42 005 80 347 65 056 15 491 4 948	9 521 40 343 75 483 59 431 13 941 4 581	238 1 499 4 393 5 207 1 446 321	52 163 471 418 104 46	52 163 471 418 104 46
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	214 221 213 862 211 867 3 140 610 2 530	200 005 200 279 198 628 3 043 579 2 464	12 962 12 413 12 108 91 31 60	. 1 254 1 170 1 131 6 - 6	1 254 1 170 1 131 6 - 6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	100.077	170 200	11.440		
Unlifty gas	192 077 4 372 15 224 1 789 2 300 1 896	179 302 4 187 14 326 1 513 2 118 1 854	11 669 162 837 221 173 42	1 106 23 61 55 9	1 106 23 61 55 9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	44 879 87 013 62 188 23 578 1.3	42 957 82 113 56 996 21 234 1.3	1 777 4 399 4 757 2 171 1.6	145 501 435 173 1.5	145 501 435 173 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1985 or 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	85 951 13 813 27 709 14 713 21 619 8 097 131 707 52 459 49 937 18 320 8 829 2 162	77 645 12 996 26 094 13 308 18 681 6 566 125 655 50 159 47 548 17 601 8 366 1 981	7 768 765 1 445 1 304 2 797 1 457 5 336 1 931 2 136 667 426	538 52 170 101 141 74 716 369 253 52 37	538 52 170 101 141 74 716 369 253 52 37
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephane in unit	27 473 13 251 6 764 139 984 5 045	26 212 11 708 5 688 135 905 4 655	1 075 1 480 1 023 4 79 379	186 63 53 _ _ 11	186 63 53 11
Complete plumbing facilities	214 518 162 324 52 194 3 140 1 897 1 243	200 257 149 589 50 668 3 043 1 822 1 221	13 013 11 751 1 262 91 69 22	1 248 984 264 6 6	1 248 984 264 6 6
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	44 265 24 102 41 600 5 591 36 009	44 797 24 265 38 940 4 965 33 975	39 606 21 037 2 324 572 1 752	34 785 18 308 336 54 282	34 785 18 308 336 54 282

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	K	enosho County, WI		Kenosha city, Kenosha Cou		y, WI	
Area	Total	Kenosha city	Pleasant Prairie village	Tract 9	Tract 11	Troct 16	
Occupied housing units	1 254	1 042	111	196	189	61	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to Morch 1990	6 24 104 216 121 172 101 510	74 165 95 160 75 473	6 13 16 21 7 10 24 14	- - 23 28 28 14 103	- 25 13 - 7 31	- - - 5 - - 56	
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	52 163 471 418 104 46	40 149 392 331 89 41	12 3 39 39 13 5	17 26 86 29 20 18	10 24 105 26 9 15	- 10 43 - - 8	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen focilities	1 254 1 170 1 131 6 - 6	1 042 1 042 1 004 6 - 6	111 54 49 - - -	196 196 158 - - -	189 189 189 - - -	61 61 61 - -	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gos	1 106 23 61 55 9	948 14 37 43 -	71 7 12 12 9	170 14 - 12 -	171 10 8 	51 10 	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	145 501 435 173 1.5	145 432 335 130 1.5	30 56 25 2.0	37 79 42 38 1.5	40 82 61 6	5 32 16 8 1.4	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	538 52 170 101 141 74 716 369 253 52 37	396 46 86 86 112 66 64 327 244 33 37 5	91 6 53 7 25 - 20 15 - -	53 3 	44 11 - 15 18 - 145 94 43 - 8	8 8 8 53 36 5 7	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years ond over	186 63 53 - 11 1 248 984 264 6	183 57 47 - 11 1 036 794 242 6	3 - - - - 111 107 4 -	81 - - - - 196 147 49	75 - - - - 189 128 61	- - - - - 61 33 28	
1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	6	6 -	-	=	Ī.	=	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	34 785 18 308 336 54 282	34 810 17 355 318 43 275	38 145 13 561 16 9 7	31 521 12 730 92 11 81	23 788 11 083 105 7 98	57 562 16 997 18 - 18	

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					
Area	Chicago—Gary—Lake County, IL— IN—W1 CMSA	Illinais (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	51 287	44 476	6 409	402	402
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	42 754 597	37 558 317	4 888 274	308 6	308 6
\$300 to \$399	1 982 4 034	1 186 2 994	787 991	9 49	9
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	5 513 11 372 9 377	4 419 10 066 8 893	1 063 1 172 445	31 134 39	49 31 134 39 34
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	7 844 1 442 593	7 672 1 418	138 18	34 6	34 6
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollars) Not mortgaged	762 8 533	593 796 6 918	547 1 521	674 94	674 94
Less than \$100	130 1 767 4 182	80 1 249 3 486	45 506 635	5 12 61	94 5 12 61
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	1 704 497	1 475 405	215 90	14 2	14
\$500 or more Median (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	253 255	223 260	30 231	238	238
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	5 567	4 379	1 090	98	98
Less thon 20 percent	869 580	598 403	243 177	. 28	28
25 to 29 percent	356 410 3 171	237 298 2 687	95 106 444	24 6 40	24 6 40
Not computed	181 41.9 11 883	156 45.7	25 30.8	29.4	29 4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	3 413 1 718	10 163 2 526 1 363	1 612 863 340	108 24 15	108 24 15
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	1 868 1 841 3 025	1 605 1 738 2 918	216 92 101	47 11 6	47 11 6
Not computed	18 27.1 14 706	13 28.7 12 570	19.0	5 26.3	5 26.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	6 816 3 157	5 105 2 822	2 039 1 654 314	97 57 21	97 57 21
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	2 464 1 274 995	2 410 1 268 965	46 6 19	8 - 11	8 _ 11
Not computed	20.9 19 131	22,1 17 364	15.2	18.3	18.3 99
\$50,000 or more	14 237 2 888	12 650 2 733	1 668 1 519 124	99 68 31	68 31
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	1 269 467 270	1 244 467 270	25 	Ξ	=
Not computed	14.5	14.9 125 352	11.4	17.4	17.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	131 359 1 131	1 033	5 296 98	711	711
Less than \$100	3 696 13 484 35 861	3 197 12 131 34 105	481 1 263 1 537	18 90 219	18 90 219
\$400 to \$499	36 752 21 587	35 622 20 857	909 616	221 114	221 114
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	12 206 3 790 1 097	11 946 3 749 1 097	232 41	28 - -	28
No cash rent Medion (dollars)	1 755 424	1 615 426	119 343	21 405	21 405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	29 299	27 332	1 796	171	171
Less than \$10,000	528 502	493 485	35 17	- -	171 - -
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	576 776 22 873	514 665 21 431	62 104 1 290	7 152	7 152
Not computed	4 044 50.0+	3 744 50.0+	288 50.0+	12 50.0+	12 50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	32 280 2 332 4 122	30 882 2 054 3 911	1 117 258 192	281 20 19	281 20 19
25 to 29 percent	5 560 5 522 14 329	5 287 5 294 13 949	230 166 244	43 62 136	43 62 136
35 percent or more Not computed Median	415 33.5	387 33.8	27 27.1	1 34.7	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	40 363 18 440 10 923	38 776 17 357 10 677	1 398 984 216	189 99 30	189 99 30 28
25 to 29 percent	6 242 2 669 1 698	6 077 2 615 1 682	137 43 7	28 11	28 11
35 percent or more	391 20.7	368 20.9	11 17.2	12 19.4	9 12 19.4
\$35,000 or more	29 417 26 023 2 137	28 362 25 040 2 100	985 921 37	70 62 -	70 62
25 to 29 percent	593 157	583 157	10	=	=
35 percent or more	62 445 13.4	62 420 13.4	17 10.7	- 8 12.5	- 8 12.5
					. 2.10

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of ony race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Kenos	sho County, WI		Kenosha city, Kenosho County, WI		
Area	Total	Kenosha city	Pleasant Proirie village	Troct 9	Tract 11	Troct 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	402	295	64	42	28	8
With a mortgage Less than \$300	308 6	226	55 -	36	18	8
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	9 49	9 35	12	5 8	4 8	-
500 to \$599	31	22	9	6	-	Ξ
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	134 39	117 16	5 23	17	6	8
1,000 to \$1,499	34	21	6	=	=	Ξ
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or mare	6 -	6	_	Ξ		-
Medion (dollars)	674	666	805	592	481	775
Not mortgoged Less than \$100	94 5	69 5	9	6	10 5	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	12 61	12	- 9	6	<u> -</u>	Ξ
\$300 to \$399	14	38 14	y -	_	5	Ξ
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 or more	2	-	-	-	-	_
Median (dallars)	238	235	275	175	150	Ξ
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	98	55	25	11		
Less thon 20 percent	28	7	9	-	5 -	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	24	18	-	<u>-</u> 5	- 5	-
30 to 34 percent	6	6	Ξ:	_	5	_
35 percent or more	40	24	16	6	-	-
Median	29.4	32.1	37.5	50.0+	27.5	Ξ
\$20,000 to \$34,999	108 24	88 22	10	13	13	-
20 to 24 percent	15	15	-	3	4	Ξ
25 to 29 percent	47 11	35 11	10	5	-	-
35 percent or more	6	_	-	_	=	
Not computed	26.3	5 25.6	27.5	28.5	5 20.0	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	97	87	10	7	6	_
Less than 20 percent	57 21	47 21	10	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent	8	8	-	_	-	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	11	11	_	_	-	-
Not computed	-	_		, <u>I</u>	-	Ξ
Median	18.3 99	19.1 65	15.0 19	17.5 11	22.5	_
Less than 20 percent	68	49	4	ii	4	8
20 to 24 percent	31	16	15	-	-	=
30 to 34 percent	-	_	-		_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ	-	-	-	-
Median	17.4	16.4	21.8	10.4	12.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	711	646	15	143	145	53
ess thon \$100	_	_	-	_	_	_
\$100 ta \$199 \$200 to \$299	18 90	18 79	-	10	-	=
300 to \$399	219	208	10	10 58	18 57	5 12
5400 ta \$4995500 to \$599	221 114	195 98	- 5	44	44	36
600 to \$749	28	28	-	19	17 9	
5750 to \$99951,000 or mare	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-
lo cash rent	21	20	-1	12	-	Ξ
Median (dollors)	405	402	391	345	396	429
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	171	164	7	70	54	11
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	12		'-
25 ta 29 percent	<u>-</u>	_	_	_		Ξ
30 to 34 percent	7	7	-		. 	=
35 percent or moreNat camputed	152 12	145 12	7	70	54	11
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	281 20	260 20	8 -	37	77	26
20 to 24 percent	19	19	-	10	_	Ξ.
25 to 29 percent	43 62	38 57	3	- 8	18 16	14 12
35 percent or more	136	126	- 1	19	43	-
Not computed	34.7	34.6	31.0	35.3	36.6	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	189	172	-	36	14	16
Less than 20 percent	99 30	93 19	_	14	7	8
25 to 29 percent	28	28	_	10	-	-
30 to 34 percent	11 9	11 9	-	_	-	-
Nat camputed	12	12	-	12		Ξ
Median	19.4 70	19.1 50	-	19.3	20.0	20.0
Less thon 20 percent	62	42	_	-	_	Ξ
20 ta 24 percent	-	_	-	-	-	-
23 10 27 Derceili						
30 ta 34 percent	-	Ξ	_	-	_	
	- - 8	- 8	-	=	-	Ē

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chicogo—Gary—Loke County, IL— IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiana (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosha, WI PMSA
Counted housing units	2 110 862	1 905 724	161 239	42 000	
Occupied housing units	2 110 662	1 703 724	101 239	43 899	43 899
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to Morch 1990	33 895 137 591	30 536 128 925	2 647 6 387	712 2 279	712 2 279
1980 to 1984	107 119 419 339	96 299	8 537	2 283 8 379	2 283 8 379
1960 to 1969	375 116 389 080	372 159 338 331 350 821	38 801 29 969 30 807	6 816 7 452	6 816 7 452
1985 to 1988	177 291 471 431	154 887 433 766	18 023 26 068	4 381 11 597	4 381 11 597
BEDROOMS		400 700	20 000	11 3//	11 377
No bedroom	46 015	44 458	1 226	331	331
1 bedroom 2 bedrooms	268 977 600 097	252 267 538 608	12 167 47 382	4 543 14 107	331 4 543 14 107
3 bedrooms	815 974 313 143	722 004 286 346	75 221 21 570	18 749 5 227	18 749 5 227
5 or more bedrooms	66 656	62 041	3 673	942	942
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS Complete kitchen focilities	2 102 647	1 898 165	160 815	43 667	10 (17
Source of water, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer	1 920 512	1 756 195 1 764 546	132 534 131 757	31 783 36 574	43 667 31 783 36 574
Locking complete plumbing focilities	5 114	4 656	366 195	92	92
Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	2 860	2 018 2 638	171	41 51	41 51
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gos Bottled, tonk, or LP gos	23 485	1 662 224 19 907	142 559 2 543	36 453 1 035	36 453 1 035 3 113 2 564
ElectricityFuel oil, kerosene, etc	189 975	176 648 22 144	10 214 3 750	3 113 2 564	3 113 2 564
All other fuels	19 501 8 207	22 144 17 068 7 733	1 778 395	655 79	655 79
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	236 371 734 252	222 575 666 740	10 537 52 469	3 259 15 043	3 259 15 043
2	821 252 318 987	736 559 279 850	66 935 31 298	17 758 7 839	17 758 7 839
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	134 972	1 323 156 121 803	1 20 548 10 410	31 266 2 759	31 2 66 2 759
1985 to 1988	188 393	351 889 170 097	24 064 14 244	7 396 4 052	7 396 4 052
1970 to 1979	404 131	321 943 357 424	34 118 37 712	8 064 8 995	8 064 8 995
Renter-occupied housing units	230 000	582 568 210 526	40 691 14 748	1 2 633 4 726	12 633 4 726 4 915
1985 to 1988	78 819	215 884 71 987	15 558 5 128	4 915 1 704	1 704
1970 to 1979	59 303 31 413	54 604 29 567	3 833 1 424	866 422	866 422
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	33 114	27 566	4 425	1 123	1 123
Householder 65 years ond overOwner-occupied housing units	368 478	446 953 329 982	38 322 30 455	10 504 8 041	10 504 8 041
Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit	6 505	1 244 5 924	88 459	27 122	27 122
No vehicle available	132 243	123 634 1 901 068	6 635 160 873	1 974	1 974
1.00 or less persons per room	2 077 789	1 876 762	157 996	43 807 43 031	43 807 43 031
1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities	5 114	24 306 4 656	2 877 366	776 92	776 92
1.00 or less persons per room1.01 or more persons per room		4 454 202	366	71 21	71 21
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	57 629	59 272	43 753	41 582	41 582
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level	31 353 118 794	31 914 103 766	25 774 11 477	23 475 3 551	23 475 3 551
Owner-occupied housing units	45 577	39 035 64 731	5 283 6 194	1 259 2 292	1 259 2 292
Nemer Occupied Housing Units	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	O4 /31	0 174	2 272	2 192

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990-Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Ke	enosha County, Wi		Kenosho city, Kenosho County, WI		
Area	Total	Kenosha city	Pleasant Prairie village	Tract 9	Troct 11	Tract 16
Occupied housing units	43 899	27 212	4 009	1 326	851	933
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	712 2 279 2 283 8 379 6 816 7 452 4 381 11 597	404 1 021 1 174 4 383 4 032 4 680 2 588 8 930	141 307 204 946 859 861 332 359	- - 28 66 118 74 1 040	- 12 13 81 37 46 662	- - - 21 19 134 759
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	331 4 543 14 107 18 749 5 227 942	252 3 514 9 216 11 197 2 599 434	- 169 1 121 1 904 731 84	25 164 592 406 110 29	33 231 327 166 83 11	152 355 297 129
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	43 667 31 783 36 574 92 41 51	27 023 26 977 26 998 63 25 38	4 004 1 856 2 335 23 10 13	1 299 1 326 1 326 - - - -	817 851 851 7 - 7	927 933 933 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	24 452	22 270	2 500			
Utility gas	36 453 1 035 3 113 2 564 655 79	23 270 120 2 064 1 376 305 77	3 529 97 88 196 99	1 244 - - 76 6 -	754 13 33 37 14	860 7 - 66 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	3 259 15 043 17 758 7 839 1.8	2 685 10 673 10 249 3 605 1.6	149 847 1 992 1 021 2.2	163 636 404 123 1.4	195 415 181 60 1.2	111 416 313 93 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	31 266 2 759 7 396 4 052 8 064 8 995 12 633 4 726 4 915 1 704 866 422	17 680 1 589 3 721 2 240 4 253 5 877 9 532 3 575 3 702 1 317 663 275	3 546 377 1 007 440 965 757 463 1 118 227 52 37	692 87 92 50 106 357 634 250 291 78 7	257 25 27 32 52 121 594 2275 189 44 47 39	475 47 116 66 106 140 458 223 161 56
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over	1 123 10 504 8 041 27 122 1 974	800 6 926 4 888 19 63 1 594	36 735 638 6 - 96	76 275 246 - 6 72	167 184 125 - 13 47	39 152 115 - - 39
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	43 807 43 031 776 92 71 21	27 149 26 662 487 63 55 8	3 986 3 950 36 23 10	1 326 1 276 50 - - -	844 816 28 7 7 -	933 924 9 - - -
Maon household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	41 582 23 475 3 551 1 259 2 292	38 801 22 026 2 597 723 1 874	49 224 32 736 171 141 30	28 200 19 160 252 51 201	24 506 18 082 215 38 177	30 292 21 097 147 32 115

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					
Area	Chicago—Gary—Lake County, IL— IN—WI CMSA	Illinois (pt.)	Indiano (pt.)	Wisconsin (pt.)	Kenosho, WI PMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 189 901	1 059 335	104 364	26 202	26 202
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	804 207	719 857	68 150	16 200	16 200
		4 710 19 694	3 250 6 704	185 1 089	185 1 089
\$400 to \$499	54 445 71 902	41 787 56 752	10 721 12 349	1 937 2 801	1 937 2 801
less than \$300 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,499 \$2,000 or more	166 608 159 350	142 631 147 274	18 655 9 310	5 322 2 766	5 322 2 766
\$1,000 to \$1,499	207 509 63 935	200 008 62 766	5 818 838	1 683 331	1 683 331
\$2,000 or more Median (dollars)	44 826 887	44 235 924	505 610	86 670	86 670
Not mortgoged	385 694 1 632	339 478 1 047	36 214	10 002 28	10 002
Less than \$100	54 881 173 326	41 735	557 11 609 16 934	1 537	28 1 537
\$200 to \$299	96 513	150 661 89 237	5 194	5 731 2 082	5 731 2 082
\$500 or more	32 097 27 245	30 392 26 406	1 264 656	441 183	441 183
Median (dollars)	279	285	229	260	260
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	155 271	130 271	20 013	4 987	4 007
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	38 374	30 503	6 480	1 391	4 987 1 391
20 to 24 percent	17 205	18 177 14 677	2 519 2 006	714 522	714 522
30 to 34 percent	12 617 60 692	10 459 52 111	1 740 6 777	418 1 804	418 1 804
Not computed	4 973 29.5	4 344 29.9	491 26.9	138 28.1	138 28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	205 195 104 510	175 091 87 243	23 233 13 687	6 871 3 580	6 871 3 580
20 to 24 percent	23 580 22 273	18 625 18 561	3 890 2 754	1 065 958	1 065 958
30 to 34 percent	18 106 36 681	16 108 34 515	1 382 1 514	616 652	616 652
Not computed	19.7	39 20.1	6 17.4	19.3	19.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	257 998	226 138 107 132	25 402 18 491	6 458 4 239	6 458 4 239
20 to 24 percent	46 409 39 148	40 807 36 670	4 251 1 916	1 351 562	1 351 562
30 to 34 percent	22 186 20 384	21 465 20 055	523 221	198 108	198 108
Not computed	9	20.7	15.6	17.0	17.0
\$50,000 or more	571 437	527 835 364 891	35 716 31 709	7 886 6 864	7 886 6 864
20 to 24 percent	87 039	83 502 46 070	2 829 721	708 202	708
30 to 34 percent	19 508	19 132 14 108	297 160	79 33	202 79 33
Not camputed	132	132 15.3	11.8	12.7	-
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units		578 744	39 941	12 374	12.7 12 374
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	3 798	3 356	392	50	50
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	17 276 35 032	14 917 2 <u>8</u> 715	1 479 4 771	880 1 546	880 1 546
\$300 to \$399 \$400 ta \$499	79 014 130 710	67 144 115 980	8 745 11 100	3 125 3 630	3 125 3 630
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	126 900 120 793	117 835 116 811	7 297 3 164	1 768 818	3 630 1 768 818
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	71 701 29 377	70 490 29 012	1 047 294	164 71	164 71
No cash rent Median (dallars)	16 458 530	14 484 541	1 652 432	322 411	322 411
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	104 012	92 961	8 067	2 984	2 984
Less than \$10,000	2 206 2 824	1 912 2 451	230 200	64 173	64 173
25 to 29 percent	4 278	4 574 3 671	367 421	317 186	317 186
35 percent or moreNot computed	10 581	70 866 9 487	5 946 903	2 053 191	2 053 191
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	123 791	50.0+ 110 760	50.0+ 9 907	50.0+ 3 124	50.0+ 3 124 282
Less than 20 percent	9 230	4 844 7 274	852 1 <u>362</u>	282 594	594
25 to 29 percent	19 183	13 685 16 936	1 760 1 757	642 490	642 490
35 percent or moreNot computed	69 750	64 821 3 200	3 882 294	1 047 69	1 047 69
Median	37.7 188 537	38.4 172 858	32.4 11 950	30.1 3 729	30 1
Less than 20 percent	45 907	39 192 47 264	4 953 3 646	1 762 1 153	3 729 1 762 1 153
25 to 29 percent	41 334	39 158 22 322	1 761 595	415 183	415 183
35 percent or mareNot camputed	21 578	20 952 3 970	530 465	96 120	96 120
Median	24.4	24.8 202 165	21.1 10 017	20.2 2 537	20.2
Less than 20 percent	157 314	146 144 32 745	8 826 661	2 337 2 344 107	2 537 2 344 107
20 to 24 percent	11 787	11 674	92	21	21
30 ta 34 percent	2 378	4 777 2 329	22 37	12 12	12 12
Not computed Median		4 496 16.4	379 13.3	51 13.1	51 13.1

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Ker	nosha County, WI		Kenasha city, Kenosho County, WI			
Area	Total	Kenosha city	Pleasant Prairie villoge	Tract 9	Troct 11	Troct 16	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	26 202	15 486	2 844	447	141	332	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	16 200	9 252	1 991	158	77	223	
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	185 1 089	110 699	107	13	9	48	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	1 937 2 801	1 275 1 861	121 248	26 46	20 21	43	
\$600 to \$799	5 322	3 213	571	67	27	48 43 56 61	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 ta \$1,499	2 766 1 683	1 356 592	430 355	- 6	Ξ	9	
\$1,500 ta \$1,999 \$2,000 ar more	331 86	140 6	95 56	_	<u>-</u>	=	
Median (dallors)	670	635	784	589	543	534	
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	10 002 28	6 234 20	853 8	289 20 57	64	109	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	1 537 5 731	881 3 763	77 475	57 163	24 35	24 76	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	2 082 441	1 287 213	212 72	49	<u>-</u> 5	9	
\$500 ar more	183	70	9		-	Ξ	
Median (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	260 4 987	258 3 201	276	230	211	249	
Less than 20 percent	1 391	913	102	95	56 19	110 49	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	714 522	460 333	55 25	10 7	12	- 6	
25 to 29 percent	418 1 804	274 1 154	12 164	13 59	5 20	17 29	
Not computed	138 28.1	67 27.9	23 29.4	5 19.8	_	0	
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	6 871	4 253	645	172	23.8 41 15	26.3 101 33 55 7	
Less than 20 percent	3 580 1 065	2 240 691	307 102	100	15 8	33 55	
25 to 29 percent	958 616	638 406	89 52	29 7	12	7	
30 to 34 percent	652	278	95	24 12	6	6	
Not computed	19.3	19.1	20.8	14.2	23.4	21.6	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	6 458 4 239	3 865 2 680	637 339	50 41	39 39	71 71	
20 to 24 percent	1 351	803	152	9	-	′1	
25 ta 29 percent	562 198	265 79	60 ° 42	_	Ξ	Ξ	
35 percent or moreNot computed	108	38	44	_	_	-	
Medion	17.0	16.5	19.3	15.0	13.0	14.9	
\$50,000 ar more Less than 20 percent	7 886 6 864	4 167 3 743	1 181 953	36 36	5 5	50 50	
20 to 24 percent	708 202	324 77	143	-		=	
30 to 34 percent	79 33	16 7	33 29 23	-	-	_	
Nat computed		-	-		.	_	
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.7 12 374	11.8 9 525	15.2 422	10.0- 634	12.5 594	10.0- 458	
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	50	48					
\$100 ta \$199	880	830	_	16	30	25	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 ta \$399	1 546 3 125	1 329 2 484	39 69	142 258	150 221	25 54 157	
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 ta \$599	3 630 1 768	2 638 1 372	131 49	160 37	136 38	130	
\$600 to \$749	818	468	100	6	7	40 20	
\$750 ta \$999 \$1,000 ar mare	164 71	116 16	8		Ξ	20	
Na cash rent	322 411	224 399	20 482	15 365	12 343	12 392	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS					• • •	0/2	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	2 984	2 534	17	183	175	131	
Less than 20 percent	64	63 165	-	-		_	
25 to 29 percent	317	300	=	-	6	13	
30 to 34 percent	186 2 053	180 1 681	17	160	8 141	101	
Nat camputed Median	191 50.0+	145 50.0+	50.0+	23 50.0+	20 50.0+	17 49.5	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 124	2 497	91	206	192	121	
Less than 20 percent	282 594	231 488	12 25	12 64	17 69	9 16	
25 ta 29 percent	642 490	520 436	5 7	32 22	38 16	32	
35 percent or more	1 047	777	42	76	52	37	
Not camputed Median	69 30.1	45 29.9	32.5	29.2	26.3	12 29.6	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	3 729 1 762	2 707 1 384	166 59	156 107	1 72 117	122	
20 ta 24 percent	1 153	753	60	36	37	121 9 16 32 15 37 12 29.6 122 74 31	
25 ta 29 percent	41.5 183	336 110	24 10	6	11 7	_	
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	96 120	48 76	13	7 -	-	7	
Median	20.2 2 537	19.7 1 787	21.5	17.7	17.7	19.0	
\$35,000 ar mare	2 344	1 658	148 120	89 89	55 55	84 74	
20 to 24 percent	107 21	68 14	14	-	-	2 8	
30 ta 34 percent	2	-	<u>-</u>	-	_	-	
35 percent ar mare	12 51	43	7	_	_	=	
Median	13.1	13.0	14.4	10.7	11.9	12.9	

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see te.	xt]								
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Person	ıs	Housing	units	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Person	ıs	Housing	units
Area	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Area	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Chicago—Gary—Lake County, IL—IN—WI CMSA Illinais (pt.) Indiana (pt.) Wisconsin (pt.) Kenosho, WI PMSA	8 065 633 7 332 926 604 526 128 181 128 181	13.2 13.1 13.0 16.8 16.8	3 105 919 2 824 403 230 254 51 262 51 262	13.1 13.1 13.1 17.0 17.0	KENOSHA CITY, KENOSHA COUNTY, WI—Con. Tract 14 (pt.) Tract 15 (pt.) Tract 16 Tract 17	6 793 3 890 3 517 2 808	12.5 16.2 15.0 16.5	2 475 1 519 1 280 1 026	12.3 16.3 15.3 16.1
KENOSHA COUNTY, WI Tatal Kenosha city Pleasant Prairie village	128 181 80 352 11 961	16.8 15.0 15.8	51 262 31 197 4 347	17.0 15.0 15.9	Tract 18	2 402 2 582 12 4 140 3 673	13.6 15.3 8.3 16.2 16.3	932 1 088 9 1 613 1 505	14.2 16.3 11.1 16.6 16.4
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN KENOSHA COUNTY, WI Tract 1 Tract 2 Tract 2 Tract 3	4 044 834 3 563 3 705	15.4 17.0 15.1 15.9	1 912 21 1 467	15.0 19.0 15.3	Tract 23 (pt.) Tract 24 (pt.) Tract 25 (pt.) Tract 26 (pt.) PLEASANT PRAIRIE VILLAGE, KENOSHA	4 677 2 812 910 208	11.7 15.6 18.1 14.9	1 851 1 085 349 81	11.8 16.2 17.2 18.5
Tract 4	3 703 4 921 7 294 4 494 3 792 7 344 3 938	15.9 16.2 11.9 15.8 16.1 12.3	1 480 1 970 2 964 1 621 1 425 2 697 1 537	16.1 16.3 12.2 15.0 15.4 12.3 16.2	COUNTY, WI Tract 14 (pt.) Tract 15 (pt.) Tract 20 (pt.) Tract 21 (pt.) Tract 23 (pt.)	282 48 3 092 156 723	8.2 12.5 15.8 12.2 11.1	120 18 1 153 52 246	11.7 11.1 16.1 15.4 12.2
Tract 15	3 104 4 296 5 437 4 447 2 181	15.8 16.0 11.6 16.4	1 162 1 665 2 108 1 740 790	16.1 16.5 11.9 16.4	Tract 24 (pt.)	1 635 1 271 4 754 2 374	17.7 15.6 16.5	655 441 1 662 1 123	16.8 15.6 16.3
Tract 25	5 218 1 670 834	16.2 14.8 17.0	1 848 789 21	16.3 16.2 14.3 19.0	Tract 2 (pt.) Tract 3 (pt.) Tract 4 (pt.) Tract 5 (pt.) Tract 6 (pt.)	118 10 28 4 734	19.5 10.7 11.9	53 3 13 1 753	15.1 - 15.4 12.2
Tract 3 (pt.) Tract 4 (pt.) Tract 5 (pt.) Tract 6 (pt.) Tract 7 (pt.)	3 445 3 695 4 893 2 560 4 436	15.0 15.9 16.2 12.0 15.7	1 414 1 477 1 957 1 211 1 600	15.3 16.1 16.3 12.2 14.9	Tract 7 (pt.)	58 14 269 -	25.9 50.0 10.8 -	21 5 102 -	19.0 20.0 11.8 -
Tract 8	2 512 4 214 1 677 3 830 4 384 3 778	15.7 14.6 14.5 15.5 15.3	993 1 668 744 1 362 1 728 1 420	15.0 14.3 15.3 15.0 15.7 15.4	Tract 26 (pt.) Tract 27 Tract 28 Tract 29.01 Tract 29.02 Tract 30	256 3 968 6 009 6 083 5 526 6 384	12.1 15.4 29.6 26.6 11.2 30.8	105 1 544 2 308 2 757 2 433 3 487	12.4 15.6 28.8 26.7 11.4 28.4



APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)
Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- 1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- 2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- 1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the house-holder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on house-holder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bayarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census guestionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- · Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- · Writing letters of application
- · Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill. which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents— Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990
Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- 2. Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons-In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

· Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the guestionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad. ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

mustrative Examples					
Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification Examples				
Classification	Classification	Liampies			
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino			
Other Indo-	French	French, Cajun, French Creole			
European	la - l'a -				
	Italian Portuguese				
	German				
	Yiddish				
	Other West	Afrikaans, Dutch,			
	Germanic	Pennsylvania Dutch			
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish			
	Polish				
	Russian				
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukranian			
	Other Slavic				
	Greek	Hindi Bongoli			
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese			
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian			
Languages of	Chinese				
Asia and the	Japanese				
Pacific	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian			
	Tagalog Korean				
	Vietnamese				
	Other languages	Chamorro, Dravidian			
	(part)	Languages, Hawaiian,			
		llocano, Thai, Turkish			
All other lan-	Arabic				
guages	Hungarian Native North American languages				
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa			

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated-Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted	Related children under 18 years								
	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years		\$6,451 5,947								
Two persons	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515							
Three persons Four persons Five persons. Six persons. Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	14,990 16,921 19,162	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

in the 1990 Census				
Asian	Pacific Islander			
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified			

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability-This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units. persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages-Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

 $SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two
 estimated standard errors below the estimate to
 two estimated standard errors above the estimate
 would contain the average result from all possible
 samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948-1.645(179)] \ to \ [9,948+1.645(179)]$$
 or
$$9,654 \ to \ 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

SE(6.7) =
$$\sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE (1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

STAGE I. TIPE	OF HOUSEHOLD
Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAME	PLING RATES

Sampling rate of 1-in-2

Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 to 4 years 5 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 years and over
10-18	Female Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TY	PE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
11 12-16	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	101	White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: SA	AMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104 105	\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	106	\$500 to \$599
CTACE III. III	NUTC IN CTOLICTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
STAGE III: U	NITS IN STRUCTURE	108	\$750 to \$999
1	Single unit structure	109	\$1,000 or more
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	ENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF IOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT		Black Householder
		121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
Group	Owner White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin		gories as groups 101 through 120
1	Value Less than \$20,000		Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder
2 3 4	\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
5 6	\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
7 8 9	\$150,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20	1 2	Vacant for rent Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value cate-	3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Householder

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total		Size of publication area?												
	500	1.000	2.500	5.000	10,000	25,000	50.000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10.000.000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 , , , .	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	. 40	70
2,500 .	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .	-	- 1	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	- 1	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	- 1	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .	-	-	-	- [-	-	-	-	-		1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

Ŷ = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
Estimated Percentage	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$

B = Base of estimated percentage

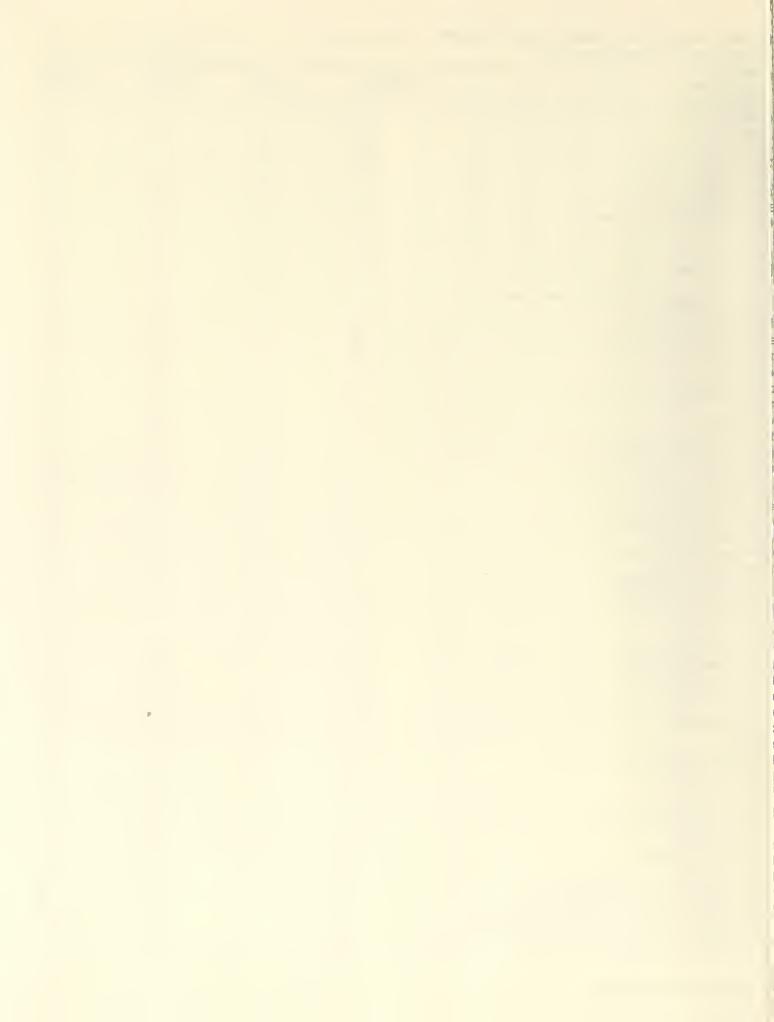
p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wisconsin

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]							
Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more			
POPULATION							
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5			
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5			
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5			
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2 1.2	1.0 0.9	0.6	0.5			
Marital status Household type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.5 0.6	0.4 0.5			
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.2			
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Ancestry	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.8			
Place of birth	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1			
Citizenship	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6			
Residence in 1985	2.0 1.4	1.8 1.2	1.0 0.6	0.9 0.5			
Year of entry							
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6			
Educational attainment	1.3 1.6	1.1 1.4	0.6 0.8	0.5 0.6			
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.2			
Household type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5			
Family type	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Group quarters	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7			
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4			
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5			
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Class of worker	1.4 1.2	1.2 1.0	0.6 0.5	0.6 0.5			
·							
Number of workers in family	1.3 1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5			
Place of work Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2 1.2	0.7 0.6	0.6 0.6			
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5			
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6			
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5			
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5			
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6 1.2	1.3 1.0	0.7 0.5	0.7			
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5			
	•••		0.0	0.5			
HOUSING							
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5			
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5			
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2 1.0	1.0 1.0	0.6 0.5	0.5			
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5 0.5			
Units in structure	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5			
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5			
Value	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Rooms, bedrooms.	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5			
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3 1.1	1.1 1.0	0.5 0.5	0.5 0.5			
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5			
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5			
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5			
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5			
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5			
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5			
as a percentage of income	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5			



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- 3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2.000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
	D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age b. Year of	birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4119	4 9	019	1981
00 00 00 1 80	0000	000000	1 800000
10 10 10 90	1010	101010	901010
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	3030
14040	4 0 40	14040	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
16060 i	6060	16060	i 6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
18080	8080	8080	8 ● 8 ○
9090	909●	909●	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
 - If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro,
Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in
the house.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year .	3
By the week		2 times a year .	
Every other wee	ek 2	Once a year	

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you** pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- H23a. The word mortgage is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - **b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- **24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
 - Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - **b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 - Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 - Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the Individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like

the following - Do not enter
Metal furniture manufacturing Retail grocery store

Petroleum refining Oil company

Cattle ranch Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like

the following - Do not enter Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic Mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization
if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance
company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark State GOVERNMENT employee for a state university, or mark Local GOVERNMENT employee for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b. Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- I. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

(0 Sea 1-000-205-00)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle —— o and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets	or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

ge 2		PER	SON 1	NS ON PAGE 3 PERSON 2		
Please	fill one column	Last name		Last name		
for eac	ch person listed in ion 1a on page 1.	Pirst name	Middle initial	Pirat name		Middle initi
fill circle and prin	er each person. we of person in column 1, at exact relationship, such u, grandparent, son-in-law,	the home is owned, bei	members) in whose name ing bought, or rented.	0 0 0 1 TON 1	ATIVE of Person Husband/wife Natural-born or adopted son/daughte Stepson/ stepdaughte RELATED to Pe Roomer, boar or foster chil Housemate, roommate	Brother/sister Father/mother Grandchild Other relative rerson 1:
3. Sex Fill ONE circle fo	r each person.	O Male	O Female	0	Male	O Female
considers himsel	ar the race that the person f/herself to be. mer.), print the name of or principal tribe.	enrolled or p Eskimo Aleut	or Pacific Islander (API) Japanese Asian Indian	000	Black or Negro Indian (Arner. enrolled or p	or Pacific Islander (API) Japanese Asian Indian
print one gro Fijian, Laotia Cambodian,	ian or Pacific Islander (API), iup, for example: Hmong, in, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, and so on.	O Hawaiian O Korean O Vietnamese O Other race (Pr	O Samoan O Guamanian O Other API	0 0 0	Hawaiian Korean Vietnamese	O Samoan O Guamanian O Other API
5. Age and year o	of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age		b. Year of birth
Fill in the ma	erson's age at last birthday. tching circle below each box. erson's year of birth and fill the cle below each box.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 • 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	E .	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 • 8 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for	r each person.	O Now married O Widowed O Divorced	SeparatedNever married	0 0	Now married Widowed Divorced	O Separated O Never married
7. Is this person of Fill ONE circle for	of Spanish/Hispanic origin? or each person. spanish/Hispanic,	O No (not Spanish/Hispanic) O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano O Yes, Puerto Rican O Yes, Cuban O Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)				

0

0

0

0

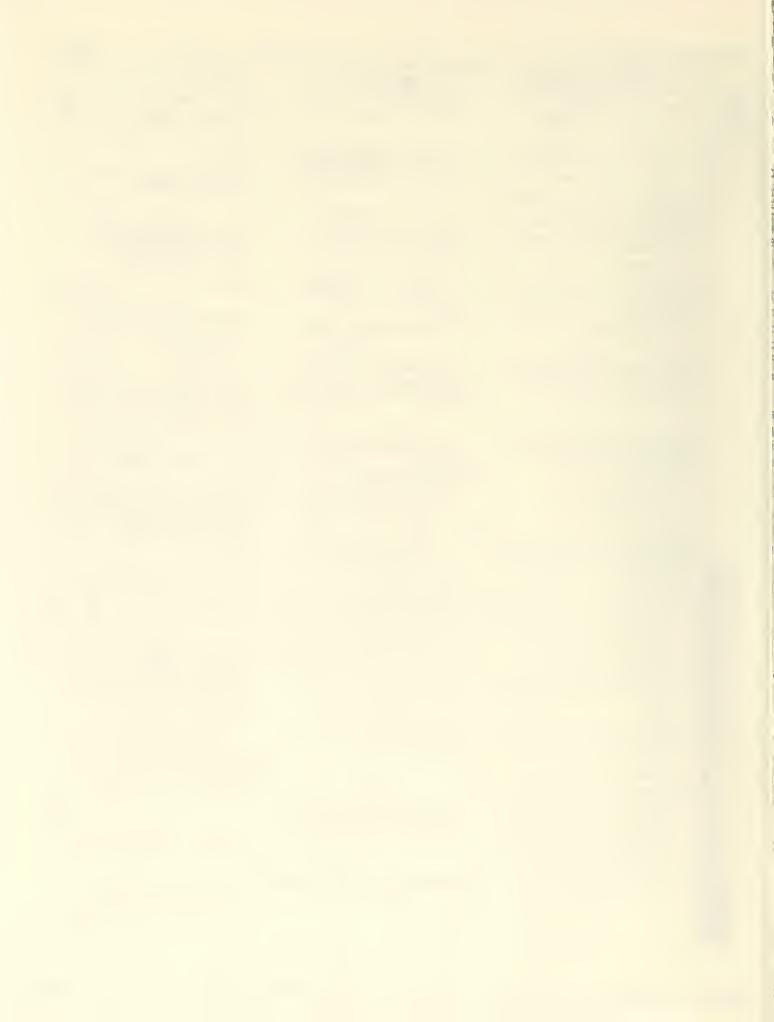
print one group._

FOR CENSUS USE -

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS I	114-1120 FUK INIS NUUSENULD
Last name Pirst name Middle testal	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	temporariky away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who	O Yes O No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister	stays here once in a while and has no other home?	or a medical office on this property?
O Natural-born O Father/mother or adopted O Grandchild	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No and reason(s).	O Yes O No
son/daughter O Other relative	and reason(s). 7	
O Stepson/ stepdaughter		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for	H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried or foster child partner	Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a	would sell for if it were for sale?
O Housemate, O Other	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999
roommate normelative	usually lives somewhere else?	O \$10,000 to \$14,999 O \$75,000 to \$79,999
O Male O Female	C Yes, please print the name(s) O No and reason(s).	0 \$15,000 to \$19,999 0 \$80,000 to \$89,999 0 \$20,000 to \$24,999 0 \$90,000 to \$99,999
O White		0 \$25,000 to \$29,999
O Black or Neuro		O \$30,000 to \$34,999 O \$125,000 to \$149,999
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the		0 \$35,000 to \$39,999
enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all	○ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ○ \$175,000 to \$199,999 ○ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ○ \$200,000 to \$249,999
	apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	O \$50,000 to \$54,999 O \$250,000 to \$299,999
O Eskimo	O A mobile home or trailer O A one-family house detached from any other house	○ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ○ \$300,000 to \$399,999
O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house attached to one or more houses	0 \$60,000 to \$64,999
O Chinese O Japanese	A building with 2 apartments	O \$65,000 to \$69,999 O \$500,000 or more
O Filipino O Asian Indian	O A building with 3 or 4 apartments	
O Hawaiian O Samoan	A building with 5 to 9 apartments A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment -
O Korean O Guamanian	A building with 20 to 49 apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?
O Vietnamese O Other API	A building with 50 or more apartments	O Less than \$80
	O Other	0 \$80 to \$99 0 \$400 to \$424
Other race (Print race)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	O \$100 to \$124 O \$425 to \$449
a. Age b. Year of birth	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls,	O \$125 to \$149 O \$450 to \$474
1	or half-rooms.	O \$150 to \$174 O \$475 to \$499
	O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms	0 \$175 to \$199 0 \$500 to \$524 0 \$200 to \$224 0 \$525 to \$549
000000 1 800000	O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms	O \$225 to \$249 O \$550 to \$599
101010 901010	O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more rooms	O \$250 to \$274 O \$600 to \$649
2 C 2 O 2 O 2 O 2 O	H4. Is this house or apartment — \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699	
3030 3030	Owned by you or someone in this household	0 \$300 to \$324
5050 5050	with a mortgage or loan?	O \$350 to \$374 O \$1,000 or more
6060 6060	O Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?	
7070 7070	O Rented for cash rent?	b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
8080 8080	Occupied without payment of cash rent?	O Yes O No
	FOR CE	NSUS USE
O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vaca	ant G. DO ID
O Divorced	persons Occupied Vacant O Less than 1	O 6 up to 12
		O 12 up to 24
O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	O Cont'n O Usual home O 2 up to 6	O 24 or more
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	elsewhere E. Complete at	ner 000000000000000000000000000000000000
O Yes, Puerto Rican O Yes, Cuban	I I C1. Vacancy status O LR O TC	TO I
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	2 2 OF OF OF	
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraquan,	- 3 O For sale only rec/orr O MV O ED	
Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	O Rented or O For migrant	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
-	sold, not workers O P1 O P4	O P6
	occupied O Other vacant O P1 O P4	
0	8 C2 Is this unit hoarded up? F Cov	8888888888
	9 = .	99999999999
0	O Yes O No O 1b O 1a	ОУОНІ

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment? 1989 or 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1959 or earlier H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent? No bedroom 1 bedroom	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment? Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood Gas: bottled, tank, or LP Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Coal or coke Wood Solar energy Other fuel No fuel used H15. Do you get water from — A public system such as a city water	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost. a. Electricity S00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge or electricity not used
O 2 bedrooms O 3 bedrooms O 4 bedrooms	department, or private company? O An individual drilled well?	
O 5 or more bedrooms	An individual dug well? Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?	b.Gas
H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush tollet, and 3) a bathtub or shower? O Yes, have all three facilities	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer? O Yes, connected to public sewer No, connected to septic tank or cesspool No, use other means	\$
O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	OR 3
H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator? O Yes No	1989 or 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier Don't know	O Included in rent or in condominium fee O No charge or gas not used C. Water S O O O O O O O O O O O O
	H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Yearly cost — Dollars
H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? O Yes	O Yes O No	OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge
O No	If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
U19 University of the second such as	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20	d. Off, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None	b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 or more	○ None ○ \$1 to \$999 ○ \$1,000 to \$2,499 ○ \$2,500 to \$4,999 ○ \$5,000 to \$9,999 ○ \$10,000 or more	OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge or these fuels not used

PERSON 1 Lest name Prix name Middle mittal 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guarn, etc.)	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person Yes — Skip to 15a No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? O Yes O No D. Prevents this person from working at a job? O Yes O No
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization O No, not a citizen of the United States 10. When did this person come to the United States	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. 7	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? O Yes No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such
to stay? ○ 1987 to 1990 ○ 1985 or 1986 ○ 1982 to 1984 ○ 1980 or 1981 ○ 1970 to 1974 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1960 to 1964 ○ 1980 or 1981 ○ 1975 to 1979 ○ Before 1950	(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? O Yes O No, lived outside the city/town limits	as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? Yes No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private school, private college	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? O Yes O No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English?	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more O O O O O O O O O O O O 21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. No school completed Nursery school Kindergarten	O Very well O Not well O Well O Not at all 16. When was this person born? O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	duty in the Armed Forces.) O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade 9th grade 10th grade 10th grade 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program Associate degree in college - Academic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military nervice in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. O Yes, now on active duty O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 O No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during —	22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)
Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian,	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. September 1980 or later May 1975 to August 1980 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) February 1955—July 1964 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) World War II (September 1940—July 1947) World War I (April 1917—November 1918) Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military	b. Name of city, town, or post office— c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? O Yes O No, outside the city/town limits d. County—
Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	service has this person had?	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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Sources of Assistance	

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing
 of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps;
 data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical
 documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts-

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex

Race

Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure

Number of rooms in unit

Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
19	00 CENSUS OF POPUL	ATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)
	100	-Percent Data	
Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
	100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	
Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	S	ample Data	
Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	1990 CENSUS O	F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
	100-	Percent Data	
General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
	Summary Population and Housing Unit Counts Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics for Congress	Title 1990 CENSUS OF POPUL 1000 Summary Population and Housing Characteristics Population and Housing Unit Counts Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics of the 103rd Congress Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics of the 103rd Congress Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics Summ	Title 1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 C 100-Percent Data Summary Population and Housing Characteristics Summary Population and Housing U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands Population and Housing U.S. States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands Population and Housing U.S. Virgin Islands 100-Percent and Sample Data 100-Percent and Sample Data Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress States and DC States and DC Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects States and DC Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands Sumple Data Sumple Data Sumple Data Sumple population and housing subjects Sample Data Sumple Doubleton and housing subjects Sample Data Sumple Data Sumple Data Sumple population and housing subjects Sample Data Sumple population and housing subjects Sumple Data Sumple Data Sumple Data Sumple Data Sumple population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Sumple Data Sumple population and housing subjects Sumple Data Sumple Data Sumple Data Sumple Data Sumple population and housing subjects Sumple population and housing subjects Sumple Data

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s)	Description	Congraphia aross
	Title		OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	Geographic areas
			rcent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house-hold relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape F (STF 1A, 1B, etc. and data type (100 percent or	ile)		
sample) ¹		Geographic areas	Description
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
•	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C_3	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	Вз	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹		Geographic areas	Description
	Α	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В,	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

J		
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





